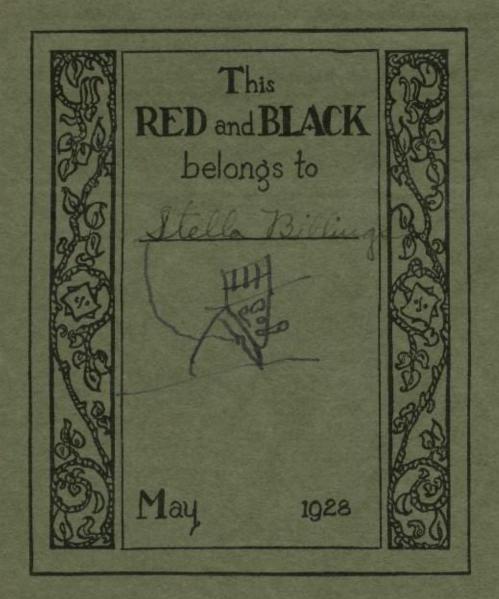
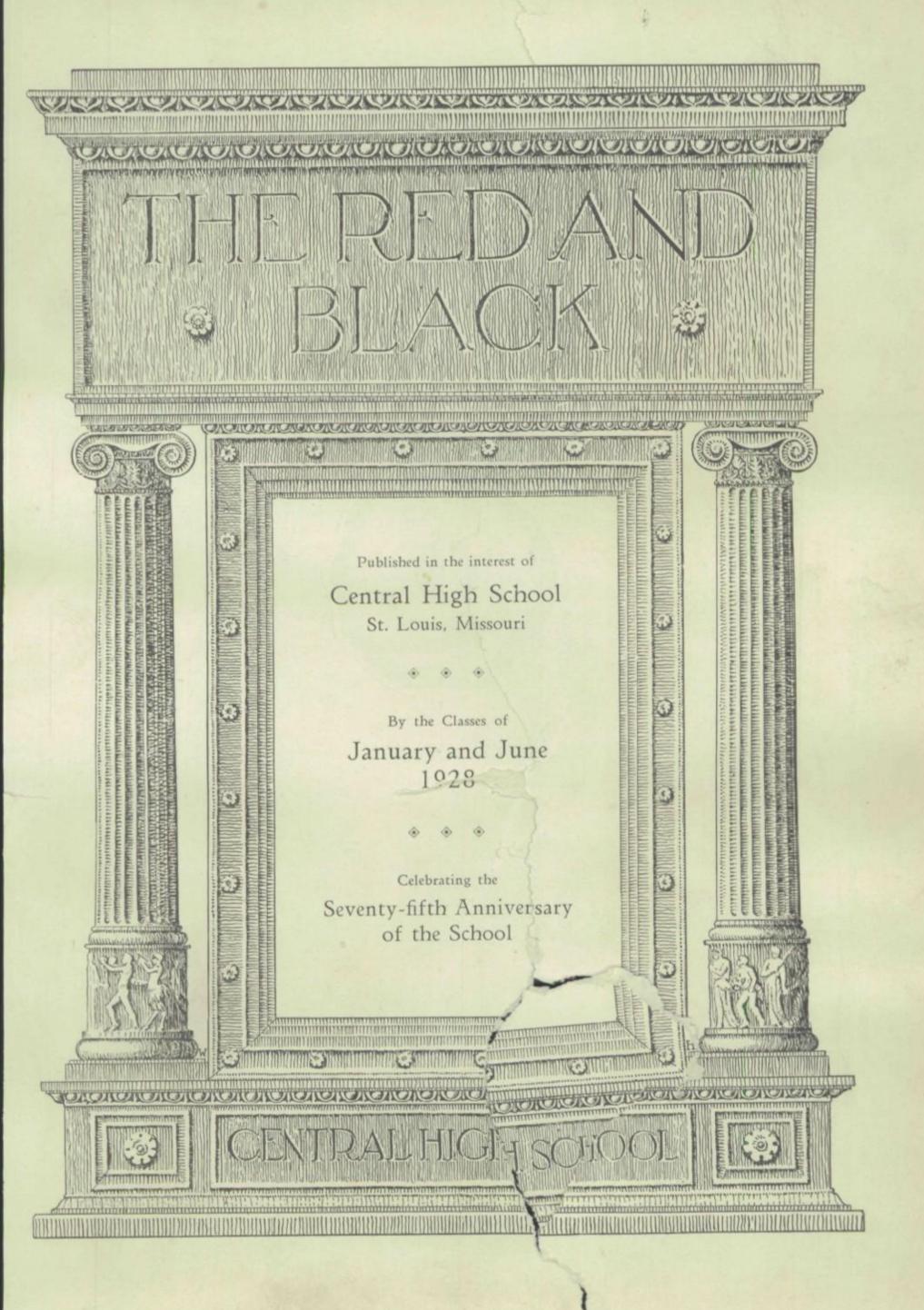
THE RED AND BLACK

WID28 WWW WWW. CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL



Jan Sti. Brillings 1206- Sindle.



THE SCHOOL PIN



Designed by Mrs. Mildred Balley Carpenter



Dedication

"By the Mighty Mississippi"

Loyal Song

History of the School

Faculty

Alumni

Class of January, 1928

Class of June, 1928

Other Classes

Literature

Poetry

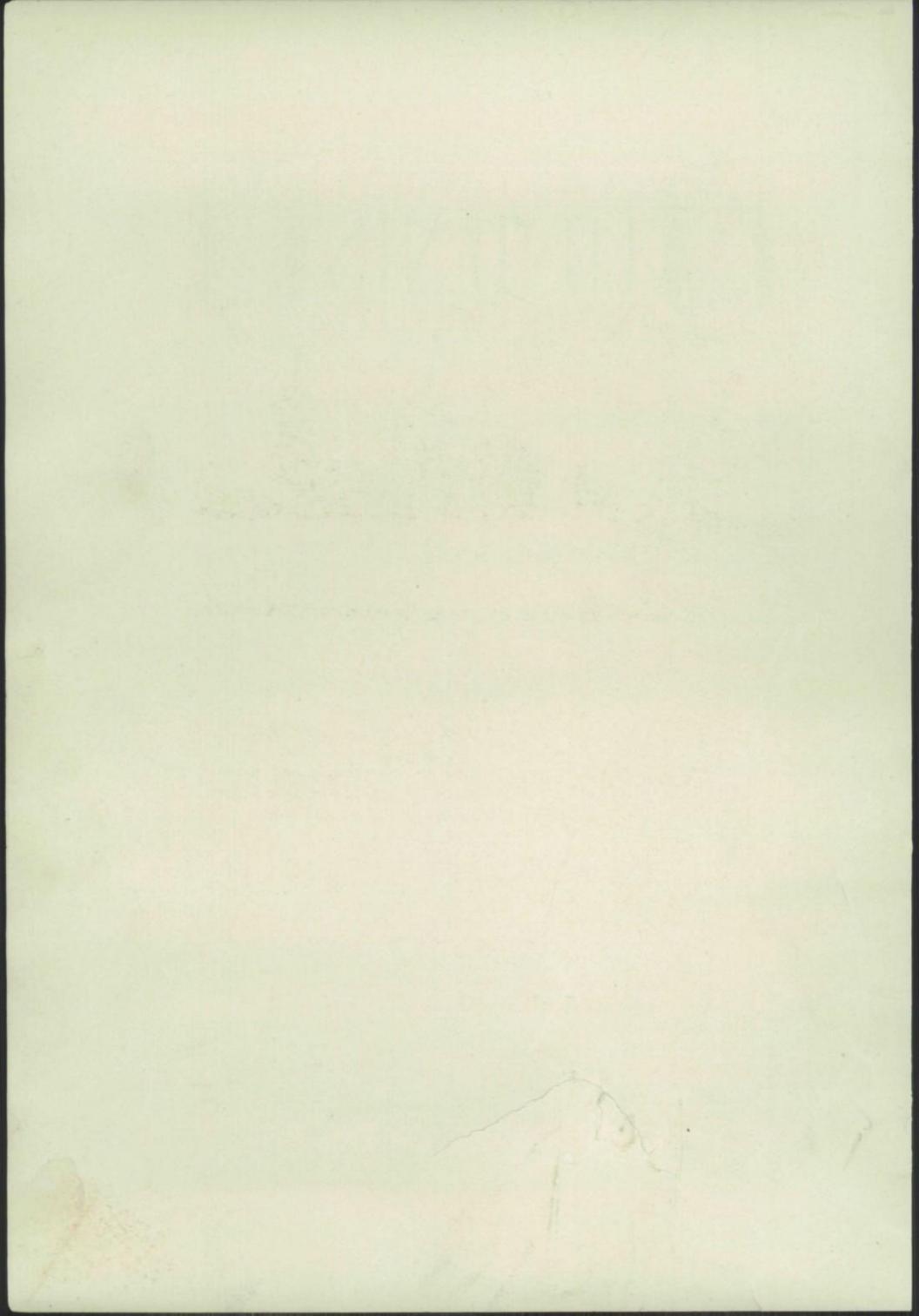
Editorial

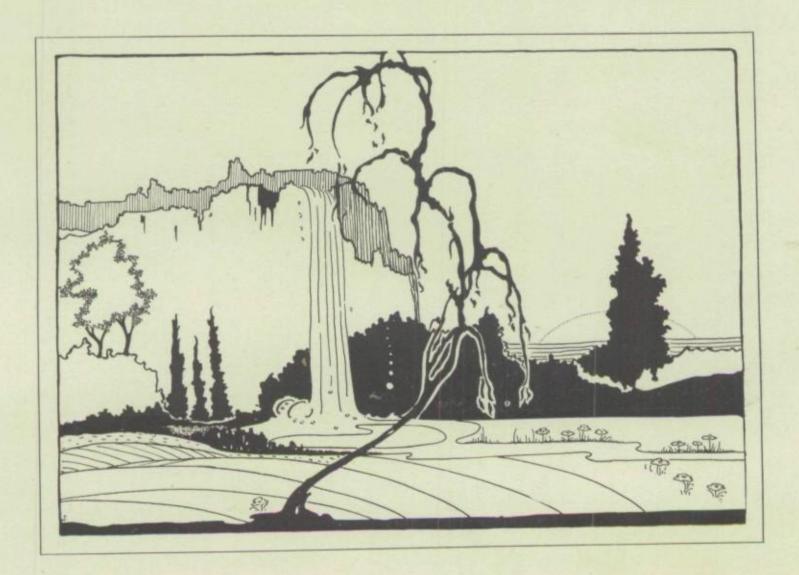
Girls' Athletics

Boys' Athletics

Organizations

Humor



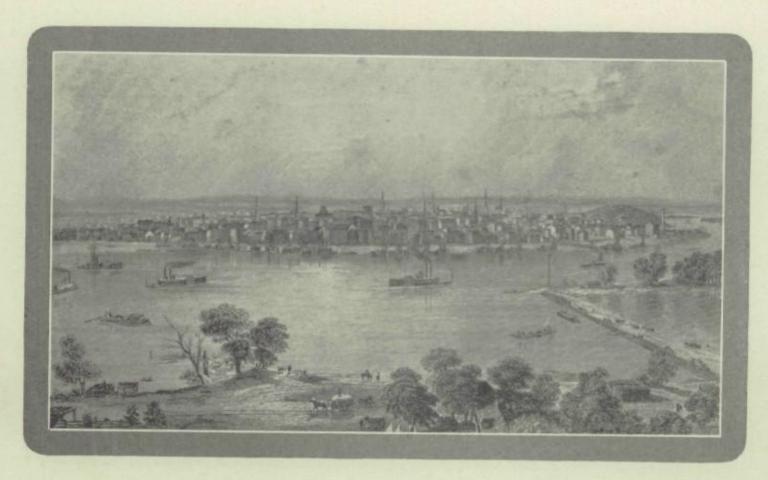




E dedicate this book to each and all
That e'er have graced a Central class or hall,
A legion of fair women and strong men
Whose merit challenges both tongue and pen,—
Who from her doors into the world have poured
To leaven it with thoughtful act and word.

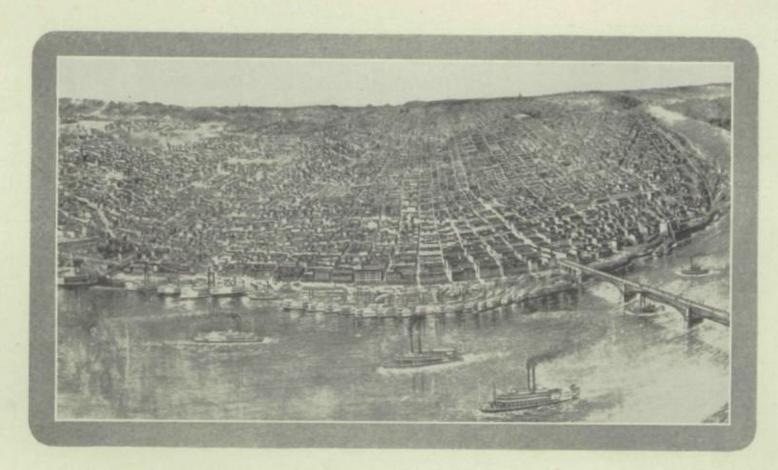
As waters from a mighty waterfall
Pour over some high ledge into the plain
Beneath and make it blossom forth with grain.
So have these youthful souls through Central's doors
Gone forth into the world to gladden it
With sharpened intellects, trained hands, and souls
Tuned to a universe of truth and love.

Vest Davis

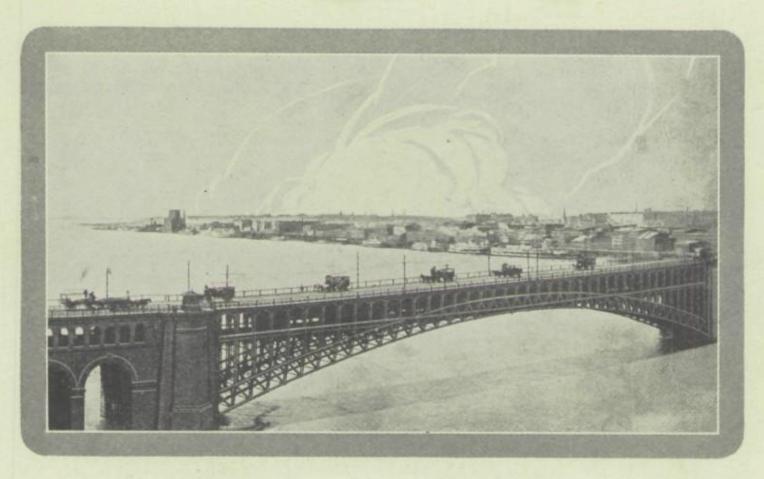


1853

By the mighty Mississippi

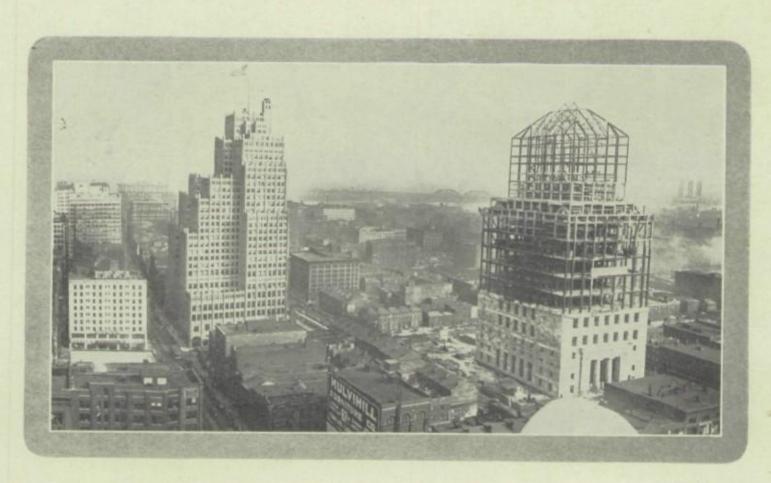


1878



1903

Sweeping to the Sea



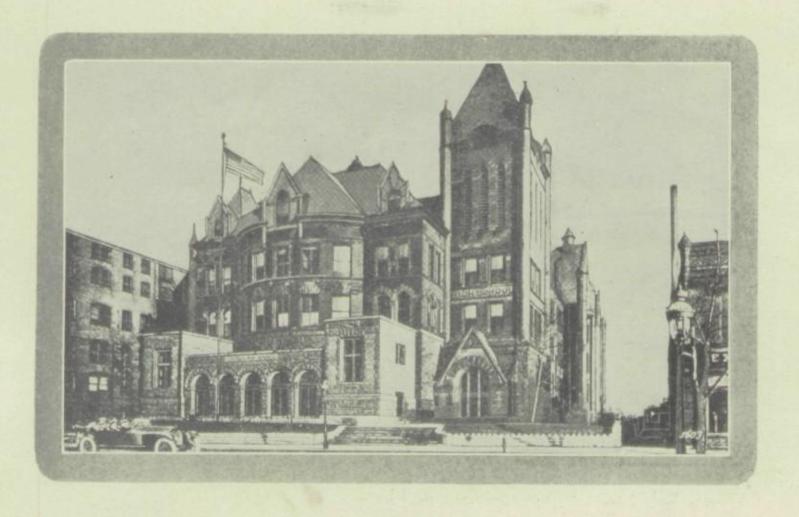
1928



Benton Building, Sixth and Locust 1853-1856

Stands our glorious Alma Mater

Old High School, 15th and Olive 1856-1893





Grand Avenue Building 1893-1926

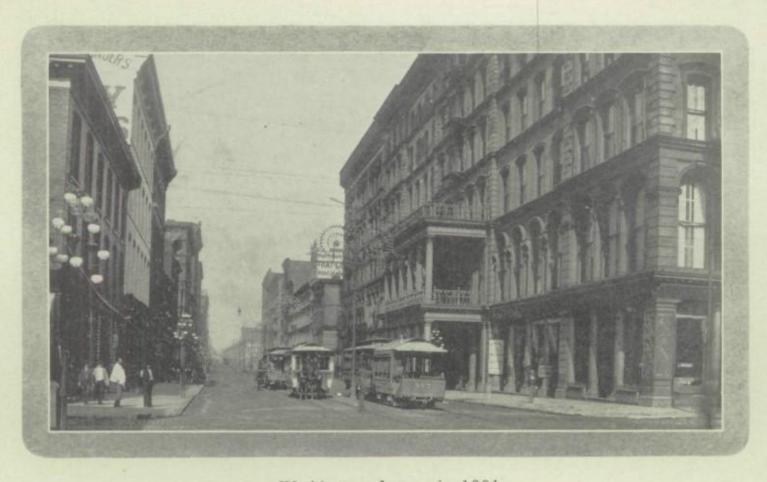
Stands perpetually

Yeatman Building 1926—



View Showing Old Lucas Place in 1854

In the midst of noise and bustle

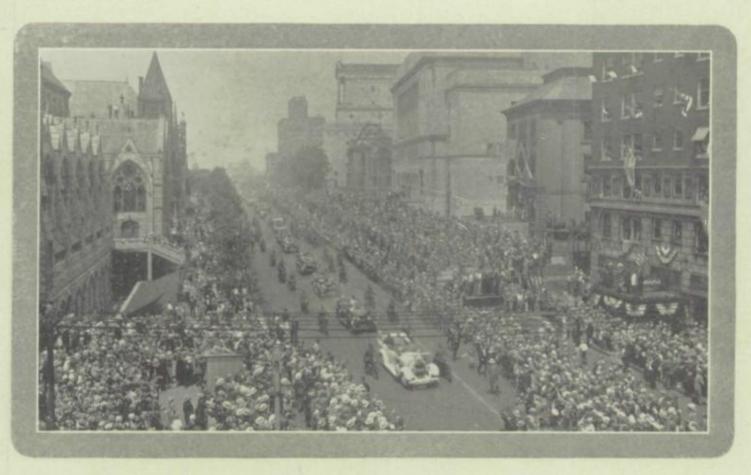


Washington Avenue in 1891



Convention which nominated McKinley in 1896

Of the city's life



Lindbergh on Lindell Boulevard in 1927

THE AUTHOR OF THE SCHOOL SONG

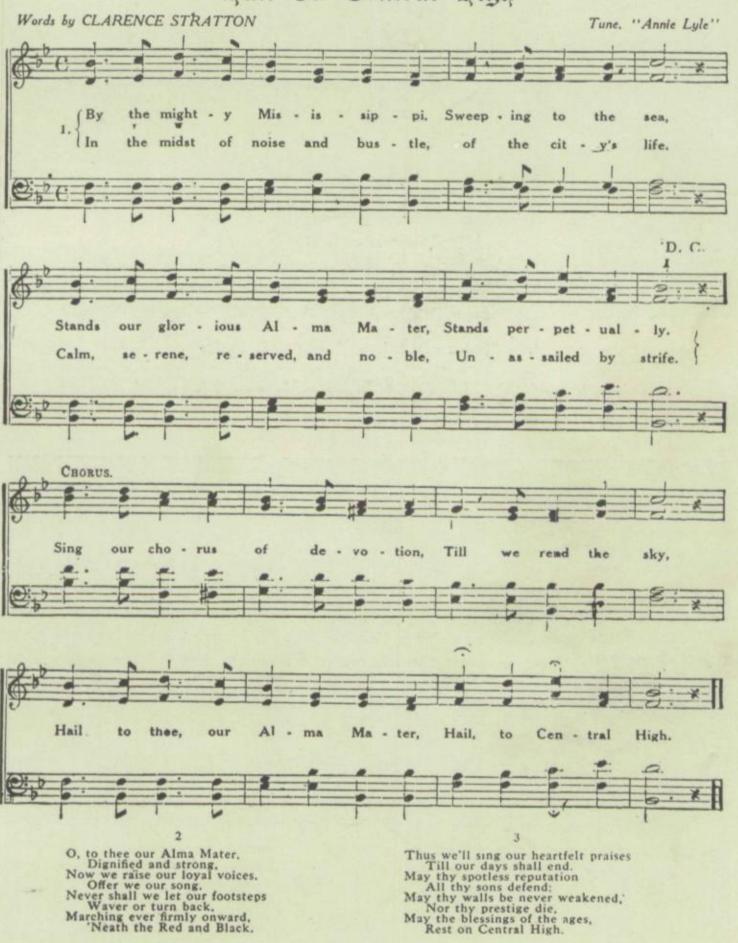


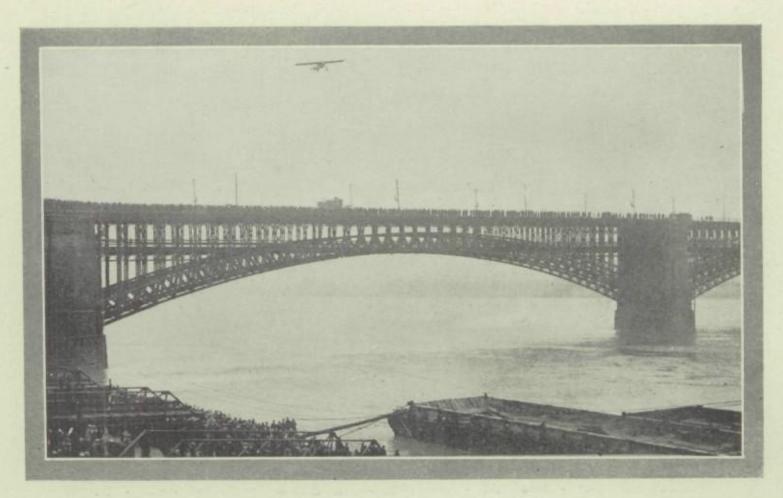
CLARENCE STRATTON

The school loyalty song, "Hail to Central High," was written by a former teacher, Dr. Clarence Stratton, who is now Director of English in the city schools of Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. Stratton was born in Philadelphia, September 17, 1880. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of B. S. in 1901 and received the degree of Ph. D. in 1904. He taught English at Central from 1903 to 1921 when he went to Cleveland. From 1918 to 1921 he taught public speaking in the extension division of Washington University. He has also taught summer courses in several universities. During the summer of 1923 he lectured at Stratford-on-Avon and Bingley Training College, England.

Besides being the author of several text books on English and public speaking, Dr. Stratton also has written considerable poetry and fiction. His latest published book is an adventure story of the crusades, entitled "Paul of France."

Hail To Central High



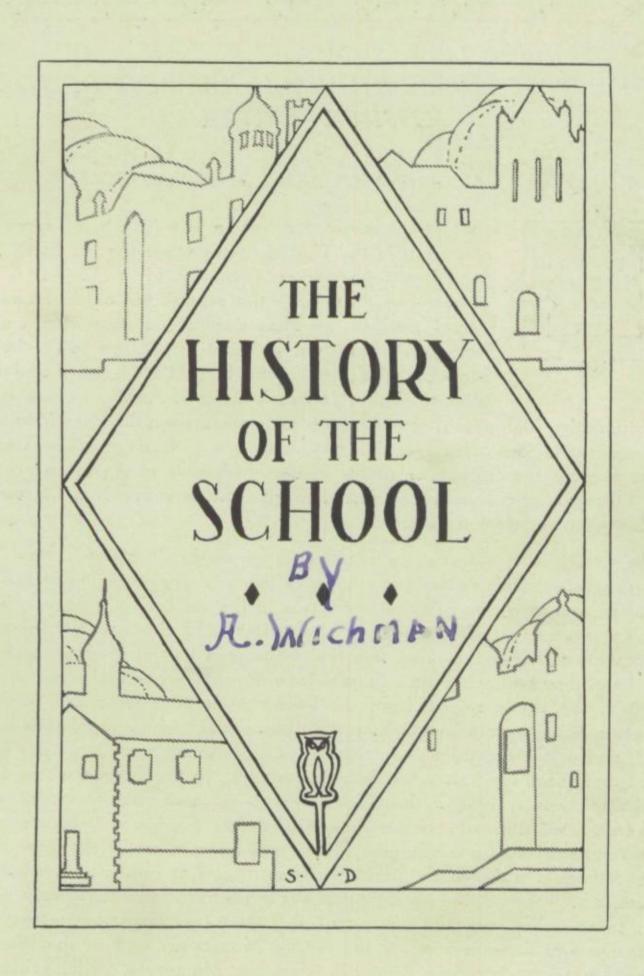


The "Spirit of St. Louis" over Eads Bridge

Lindbergh Welcomed Home from Havana by 100,000 School Children, Feb. 14, 1928



Central in session, "By the mighty Mississippi"





THE FIRST PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER

By

J. S. GOCHENAUER, Department of History



T was an important event in the history of secondary education in the United States when the St. Louis High School was opened on February 11, 1853. It is now seventy-five years since this school, the oldest secondary school west of the Mississippi River supported entirely from public taxation, was first established in the Benton School at Sixth and Locust Streets in St. Louis under the principalship of Jeremiah D. Low, A. M. In view of the

magnitude that high school education has since assumed in the trans-Mississippi region of the United States, which is not far from two-thirds of the area of our entire country, the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of an event of such far-reaching consequences should receive the attention that its place in our history of education deserves.

In investigating the primacy in point of age of the St. Louis Central High School among public secondary schools in this vast region, it is obvious that extensive areas may be practically omitted in the discussion since very much of this western country remained until long after 1853 either wholly the roaming ground of Indians, or else, if a few white men had already entered here and there, they had at the date in question only sparsely settled stations. For example, the whole region from the Rocky Mountains westward, with the exception of California and Oregon, had but a slight white population before 1853, and public secondary education could, of course, not have been established there until long after the date mentioned. In the portion of the trans-Mississippi country east of the Rocky Mountains, a similar statement would hold true if we eliminate for special consideration the tier of states stretching from Minnesota to Louisiana and Texas, and lying immediately west of the Great River. On the single question of the origins of public high schools in the entire area west of the Mississippi River it has been found necessary, therefore, to examine only the history of the school systems in the states of California and Oregon west of the Rocky Mountains, and in the states of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota, all lying between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains.

In preparation for the present article regarding the origins of high schools, letters were addressed to the state superintendents of public instruction in all the states mentioned in the foregoing paragraph. The replies in several cases



were highly illuminating and satisfactory, while in other cases the state departments solicited for information replied by saying that their files do not contain records of the dates of establishment of the oldest high schools within their jurisdictions. This material derived from correspondence was supplemented by a careful study of the histories of education of the states under inquiry. Some of the authorities consulted are the reliable Cyclopedia of Education edited by Paul Monroe, and the more general histories of the progress of education in the United States. From the materials in hand, the following paragraphs seem to be thoroughly justifiable as statements of fact.

California, admitted to the Union as part of the Compromise of 1850, may be considered first because the letter received from the state department of education of that state was very explicit and satisfactory. This letter dated December 19, 1927, and signed by the Chief of the Division of Research and Statistics of the state, runs in part as follows: "The first high school established in California was in San Francisco in 1856. It was maintained at the Union Grammar School of San Francisco. The name was changed in 1858 to the San Francisco High School. High school courses, however, were given from 1856 on. The second high school established was at Sacramento in 1859." The only other state west of the Rockies necessarily included in our investigation is Oregon, which was admitted to the Union in 1859. The Oregon state constitution, at the date of admission, provided that the legislature should create a uniform public school system, and schools of a higher grade, with a free school in every district for at least three months each year. It does not appear that there were any public high schools in that state before 1859. In fact the exact and authoritative statement relating to this specific question is contained in an interesting letter dated January 14, 1928, from Dr. C. A. Howard, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Oregon, in which the first paragraph runs as follows: "Replying to yours of December 13 will say that the oldest high school in Oregon is the one in Portland. The first high school in Portland was organized in 1869. This became a four-year high school in 1879. The second oldest school in the state was organized in Baker in 1887 with a three-year course. The Baker High School was organized on a four-year basis in 1894."

Returning now to the tier of older states immediately west of the Mississippi above mentioned, we note that Texas was admitted to the Union in 1845, but it was not until 1854 that a regular school system for the state was provided by law. The first school under this law was opened subsequently in San Antonio, but whether a high school in a strict sense, or a school of a lower grade is unknown to the present writer. With secession in 1861, the Texas state constitution was naturally changed to conform to conditions in the Southern Confederacy. The Civil War engrossed the state so thoroughly



that little was done to promote public education, and it appears that small interest was taken in the public school system before 1879. Louisiana was admitted to the Union at the early date of 1812, but it is a state which lies only partially west of the Mississippi. In fact its largest city, New Orleans, and its capital, Baton Rouge, are east of the river. Until the adoption of its new constitution in 1845, the part public taxation played in education in this state was largely confined to subsidizing private schools. In the latter year (1845) a system of public education was definitely provided for. But even as late as 1860 the schools in Louisiana, with the possible exception of the city of New Orleans, which lies east of the Mississippi, were not entirely free during the entire term since one-eighth of the revenue still came from tuition fees. After continuing under this system until about 1862, the war practically put an end to the early school system of this commonwealth. Though Arkansas was admitted to the Union in 1836, schools were in 1860 still supported in large part by tuition fees. There was no general taxation for complete support of public education until after the Civil War.

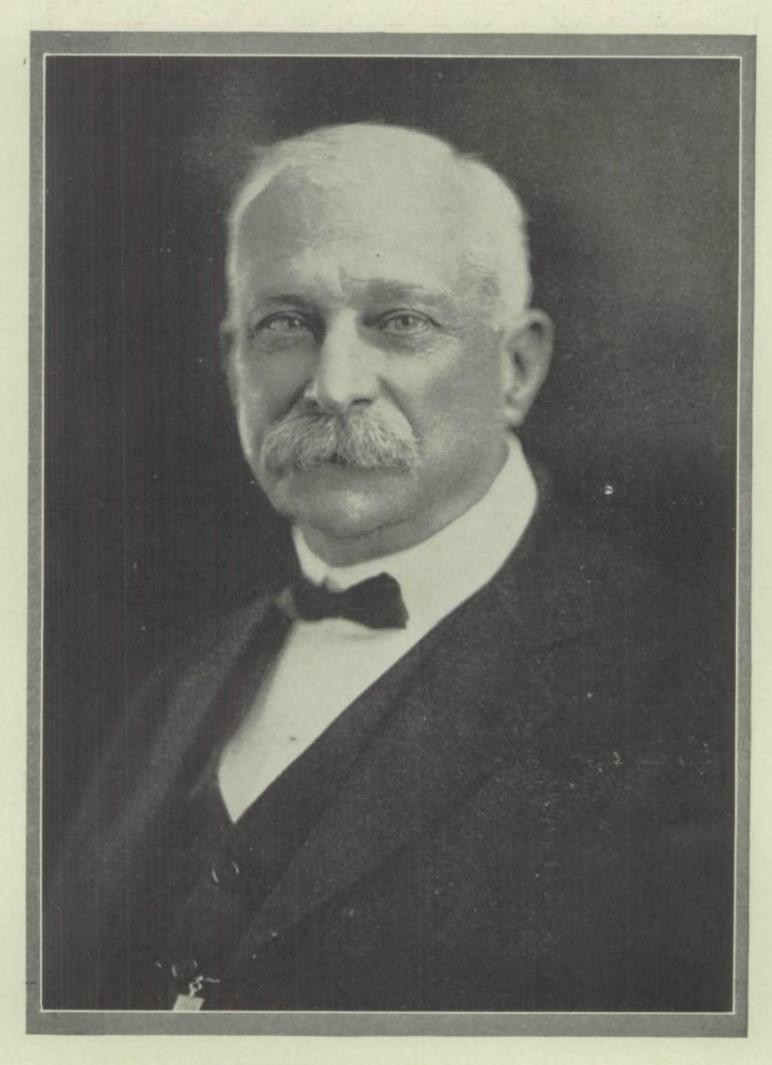
The only states remaining to be considered, outside of Missouri, are Iowa and Minnesota. In the latter state high school education seems to have begun in 1860, two years after this commonwealth was admitted to the Union. In the year mentioned (1860) the city of St. Anthony, now a part of Minneapolis, was authorized to establish a high school. But it was not until 1878 that the state high school law was passed. At the date last mentioned state subsidies for high schools were first begun, and a state inspector of high schools was appointed at the same time. Iowa became a member of the Union in 1846, but without a public school system before 1857. In that year (1857) towns and cities were authorized to provide graded systems, including schools in which foreign languages might be taught. For this purpose communities might levy a tax up to five mills. But schools continued to be supported in part by the rate bill until 1858 when they were made free.

By a process of elimination it seems to be established, therefore, that Missouri, admitted to the Union in 1821, has the oldest secondary school supported wholly from public taxation in the entire region west of the Mississippi River. Public schools of a lower grade existed in Missouri before 1853. In that year (1853) the office of State Superintendent of Schools was established, and the first high school was opened in the city of St. Louis. This statement brings us back to the assertion, now proved, made in the opening paragraph of the present article. The dates there presented are authorized by Scharf in his History of St. Louis and County. This school known as the High School, was housed in the Benton school-house from February 11, 1853, to March 25, 1856, when its new building was completed and dedicated at the corner of Fifteenth and Olive Streets. Early in the nineties the splendid and



spacious new structure on Grand Avenue was ready to receive the High School and also classes in training for teachers, and for several years thereafter the school in this new location was known as the Normal and High School. The development in both of these lines of education—normal and high school—was so rapid, however, that it became necessary, soon after 1900 to provide two additional new buildings for high schools as well as a separate building to be used exclusively for the training of teachers. In consequence, the years between 1903 and 1906 saw the opening of the McKinley High School, the Yeatman High School, and the Harris Teachers College. It was then that the name Central High School was officially adopted as a designation for the parent school of the system of public secondary education which has today assumed great proportions in the metropolis of the Mississippi Valley.





W. J. S. BRYAN, Ass't Supt. of Instruction Principal of Central High School, 1895-1908



EARLY HISTORY OF THE CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

By

W. J. S. BRYAN, Former Principal



HE early records of the Board of Education of the St. Louis public schools are very significant because they reveal the truly democratic attitude of the citizens on the subject of free public education for all the children of the community and the intention to provide the best and completest system of education to be had. This purpose is stated again and again and is embodied in the various legislative measures enacted.

As early as June 9, 1843, the Board, on motion of Dr. B. B. Brown, adopted these resolutions:

"Whereas the number of public schools in this city is so small as to afford the means of instruction to comparatively a small part of the number of applicants, and whereas the funds at the disposal of this Board cannot fail in a short period to be so much augmented as to enable it to extend the sphere of its usefulness, and whereas this Board is satisfied that some modification in the system of organization of our public schools is indispensable to their highest efficiency, therefore:

"Resolved that a committee be appointed to consist of three members of this Board, whose duty it shall be to report to this Board at the earliest possible date such plan for increasing the number of our schools and such modification in the preesnt system as by them shall be deemed of greatest utility.

"Resolved that in the opinion of this Board, no system of arrangement that does not embrace at least two grades of schools can be to a high degree efficient."

The chair appointed Messrs. A. Renard, B. B. Brown, and Edward Jones said committee and, on motion, the President, Mr. Elijah Hayden.

June 27, 1843, this committee made its memorable report to establish four public schools, one in each ward, and that a High School should also be established in some central part of the city.

On motion of Dr. B. B. Brown, it was resolved that the system recommended in this report be adhered to strictly and that its purport be carried out from time to time as the funds justified.

On September 5, 1843, on motion of Dr. B. B. Brown, a committee of three was appointed to report a plan for the establishment of a high school and, on March 12, 1844, Dr. B. B. Brown made the desired report, which was accepted.

In August, 1848, Dr. E. G. Eliot, member of the Board, offered a resolution that a memorial and petition be sent to the General Assembly for the



passage of a law authorizing the payment of a tax not exceeding one-tenth of one per cent on all real and personal property in the city, for the use and benefit of Public Schools. The law passed was endorsed in June, 1849, by an overwhelming majority of the voters of the city of St. Louis, and the first tax under it was collected in 1850 and amounted to \$18,000.00. The extension and improvement of the public school system now proceeded rapidly. The tax from 1850 to 1864 was a one mill tax, for 1865 and 1866 a two mill tax, for 1867 a three mill tax.

Three years later, December 31, 1852, Mr. George Partridge, Mr. Carlos S. Greely, and Mr. S. B. Sherer, the committee to whom was referred the quarterly report of the Superintendent of Public Schools, in their report to the Board, made this most important statement with reference to the first suggestion offered.

"The Board as early as June, 1843, adopted a system which it was intended should ultimately embrace a High school, but the state of your finances, and the demand for primary and grammar schools have, as yet, prevented the completion of the system then adopted. Your committee believes that the time has now arrived when the income of the public schools and their wants, and the increased efficiency absolutely demand the establishment of a High School. The increased facilities afforded by the many bus lines render the present highly propitious for the establishment of a high school.

"The Benton School house (situated on the east side of Sixth street between Locust and St. Charles) being the most central, seems to be most suitable for the temporary location of a high school.

"Satisfied that the establishment of a high school cannot longer be deferred without great detriment to your primary and grammar schools, that its partial organization is now possible, that it is demanded to give completeness to the system already in operation, that it will be useful by the ever active stimulus which it will exercise upon your lower schools, that it is required for equalizing the facilities for acquiring a good, essential, and thorough education, and that it is absolutely essential to enable your schools to perform their true mission and to become what they should be, the educational institutions of the city, your committee would propose and recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

"Resolved that a High School be established, the course of instruction in which shall occupy four years and comprise the following studies: Higher Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Surveying including Navigation, Analytical Geometry, Civil Engineering, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Mineralogy, Geology, History of the United States, Constitution of the United States, English Analysis and Composition, Rhetoric, German, French, and Latin Languages, Mental Philosophy."



"Resolved that written application be received by the Superintendent until the first of February next (1853) for the position of Principal of the High School, and that persons applying be required to show that they have received a thorough, liberal, and classical education, and are professional teachers, and to furnish the necessary testimonials and evidences that they are qualified for the office."

"Resolved that a special committee be appointed to ascertain the best site that can be obtained for a High School and report upon what terms the purchase can be made."

The committee appointed consisted of Mr. George Partridge, Mr. Carlos S. Greely, and Mr. Wm. C. Kennett.

On January 14, 1853, Mr. Carlos S. Greely, for the committee on Site for a High School, reported progress and was granted further time. On January 25, 1853, Mr. Edward Jones, for the committee of the whole, reported the resolution that the committee on High School lot be and is hereby empowered to purchase of Mr. James H. Lucas a lot of 150 by 125 feet on the northeast corner of Olive and Fifteenth Streets on the most favorable time and terms, having due regard to the financial arrangements of the Board. On February 22, the purchase of this site for \$15,000.00 was reported, \$1,500.00 to be paid in 90 days, \$1,500.00 in nine months, and \$12,000.00 in four years.

On February 1, 1853, it was decided to transfer Mr. Jeremiah D. Low to the Benton School as Acting Principal of the preparatory high school class, his term of service to continue during the scholastic year.

On February 11, the class was actually inaugurated and on February 22 the Superintendent reported that 70 pupils had been admitted on examination.

On March 15, 1853, it was decided that the Board could safely undertake the erection of the High School building, if the estimate of cost, \$26,000.00, was correct, but it was decided to wait for confirmation of this estimate.

On June 21, 1853, the President reported the appointment of Mr. Jeremiah D. Low as Principal and Mr. S. H. Bushnell as Assistant Principal.

On September 13, 1853, the result of the entrance examination was reported to the Board. Eighty-one were examined and 42 were admitted, 35 from the public schools and seven from private schools. These with the 51 of the last year made 93 pupils registered, 53 boys and 40 girls.

On January 24, 1854, Mr. George Partridge, from the Special Committee on High School, reported that an examination of the financial condition of the Board showed that probably there would be a surplus of \$14,980.00 on July 1, 1854, and that this would be sufficient to lay the foundation and enclose the building. More would not be attempted. In the following year, ending



July 1, 1855, the surplus revenue would be sufficient to complete the building. It was further recommended that \$150.00 be offered as a reward for the presentation of the best plans and specifications to be furnished by March 10.

On April 11, 1854, it was estimated that the surplus by July 1, 1855, would be approximately \$64,00.00, which would be available for building purposes, more than the cost of the High School building and one Grammar School. The statistics in regard to school buildings in eastern and western cities showed that in New York a high school building cost \$58,000.00, in Boston, \$80,000.00, in Brooklyn, \$48,000.00, in Cincinnati, \$24,000.00, when building was 30 per cent cheaper. The estimated cost of the High School building contemplated was \$40,000.00, for which it was thought a building could be erected that would be the most commodious and convenient, and the best of its class to be found anywhere, an ornament to the city and a credit to the Board.

Mr. George Partridge, from the Building Committee, reported modified plans, which were submitted, and recommended that the committee be authorized to contract for the erection of the building in acordance with these plans on the best possible terms. This recommendation was laid on the table until the next meeting, at which time it was taken up and adopted. Discretionary power was given to the committee to adopt either steam or hot air for heating the new building.

On April 25, 1854, the Principal of the High School, Jeremiah D. Low, and the Superintendent of Public Schools, John H. Tice, for the consideration of the Board, submitted a course of study defined as to order and time, which is given to show its comprehensiveness.

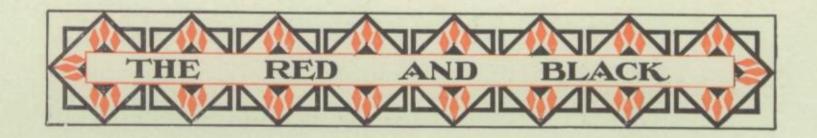
The building committee reported that Sage and Webster were the lowest and best bidders for building the High School, and that the contract had been made with them for the sum of \$43,000.00. The Board, acting as a committee of the whole, voted to lay this motion on the table until the next meeting to be held May 16, at which time the contract was approved and the employment of William Rumbold to superintend the building was authorized.

On June 29, 1854, a recommendation was approved making the salary of the Principal of the High School \$1,300.00 and that of the Assistant \$900.00.

On June 26, 1855, the Principal of the High School resigned, having served in the schools eight years. Mr. James E. Kaime was appointed Principal and Mr. Lucius Kingsbury, Assistant.

On October 9, 1855, Mr. George Partridge offered a preamble and resolution which were unanimously adopted to the effect that on the completion of the public high school in about a month's time, the citizens of St. Louis be asked to unite with the Board in its dedication and that a committee be

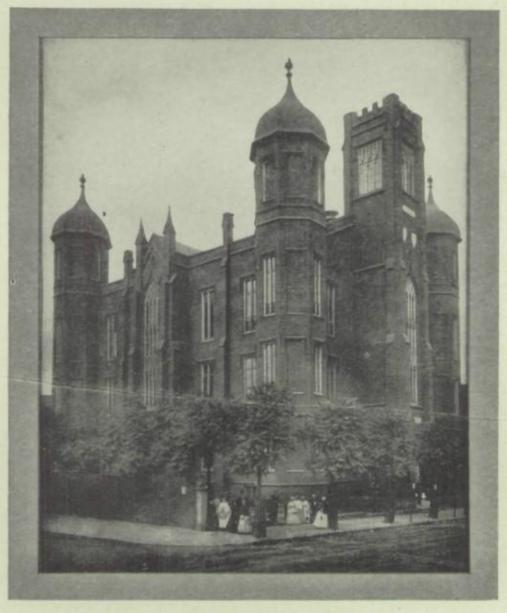
COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN THE ST. LOUIS PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL (1854)	Penmanship, Vocal Elocution, Senten- Music, Composition Declamation.	Through the Course.							
	Penmar Music,								
	Modern Languages. (Optional.)		German.	Do.	Do.	French.	Do.	Do.	Do.
	History, Con. of the United States, Political Econ- omy, Rhetoric, Logic.	History of the United States.	History of the United States.	General History, Ancient.	General History, Modern.	Constitution of the United States.	Political Economy.	Rhetoric, Mental Philosophy.	Logic.
	Higher Arithmetic, History, Nat. Phil, Chemistry, Geology, Astronomy, Natural History, ural History, Book-Keeping.	Higher Arith- metic.	Higher Arith- metic.	Natural	Natural Philosophy.	Chemistry.	Chemistry, Book-Keeping.	Geology.	Astronomy.
	Classics,	Analytical Grammar.	Analytical Grammar.	First Lessons in Latin.	Latin Lessons, Arnold.	Caesar, and Cicero.	Virgil.	Livy.	Horace,
	Mathematics.	Higher Algebra.	Higher Algebra.	Geometry, Plane.	Geometry, Solid and Spherical.	Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical.	Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation.	Analytical, Geometry.	Calculus.
		st 1/2 Year.	Znd 1/2 Year.	3rd 1/2 Year.	4th 1/2 Year.	5th 1/2 Year.	6th 1/2 Year.	7th 1/2 Year.	8th 1/2 Year.
		First Year		Second Year		Third Year		Fourth Year	



appointed to invite someone to deliver an address on the occasion and to make all necessary arrangements. Messrs. George Partridge, Samuel H. Bailey, and Dr. Chas. W. Stevens were appointed.

On December 22, 1855, Mr. George Partridge, for the High School Building Committee, recommended that a warrant be issued for the payment of nineteen hundred and fifty and sixteen one-hundredths dollars to Messrs. Sage and Webster, and that a receipt in full be taken for all demands against the Board on account of contracts and extras on the High School building, except for \$1,500.00 retained as security against a lien on the building. The total cost, exclusive of furnaces, was stated to be \$47,735.50.

On March 18, 1856, Mr. George Partridge reported for the Special Committee appointed to arrange for the dedication of the High School that the exercises would take place March 24, 1856, at seven o'clock, and that Charles P. Drake, Esq., had consented to deliver the address. On the following day,



HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING AT 15TH AND OLIVE Dedicated March 24, 1856



the thanks of the Board were tendered to Charles D. Drake, Esq., and resolutions were offered by Mr. Jno. F. Thornton, and the President and Secretary were requested to transmit these thanks to Mr. Drake in a letter. It was also resolved to send to Mr. Drake a committee of three, Messrs. Jno. F. Thornton, George Partridge, and Wm. W. Green, to request the manuscript of his address for publication.

On September 16, 1856, Mr. Calvin S. Pennell was appointed Principal at a salary of \$2,000.00, which was increased to \$2,500.00 June 12, 1857.

On March 26, 1861, a reduction in expenditures for the High School was proposed:

Principal's salary from \$2,500.00 to \$2,000.00.

One Assistant's salary from \$1,500.00 to \$1,300.00.

Three Assistants' from \$3,600.00 to \$3,450.00.

Two Assistants' from \$2,000.00 to \$1,800.00.

Two Assistants' from \$1,500.00 to \$1,200.00.

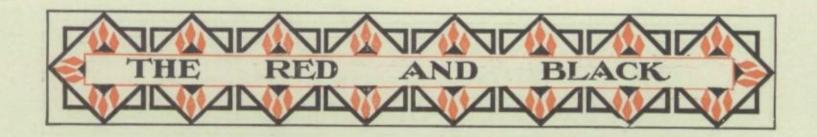
On April 23, 1861, after some opposition and an effort to make exceptions, this reduction was passed. Later, August 13, 1861, motion to make certain exceptions was referred to a special committee with instructions to report on individual cases. The majority of this committee reported a plan for the organization and an arrangement of the schools for the ensuing year. One of the committee made a minority report recommending that the High School and the Normal School be united under one Principal with a salary of \$1200.00 and that each pupil attending either the High or Normal School should be charged a tuition fee of \$40.00 per year, payable quarterly in advance.

The total amount of revenue due the Board for the year 1859 and 1860 was \$173,184, of which it was able to collect less than 57 per cent due to causes connected with the Civil War, which were well known to the public and would likely be felt more seriously during the year 1860-61. It was agreed that the rate of tuition for the year should be fixed at \$7.00 per quarter in the Normal and High School and at the rate of \$1.50 per quarter in the lower grades.

January, 1862, Mr. C. S. Pennell's resignation was received and accepted and Mr. Richard Edwards was appointed Principal of both the Normal School and the High School, and his salary was fixed at \$1,500.00.

On March 11, 1862, the resignation of Mr. Richard Edwards was received and accepted, and Mr. Thos. Metcalf was appointed in his place at a salary of \$1,400.00.

Dr. Chas. A. Pope offered a resolution to engage Mr. Richard Edwards for the ensuing year at a salary of \$2,500.00. This resolution was adopted



by a vote of eleven to four. Mr. Archibald Carr gave notice that he would move a reconsideration of this resolution at the next meeting.

On July 26, 1862, Mr. Wm. W. Green presented a resolution looking to the opening of the schools without charge, except the High and Normal, by the employment of young teachers at nominal salaries. This resolution was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means which reported in favor of opening the Primary and Grammar schools at a tuition cost of \$1.00 per quarter and the High School and Normal at \$7.00 per quarter, but discouraged the employment of inferior teachers.

At this meeting a minority report was presented criticising sharply the maintenance of the High School and the Normal, and the employment of high-salaried teachers instead of conducting a simple and inexpensive system of public education and employing teachers qualified to teach the substantial elements of Reading, Writing, common Arithmetic, good conduct, and gentlemanly behavior.

On August 19, 1862, the resignation of Mr. Thomas Metcalf was received and accepted. The High School Committee reported that it was taking proper steps to secure a man of eminent qualifications for the principalship.

On August 28, the committee recommended the appointment of Mr. Ebenezer Knowlton as Principal, and this report was adopted.

In September, 1862, the High School Committee reported that the charge of a small tuition fee had not affected the support of the High School by the public as shown by the return of pupils after the vacation. Two hundred and thirty-eight were present the first day, 110 girls, 128 boys. The branches of study taught were English Grammar 127, English Composition 174, Elocution 241, Drawing 252, General History 25, Algebra 141, Geometry 58, Trigonometry 13, Analytical Geometry 12, Calculus 12, German 113, French 35, Latin 139, Greek 25, Physics 19, Natural Philosophy 53, Zoology 9, Bookkeeping 33, English Language and Literature 17, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy 19; the total, 1,308, divided by 238, the number of pupils, equals 51/2 subjects on the average to each pupil.

June 23, 1863, Mr. C. F. Childs was appointed Principal.

On April 12, 1864, the High School Committee reported that the High School, so far as the various branches of education taught, "will compare favorably with any other educational institution in the country. It is, in fact, what it was designed to be when established, the college of the Public Schools Department, where all scholars may enter who are sufficiently advanced and receive thorough and practical education requisite for the duties of life, in a great measure without cost."



A year later, on April 11, 1865, the High School Committee reported that "the spirit of satisfaction and solemn earnestness is manifested in the performance of the duties devolved upon instructors and students."

On September 12, 1865, Helen A. Shafer, afterwards President of Wellesley College, was appointed as an assistant teacher at a salary of \$900.00, a rare teacher of mathematics, a womanly woman, possessing the most charming feminine traits of character.

On February 13, 1866, the High School Committee announced to the Board the serious protracted illness of Mr. C. F. Childs, the Principal, and on February 27, 1866, informed the Board that it had deemed it desirable and expedient to appoint Mr. H. H. Morgan, the first assistant teacher, to take charge of the functions of Principal.

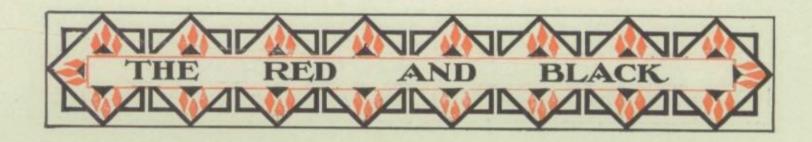
On March 13, 1866, the Committee on High Schools offered resolutions on the death of Mr. C. F. Childs, the Principal, which resulted from pneumonia incurred by his efforts to extinguish a fire that started from the furnace and caused serious damage to the building. Regardless of possible consequences to himself, Mr. Childs had tried in vain to put out the fire by throwing buckets of water up against the ceiling and burning floor above. It was a very cold day and the water, as it fell down, froze upon him. He had but recently recovered from a severe attack of typhoid fever, and the exposure was more than he could endure.

On January 15, 1867, the proposition was made to transfer the library of the High School to the Public School Library, reserving certain privileges.

On Monday after the close of the schools, the graduates formed an Alumni Association which later rendered most valuable service to the school in its persistent efforts to secure a new building suited to its needs.

In November, 1867, Mr. Thomas Davidson, later recognized as one of the five greatest scholars of the world, was appointed an assistant in the High School.

In the Superintendent's annual report for the year 1867-1868, the need for greater accommodations was stressed and the division of the large hall on the third floor was suggested as the best plan for furnishing immediate relief, to be followed later by the establishment of three intermediate schools in different parts of the city to house the Grammar Department and the Junior year of the High School. The advantage of bringing together pupils of the higher grades in the High School for association with large numbers of advanced pupils was recognized as one of the chief attractions of the High School, and the conclusion reached was that it would be better to divide the large hall rather than leave the eighth grade graduates in their respective schools.



On July 14, 1868, the committee recommended that a portion of the large hall on the third floor, which served as an auditorium, be fitted with suitable desks and blackboards for the use of the drawing department. This was an evidence of the overcrowding of the school, which continued with increasing discomfort and detriment for many years, though relief was sought in various ways, until it was at length obtained in September, 1893, when the new building was opened on Grand and Windsor Place.

The report of the Principal, Mr. H. H. Morgan, for year 1867-1868, dwells on the amount of home study required as shown by reports of pupils of each of the four years. It shows both the expectation of the school as to the application of students and the care taken not to impose too heavy a burden on them, but one that could be borne without detriment or hardship.

The hours prescribed were from 9:00 a. m. to 2:30 p. m., including thirty minutes for lunch, and were divided into six periods of fifty minutes each. The years were not divided into two parts until ten years later.

In the first year there were three five-day subjects and one four-day subject. This left more than an hour and a half daily for study in school in addition to two hours and a half of home study. The average age was 14.9 years.

In the second year, there were three five-day subjects and one four-day subject. This again left more than an hour and a half daily for study in school, in addition to three hours of home study. The average age was 15.8 years.

In the third year, there were four five-day recitations and one four-day. This left an hour a day for study in school in addition to three and one-fourth hours at home. The average age was 16.6.

In the fourth year, there were five daily recitations beside the rhetorical work in connection with an assembly hour. This left less than one hour a day for study in school and the average home study was three and one-fourth hours. The average age was 17.6 years. The rhetorical work mentioned consisted in the giving of orations by the boys and of essays by the girls before the entire school asembled in the auditorium or large hall on the third floor, and for these orations and essays very serious preparation was required and, on their delivery, much pains was spent. There was ambition to excel both in thought content and effective presentation, and also in elocutionary effect.

It may be pertinent to say in this connection that, in those days, an examination was required at the end of the year in every subject, covering a year's work, and that failure in one subject made it necessary to go over the entire year's work in all subjects. Promotion by subjects was not then allowed and the required per cent for passing was 65.



On June 8, 1869, Mr. F. Louis Soldan, afterwards Principal of the High and Normal School, was appointed teacher of German and French.

In the report of the Teachers' Committee of this date, the establishment of an Intermediate School was recommended for such pupils as had failed to make the required per cent in their examinations for the High School, but had found themselves so efficient in the more important branches taught in the district schools as to make it inadvisable for them to continue another year reviewing the same studies. For this school rooms were fitted up in the O'Fallon Polytechnical Institute on the southwest corner of Seventh and Chestnut Streets, which heretofore had been used by the Polytechnic School at night.



POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL BUILDING, 7TH AND CHESTNUT An Intermediate School after 1869; also Original Home of Public Library

In June, 1870, it was recommended to transfer the membership of the Intermediate School to the second year of the High School, unconditionally,



if they made 60 per cent in their examinations; with conditions if they averaged 60 per cent or over, but fell below in one or two subjects; and to the first year on trial if their average was below 60 per cent; and to admit to the Intermediate School applicants for admission to the High School who made an average of 50 per cent but less than 65 per cent. Of 301 applicants, 131 made 65 per cent and were admitted to the High School.

On August 9, 1870, Mr. F. Louis Soldan was appointed Assistant Superintendent.

October 11, 1870, the High School Committee suggested the removal of all the pupils of the Junior or First Year Class from the High School to the Intermediate School and the establishment of two more intermediate schools, one in the southern and one in the northern part of the city. It called attention to the powerful influence of the High School upon all the other departments of the school system and to the increase of this influence by the establishment of intermediate schools, and cited the service rendered by the High School in the preparation of pupils for the Normal School and the work of teaching.

In the report of the Superintendent for the year 1869-70, there appears a convincing discussion of the problem of co-education giving the history of the movement in St. Louis, which in fifteen years completely remodeled all its buildings so that they could be used by both boys and girls. The High School was the first experiment upon this plan above the primary grades, but gradually it extended throughout all the grades and justified itself on the grounds of economy, improved discipline, completeness of educational methods, sound and healthy individual development—each sex learning to esteem what is essential at its true value, each sex comparing itself with the other on an intellectual plane and forming sane judgments on the basis of association in the experiences and activities of the school.

In the report of the Superintendent of Instruction for the year 1870-71, under date of May 13, 1871, there appears a letter from James E. Yeatman, President of the Western Sanitary Commission, informing the Superintendent of the establishment of twenty perpetual scholarships in Washington University to be filled under the direction of the trustees of the Washington University, first from the children of Union soldiers in the late (the Civil) war; and, in default of applications from this source, the scholarships as far as vacant to be filled by such students from the St. Louis Public Schools as may be recommended by the Superintendent of Public Schools and the Principal of the High School and appointed by the Board of Directors of the University.

The letter further stated that the sum of \$10,000.00 has been paid over to Washington University, to be held in trust as a sustentation fund, the interest of which shall be appropriated to aid deserving students, first for the benefit



of the children of Union soldiers and others occupying the Western Sanitary Scholarships.

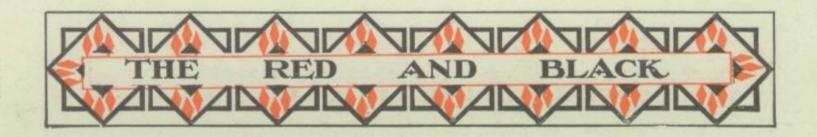
Three graduates of the High School were recommended in accordance with the offer made: William H. Harlow, Class of 1871; Michael Healy, Class of 1871, and Wintrop Bartlett, Class of 1871, all of whom graduated from Washington University in due course of time.

In the Annual Report of the Superintendent bearing date August 1st, 1871, there is printed a statement of the Principal with reference to the Alumni Association formed in 1867, which sets forth the field of its usefulness. "The high claim of the organization upon its members consists in the fact that public education is a vital social problem, which each citizen must study to comprehend and upon which each citizen must decide carefully and in the light of the fullest experience. It is this claim which lends a special interest to this organization and which gives assurance that as the graduates advance in age and social position, they will find in the association a field of much valuable effort. To the community, it already has a value, as enabling one to trace the progress of our graduates and to determine whether they fulfill the promise which was claimed for them."

In the same report of the Superintendent there is a convincing argument for free public education. "The government of a republic must educate all its people and it must educate them so far that they may be able to educate themselves in a continued process of culture, extending through life. This implies the existence of higher institutions of public education, and these not so much with the expectation that all will attend them, as that the lower schools, which are initiatory in their character and deal with mere elements, depend for their efficiency upon the organization of higher institutions for their direction and control. Without educating the teachers of lower schools in higher institutions, and, furthermore, without the possibility hovering before the pupils of ascent into the higher schools, there can be no practical effect given to primary schools.

When the question is raised, how far is it necessary to carry education in public High Schools, the answer based on the grounds that have been urged for public education of any kind, must be, until the pupil has acquired mental discipline and acquaintance with the technical appliance of knowledge, sufficient to enable him to pursue rational investigation into any province for himself by means of the library or independent observation. The individual educated to this extent may enter the spheres of practical life and still carry on his culture studies indefinitely."

Striking sentences follow from the reports of Superintendent Wm. T. Harris for the years 1871-72-73-74, in which the function of the High School is discussed:



"The High School is an index of the effort made on the part of the community to supply itself with its own directive power."

"The education of the people as a whole is a quite recent idea."

"If all are not allowed free access to the culture for the training of directive intelligence, it is a mere farce to call it a government by all of the people."

"If a community does not educate its own directive power, it must import it and pay a high premium for it."

"For directive power there is necessary the power to take a general survey, the power of generalization. Education gives this power first and to a large degree in its primary schools, and to a still larger degree through its High Schools."

"The society and the state have changed in such a way as to make demands upon the individual different from those of former times. Under the new regime, the life of each individual is dependent upon the social whole, and it is requisite for him to be continually alert and observant of the movements of society and obedient to its behests. Then, again, the political and social demand for an enormous fund of directive power is even of greater import due to the individual. If the question be asked as to whether the modern state and modern civil society, constituted as it is, and is becoming to be, can exist without a system of public education including High Schools, we are ready at this point to answer a prompt and emphatic no."

The report of Mr. H. H. Morgan, Principal for the year 1874, disclosed this significant fact as to the growth of the graduating class:

The average size from 1858-1874 was 29.4

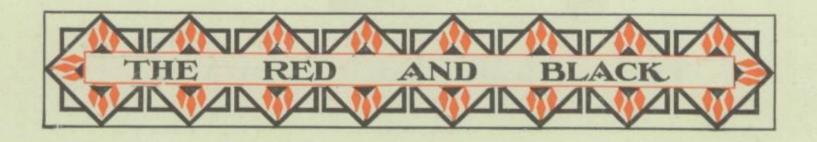
1858-1865 " 17.3

1866-1874 " 40.1

The class of 1874 numbered 5

In 1873 and 1874, an effort was made to transfer to the High School from the District schools, as often as four times a year, in June or September, in November, January, and April, or every ten weeks. It was thought that this would be in the interest both of those able to advance more rapidly and of those who were less able. After some experiment, however, it was found desirable to have two dates of entrance, one in September and one at the end of January. The quarterly entrance and graduation consumed too much time in reorganization in the High Schools, but was retained in the elementary schools in the quarterly grading.

In 1874-75, 523 pupils were admitted to the Branch High Schools from the elementary schools.



At the exami	nation in:		
June	1874	236	
September	1874	15	
November	1874	102	
January	1875	141	
April		29	523

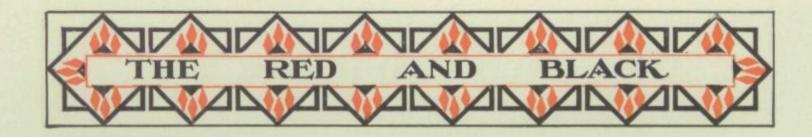
Only the second, third and senior classes were in the High School building. From the junior class to the second year, 182 were admitted out of 263 who were recommended for examination.

In the principal's report for 1874-5, there is a significant statement of the objectives of discipline sought in the High School. "Moral discipline must always seek the lesson of willing obedience to rightful authority; must endeavor to induce the pupil to identify himself with the right and the true, and should acquaint him with his responsibilities, and excite in him the desire to discharge them. Believing that such discipline is the office of the Public Schools, fully as much as any intellectual development, discipline is sought by the use of every rational means."

Of scholarship the same report pertinently says: "The effort of wise education is to find the studies suited to the average ability and wants, and to demand from each class the lowest average consistent with a preparation for the work which is to succeed. * * * It is assumed that children come to school to receive such instruction as their age and needs require, and not to pass at stated times from work which they have not done to work which they cannot do."

As a part of the principal's report for the year, there is printed "The Justification of the Public High School." In this defense, answers are given to the arguments of those who hold that free education is an unjustifiable burden upon the state, and of those who believe in education as a gift but not as a right. The claims of those who believe in education as a right are substantiated, and the reciprocal duty of the citizen and the state is clearly defined. "It is the business of each citizen to impress his views upon the public to which he belongs in order that the public opinion as expressed by the State shall more and more truly represent the best intelligence of the community. The State throws such influence as the citizens lend to it towards the promotion of all that leads toward the ends for which it exists."

In his report for 1877-8, the Superintendent, referring to manifest opposition to the High School said, "The opponents of the public High School system will do well to consider the magnitude of the task in which they engage when they undertake to remove it as an excresence from the system of public schools. It is a growth of two generations and has roots that extend down through at least seven generations. It has behind it the practice of civilized



nations for a long period, making higher education cheap and free, even while lower education has been shut out entirely or made so difficult to obtain as to prevent the poor from sharing it. The necessity of educating the directive power of the country has been felt at all times."

"It certainly does not seem that a system growing out of such a long ancestry and adopted, or at least permitted, in almost all the states of the Union, and one that has been confirmed in all the states of the northwest by the establishment and support of State Universities, is at all likely to be overthrown by any sudden gust of public opinion raised by appeals to economy or to baser motives."

After the lapse of fifty years, it seems strange that there could have been outspoken opposition such as was expressed half a century ago. Now the opposition is not to the existence of high schools, but to offering high school education to youth who have a low intelligence quotient and are, therefore, supposed to be incapable of deriving profit from it. Whereas, the inference from the intelligence tests should be the need of the study of individual pupils in order to suit methods of instruction to special needs.

With the year 1879, the superintendency of William T. Harris came to an end and his remarkable reports on various themes of vital importance to the development of the public schools of St. Louis and the United States ceased to appear. Happily, his influence on the public schools of the United States was to be broadened and deepened through his activities as United States Commissioner of Education.

In the report for the year 1879-80 the Principal of the High School speaks of the purpose and composition of the Alumni Association and again in his report of 1880-81 dwells at some length upon the reorganization of the executive committee into five standing committees with a view to increasing the usefulness and extending the influence of the society by assigning various functions to different smaller groups of its membership. The Executive Committee, consisting of two representatives from each class, in all 46 members, had become too large for the most effective work and, beginning with 1879-80, two classes were to be graduated each year, one in January and one in June, as a result of the semi-annual grading and consequent admission of pupils twice each year from the elementary schools, which were organized on the quarter or ten weeks basis.

The five standing committees were as follows:

1. Ways and Means; 2. Statistics; 3. Membership; 4. Capacity; 5. Lectures. The Committee on Statistics proposed to collect statistics with reference to graduates and former members of the High School. In the opinion of the Principal, "No more conclusive argument can be used against those who



oppose the High School than that which is derived from the fact that in every walk of life there are numbers formerly connected with the High School, who, by the prominent positions they hold and by their successful competition with others, demonstrate the practical value of the education they received."

To quote from the report of the Principal for 1881-82: "To those who care to know, rather than to dogmatize, there is every kind of evidence that the scholarship in the Public Schools is better than that furnished in any other way." "So long as the evidence is at hand to show that the High School pupils achieve success, however different the direction of their efforts, the community may feel at ease about the means employed. The scholarship of the High School claims to be both exact and liberal, and its teaching, both intellectual and ethical. The school is conducted with the ever present aim of making industrious, capable, and upright men and women. The course of study is remarkably well balanced, so that, with as much freedom as can be required by any future necessities, there is time sufficient for a thorough English secondary education."

"The great want of the High School Department is a building sufficiently large to have the pupils under one roof. If there were to be no unnecessary expenditure for ornament, a suitable building could be provided at an expense not exceeding the present value of Central High School, this property becoming too valuable and too unsuitable for school purposes."

In the report of the President for this same year, a statement occurs which places the provision of a high school education upon an undemocratic basis and ignores the necessity which exists in a democratic state of providing such measure of education as will prepare for intelligent, reliable citizenship and will develop directive power, which will not leave helpless the mass of the people for want of power to comprehend the meaning of liberty under law, of government of the people by the people, for the people, which will not leave the people to perish for lack of vision, or suffer them to substitute individualism for cooperation, a democratic state in which each works for all the rest and in turn is assisted by all the rest. To repeat this statement: "The advanced general education of the teachers for our schools is itself a work which, in my opinion, justifies the existence of a High School as part of our public school system, irrespective of other questions. From considerations both of economy and public policy, it is important that the great mass of our teachers should come from our own people; and with the High School, supplemented by the Normal School, we have the means of a constant supply of teachers with both an advanced general and professional education."

"But at the same time, the Board should insist that those who receive, at public expense an advanced education, beyond what the majority of the



public can afford even the time to receive, should be qualified by some special aptitude; and to this end a higher standard should be exacted. In other words, this advanced education—this opportunity for general culture at public expense is a privilege which should be given only as a reward of special merit."

In a democracy, the ground for education at public expenses is the indissoluble relation of the individual citizens to each other and to the state. The preservation and improvement of a democratic state, the perpetuity of the institutions which constitute a democratic state depends upon the comprehension and conscious practice by the citizenry of the principles embodied in the state. Education of the citizenry is essential to the development of the ideas and ideals of democracy in prospective citizens and to the prevention and extirpation of castes which are incompatible with it. Not only those having special aptitude, but those in whom greater physical, mental, and moral strength may be developed should have the advantages of education, both for the ultimate welfare of the state and for the immediate improvement of the individual. The willingness of the immature and of the mature also should determine the amount of education afforded by the state, subject only to such limitations as the individual's stage of advancement temporarily imposes. Whether the individual determines to accept the opportunity offered will depend upon appreciation of the value of education far oftener than upon financial condition of self or parents. Statistics show that the very poor as well as those more comfortably situated embrace the opportunities of education offered because of their evaluation of it.

In the report of 1881-82, the urgent need of a new building is voiced by both the Superintendent of Instruction and the Principal of the High School.

Again in the reports of 1883-84, the need of a new building is expressed by the Superintendent and by the Principal who stated certain educational postulates bearing upon the work of the Central High School, which is designed to give all a good secondary education. Then follows a complete report of the Proceedings of the Celebration of the Quarter Centennial of the High School held June 14, 1883, twenty-five years after the first graduation, comprising:

Remarks by Hon. S. D. Barlow, Chairman—The High School, its Successes and Prospects.

Remarks by Gen. John W. Noble—Does the High School unfit for Active Life?

Remarks by Hon. Nathan Cole—The High School Necessary to the Present State of Civilization.

Remarks by John A. Dillon, Esq.—Educational Facilities Offered by a High School Course not Beyond the Proper Domain of the American Community.



Remarks by Hon. Shepard Barclay—The High School the Key-stone of the School System.

Remarks by Mr. W. J. S. Bryan-The Record of High School Pupils.

Remarks by H. F. Harrington, Esq.—Need of Better Accommodations for the High School.

The proceedings of the Alumni Meeting of June, 1884, are given in full. They consisted of:

Remarks by Mr. W. J. S. Bryan, President—Urgent Needs of the High School. The History of High School Accommodations, a History of Expedients.

Letter from Superintendent E. H. Long—Excellence of the High School Course of Study.

Remarks of Prof. M. S. Snow of Washington University—The High School as seen from Washington University.

Letter from George S. Edgell, Esq.—The High School a Source of Financial Strength to the Community.

Remarks by Charles Nagel, Esq.—The High School the Guarantor and Creator of Good Citizens.

Remarks by Judge J. J. Lindley—The Standing of High School Pupils among Lawyers.

Remarks of Dr. LeGrand Atwood—The Standing of High School Pupils among Doctors.

Remarks of Lieut. Eugene Spencer—Record of High School Pupils at West Point.

Remarks of Almond B. Thomson, Esq.—Educated Women Essential to Civilization.

Letter of Miss Sue V. Beeson—The Effects of High School Education upon Girls.

Letter of Miss Virginia E. Stevenson—What of the Girls?

Letter of Mrs. Annie Keogh Fox-What the High School is to a Girl.

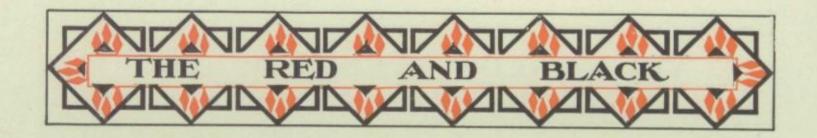
Letter from William T. Harris, Commissioner of Education—The Work of High School Teachers outside of their Vocation.

Remarks of Frederick M. Crunden, Esq.—The High School and the Public School Library.

Letter from Judge S. M. Breckenridge—Demand for Increased Facilities.

Letter from Frank W. Peebles, Esq.—The Present Conditions of the High School.

Remarks of Nathan Frank, Esq.—Present Inadequacy of Accommodations Attributed to Popular Ignorance of Needs of the High School.



Remarks of Leo Rassieur, Esq.—The School Board Ready to do its Utmost.

Remarks of Gen. John W. Noble—Necessity for at once Supplying the Needs of the High School.

Educational Legislation in Missouri—An Address delivered before the High School Alumni Association by Leo Rassieur, Esq.

These addresses and letters constitute a complete presentation of the service rendered to the people of St. Louis by the Central High School during the first thirty years of its existence, viewed from every angle and proclaimed in vigorous, unmistakable, convincing language by representative citizens, men and women who knew well whereof they spoke and did not hesitate to make known its need of a new and commodious building.

In the report of 1884-85 there is published preliminary information on the residence of pupils of the high school, classified according to the Grammar or Elementary schools which they attended before entering the High School. This inquiry made by a Special Committee of the School Board shows that: 33 per cent came from the Stoddard, Pope, Lincoln, Divoll, Crow, and Rock Springs Schools of the western section; 19.4 per cent from the Franklin, Carr Lane, and Eliot of the North Central section; 17.8 per cent from the Peabody and Clinton schools of the South Central section; 14 per cent from the Webster, Ames, Douglas, O'Fallon, Jefferson, and Clay schools of the Northeast section; 12.3 per cent from the Madison, Blow, Lyon and Laclede schools of the Southeast section; and 3.5 per cent from the Irving, Elleardsville, and Cote Brilliante Schools of the Northwest section. It is to be noted that, of the schools named, only the Cote Brilliante and Elleardsville are located west of Grand Avenue.

In this report was published an essay by Miss Lizzie S. Goodson, a graduate, which was based upon inquiries made by a group of ladies who had investigated the suitableness of High School training for women who later achieved success "as writers, musicians, artists, teachers, college students, actresses, organizers and promoters of literary, social, and musical groups."

The report of the High School for 1884-85 was the last written by Principal Horace H. Morgan, who resigned the following year after twenty years of brilliant service to the Central High School and to the cause of education. During the latter years of his principalship, the cause of high school education was pleaded most forcefully and convincingly. The arguments adduced were cogent and conclusive. He was ever ready to meet objections from any source and most persuasive in the presentation of its claims to recognition and generous support. He was a superior executive and organizer, a thorough and brilliant scholar, an ardent defender of public education as a necessary institution of a democratic state.



In 1885-86, the New High School fund was created from the Henry Ames bequest to Washington University, collected and paid over to the Board of Education by the University August, 1885, and transferred to this fund. The interest on this \$100,000 for the year 1885-86 was \$2,534.28, and the amount expended for the new High School site on Grand Avenue and Windsor Place was \$34,000.00.

This was the site of the building destined to serve the city of St. Louis for thirty-four years, for ten years as the only public high school and, then, with other high schools, for twenty-four years more. When this site was purchased and the fund created, it seemed to those who had striven for a new and ample site that the future was auspicious, and their hopes about realized, but there still were years of earnest and persistent striving before the goal was reached. The entire half block extending to Bell Avenue on the south, St. Alphonsus Church on the north, and Channing on the east should have been purchased. But the funds were low and the location much farther west than seemed wise to some who would have built on the coliseum site if the caves beneath had not made the construction of the foundation too expensive. Only thirty-seven pupils of the High School at that time were found to live west of Grand and it did not seem likely that the city would grow rapidly in that direction.

On the resignation of Horace H. Morgan, Principal, February 10, 1886, Mr. Brandt V. B. Dixon who was Assistant Principal and had been a teacher in the High School for thirteen years was appointed but served only a year and a half, resigning at the close of the year 1886-87 to accept the Presidency of Sophie Newcomb College, New Orleans, which was connected with Tulane University.

In the reports for the year 1885-86, reference is made to the increased percentage of Public School children who attended the High School and to their persistence in the High School shown by the fact that children of the first year constitute only forty-four instead of sixty per cent of the entire number of pupils in all four years.

As a consequence of those facts, the need of a new high school building grew more urgent. In the building on Fifteenth and Olive, in February, 1887, there were housed 513 pupils, an increase of 104 over the preceding year, and to accommodate this number, there were only twelve rooms, making the conditions most unsatisfactory, precluding increase of faculty or perfecting the course of study or securing desired results of work.

In the reports for the year 1886-87, mention is made of the appointment of Mr. F. Louis Soldan as Principal of the High School with supervision of the Normal School which had been under his control since 1872. One of the advantages sought was the arrangement of a Normal course for those High



School pupils who expected to become teachers which would include subjects not taught at all or at the option of the scholar. The report on the High School for 1886-87 is made by Mr. F. Louis Soldan who stresses the need of a suitable and sufficiently large building and the difficulties of supervision where two different buildings are used. His report closes with a recital of the steps taken to secure a new building.

In the annual report for 1887-88, President Frederick N. Judson dwells on the inability of the Board to complete the building according to the original plan, and the Principal of the High School again treats at length the deplorable condition of the school divided into three parts and no one of these parts properly located or comfortably housed. In the course of four years, a high school pupil must change buildings three times.

In the annual report for 1888-89, the Superintendent makes the statement that no other city in the country has its High School Department so poorly cared for, that some definite action should be taken, that if nothing better could be done, an annual appropriation should be made to a High School fund which, in time, would provide the necessary means.

He emphasizes the necessity of the High School in a system of schools as a means of securing general intelligence and as a means of preparing teachers for the elementary schools.

In the year 1889-90, in spite of the inadequate housing, a very great increase was shown in the number of pupils in the High School, a greater increase than had been shown for fifteen years in any one year. This increase was attributed by the Superintendent to the growing confidence of the community in the work of the High School. If the High School had not wrought well, if it had not demonstrated its high value, if the pupils, in later years, had not approved its work, they would not have become its staunch advocates and loyal defenders. Its former pupils have been able to evaluate its work by the preparation they received for life's experiences. The motto adopted at the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the school and inscribed upon the bronze tablet erected at that time is deeply significant, not only of the purpose, but also of the achievement of the Central High School "That they might have life and have it more abundantly."

A recounting of the steps taken in the provision of a suitable building for the Central High School may indicate the great difficulty its friends found in accomplishing their long cherished and determined purpose in spite of indiference and opposition.

On January 27th, 1885, a delegation of citizens appeared before the Board of Education to make presentation of the views expressed in a peti-



tion for a new High School building. General John W. Noble and Mr. James Richardson addressed the Board at length in support of the petition. At the conclusion of their remarks, Mr. Frederick L. Loring moved that the Legislative Committee, in conjunction with the Attorney, be instructed and directed to present the memorial to the Legislature as suggested in the petition.

Mr. Thomas A. Russell seconded the motion. Dr. Henry Hickman, President, called Vice-President Albert Bornmueller to the chair and offered an amendment to the motion of Mr. Loring, authorizing the appointment of a committee of seven by districts to consider the increasing demand for a new High School in conjunction with other standing committees.

The amendment was adopted.

On September the eighth, 1885, Section 1 of the report of a Joint Committee, consisting of Standing Committee of Ways and Means and the Special High School Committee, was adopted, that the entire sum of \$100,000.00 bequeathed by Henry Ames be appropriated and set apart for the purchase of a High School lot and the erection of a modern Central High School building.

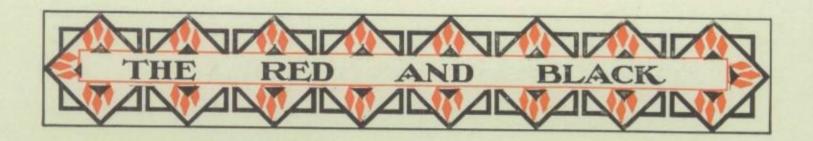
Section II, constituting the Special High School Committee a standing committee, was referred to the Rules Committee and was adopted April 13, 1886, at which time a favorable report was made by the Rules Committee.

On December 8, 1885, Mr. Thomas A. Russell reported for the Joint Committee on Rules and New High School that it should be the duty of the High School Committee to select a suitable location and contract for the purchase of sufficient ground and provide for the erection thereon of a building adapted to the wants of the High School.

March 9, 1886, Mr. Thomas A. Russell reported for the Joint Committee the selection of a site on Grand Avenue and Windsor Place, 193' 41/2" on Grand Avenue and 364' 10" to 380' in depth, and moved the adoption of the report. The motion was carried.

At the same meeting, Mr. Thomas A. Russell offered a resolution that the High School Committee, in conjunction with the Building Committee, be authorized to procure plans and specifications from at least five architects of the city of St. Louis, including the Architect of the Board of Education, and to offer as premiums the sum of \$1500.00, two hundred dollars to each competing architect and an additional five hundred dollars to the architect whose plans were adopted. This resolution was adopted.

On May 11, 1886, a resolution was offered by Mr. L. L. Arnold and adopted, making it possible for architects, in addition to the five specified, to compete without compensation except as to the final award of \$500.00 for the plans accepted. The five architects selected were Mr. Cameron, Mr. Legg,



Mr. Isaacs, Mr. Wilhelmi, and Messrs. Kirchner and Kirchner. The architects were asked to submit plans for a building to cost not more than \$250,000.00.

On July 13, 1886, the Joint New High School and Building Committee reported the selection of the plans of Kirchner and Kirchner designated "Ex Tempore," which had previously been approved and selected by the Principal of the High School, Mr. Brandt V. B. Dixon, as having best met the requirements of the school and being superior to the other plans submitted. If there were space, it would be very interesting to present the comparison on which the Principal's report was based.

On October 12, 1886, the contract for excavation and grading was awarded at \$8500.00.

April, 1887, the report of Anthony H. Blaisdell, Chairman of the New High School Committee, showed that two thirds of the excavation was completed and one-fifth of the rock work, and that there was an unexpended balance in the fund of \$22,815.62, with the estimate of \$271,707.00 as cost of building.

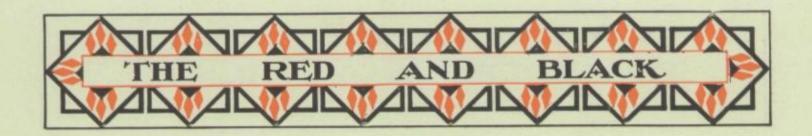
On September 13, 1887, the leasing of the building known as "City University" on the northeast corner of Sixteenth and Pine was approved in order to afford additional accommodations imperatively needed.

On April 9, 1889, Mr. Frederick N. Judson offered a resolution, which was adopted, that a committee of seven members be appointed to report on the questions, whether the High School site should be retained, whether the probable cost of the building would be within the prospective means or could be brought within the means by changed or new plans for a superstructure on the foundation already completed.

The committee appointed consisted of Chas. W. Barstow, C. F. Miller, E. J. O'Connor, John Loler, C. E. Bauer, Jack P. Richardson, and Mr. Loring.

On November the 12th, 1889, Mr. Chas. W. Barstow, Chairman of the Special Committee on New High School, reported that the site was as near the center of High School population as could be found and should, therefore, be retained, but that the State of the Board's finances rendered it unpractical to commence or prepare for the erection of any building for High School purposes. This report was adopted.

On January 13, 1891, Mr. Jack P. Richardson offered a resolution which was referred to the Ways and Means, Lands and Leasing, Teachers, and Building Committees, that immediate steps be taken for the erection of a new High School Building, that the Building Committee be directed to cause the plans and specifications of the proposed High School to be changed and altered so as to meet present wants, said building to be made as nearly fire proof as possible and to be built in such manner that additions can be made from time



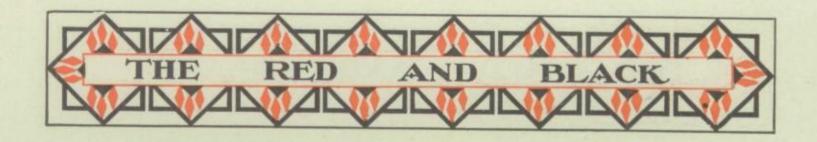
to time as necessities require; that \$100,000.00 of the sum realized from the sale of the Polytechnic Building be set apart for its erection, in addition to \$50,000.00 heretofore appropriated; that the Lands and Leasing Committee be directed to offer for sale the Central High School property on Fifteenth and Olive Streets, and the Normal School property on Fifteenth and Pine Streets, on condition that possession be given when the High School is completed.

On May 12th, 1891, Mr. Jack P. Richardson, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, offered a report from the Joint Committees which, after discussion, was adopted by a vote of 11 to 3.

This report recommended that the Building Committee be instructed to have the necessary detailed plans and specifications for new High School building prepared at once and submitted for approval to the Joint Committee consisting of the Building Committee and the Teachers Committee, these



ARCHITECT'S DRAWING OF GRAND AVENUE BUILDING



plans to be based on the preliminary plans and specifications prepared by Messrs. Furlong and Brown.

On June 9, 1891, this Joint Committee reported that the preliminary drawings of Furlong and Brown had been examined, and recommended that the plans and specifications be completed without unnecessary delay. The report was adopted. On August 11, 1891, Mr. John W. O'Connor, Chairman of the Building Committee, reported the rejection of all proposals for the erection of the New High School as they seemed excessive, some thousands of dollars above the estimate.

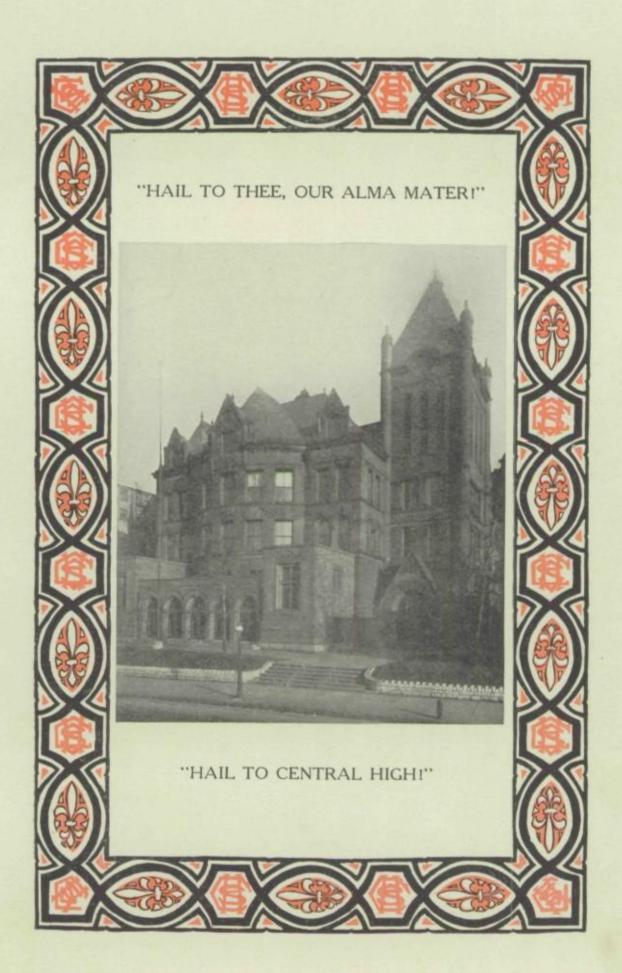
On September 8, 1891, the Ways and Means Committee, recommended an appropriation of \$150,000.00 in cash and bills receivable and the sale of the buildings and lots of the High School and the Normal School to complete the sum necessary for the erection of the new High School building. The Building Committee had awarded the contract to James H. Keefe for \$197,000.00.

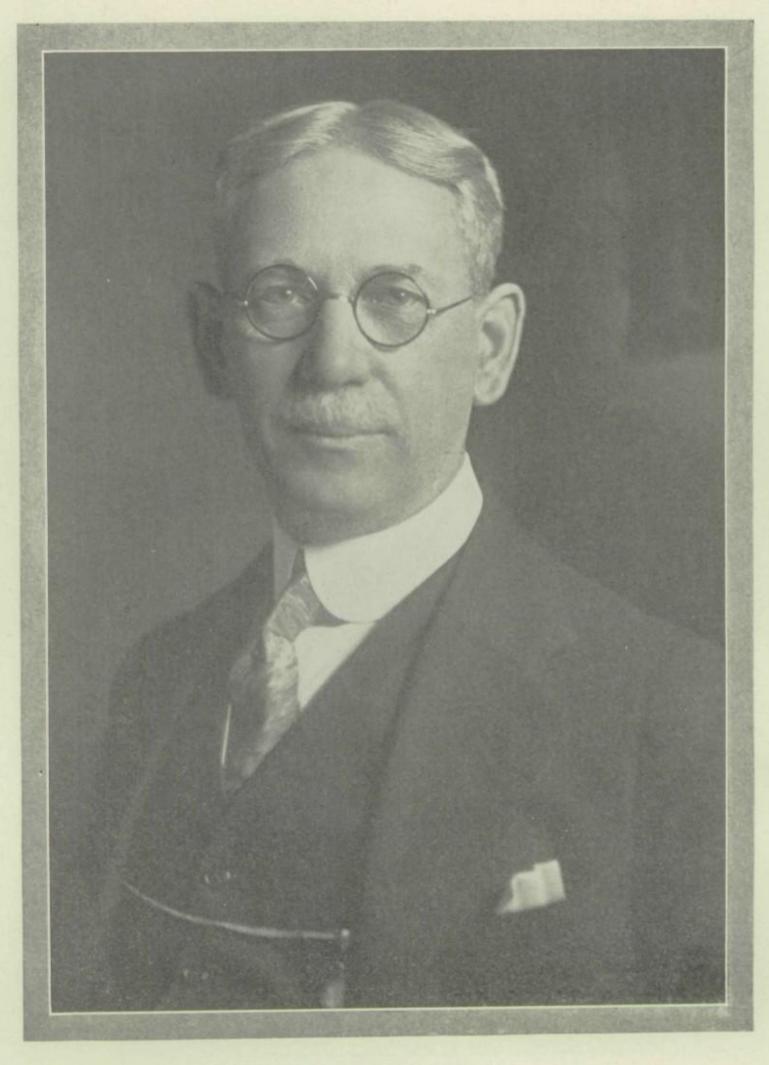
On May 14, 1892, the Central High School building and lot were sold for \$113,250.00 and the Normal School building and lot for \$34,365.00, a total of \$147,615.00.

On February 14, 1893, the Joint Committee of Buildings and Ways and Means recommended the completion of the fourth floor of the New High School building in order to accommodate all parts of the High School, including the pupils in the Central High School, Foster Building, and the Polytechnic. This report was adopted.

On April 11, 1893, Mr. Robert Rutledge, for the Building Committee, reported that the attic story of the new High School building was for the most part not suitable for school purposes unless the light could be improved. A report as to the needs of High School showed that 44 rooms were contained in the new High School building and 11 more would be required. Action was deferred until the next meeting when it was decided to authorize the supervising architect of the new High School building to complete at once plans and specifications, and to proceed with the work of completing the fourth story and other parts of the building with as recommended by the Joint Building and Ways and Means Committee.

On June 5, 1893, the Building Committee reported that Anderson Bros. were the lowest bidders for the completion of the fourth story and other minor work and recommended that the contract be awarded them at \$28,524.00.





CHESTER B. CURTIS

Director of Personnel, Scruggs, Vandervoort, and Barney D. G. Co.

Principal of Central High School, 1908-1920



A LETTER FROM MR. CURTIS

MISS JANE WOTKE, Editor The Red and Black.

St. Louis, April 16, 1928.

Dear Miss Wotke:

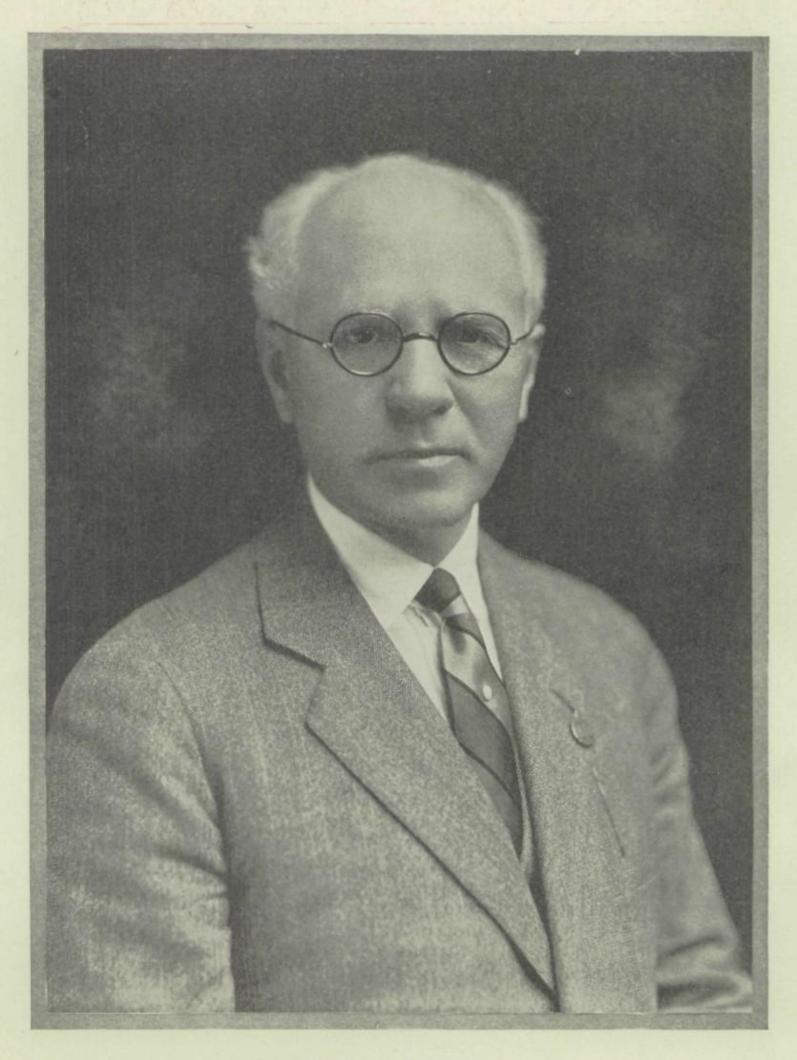
I find myself gratefully appreciative of your invitation to record for Red and Black, as a former Principal, my impressions of the Central High Diamond Jubilee. It was a truly notable occasion. I doubt whether any other Alma Mater has ever been so honored by her sons and daughters as was Central, Mother of St. Louis High Schools, and the pioneer among secondary educational institutions west of the Mississippi, on her seventy-fifth birthday, when representatives of every graduated class, save four, returned to pay their homage. What is its meaning?

First, the fervor of greetings, and the happy hum of voices at the banquet proved the enduring quality of friendship, formed through association in common tasks and pleasures, during the impressionable and formative years of school life. Only those friendships are lasting that are formed under conditions which react to produce nobility of character, for character alone retains friendships. The Diamond Jubilee reunion proved, beyond a question, the quality and character of the school during its entire history.

The second outstanding feature of the occasion was the presence of a notably large number of men and women, eminent in the professions and in business, some of whom have served their city, state, and nation with distinction and with conspicuous fidelity. The greatness of a school, at any period, is revealed years afterwards through its products,—its graduates and those who also have come under its wholesome and stimulating influences. The Diamond Jubilee reunion of Central High served as a visible inventory of its personnel achievements.

But back of every effect is a cause. Back of every desirable result is a right condition or combination of conditions. The basic reasons for the enviable reputation of Central High sustained through seventy-five years of continuous service, are: first, the fact that the courses of study, from the first to the present time, have been based upon the most substantial educational philosophy, and operated upon the best pedagogical practice, of the day; and second, that traditionally it has been the policy of the school administration to secure, as its faculty members, men and women of sound character and excellent scholarship. These basic principles, and these personal qualifications of its teachers, supplemented by their engaging personalities, fondness for youth, and skill in instruction account for the soundness of instruction in the school, during three-quarters of a century, and consequently for the unbroken line of graduates whose achievements have reflected credit upon their Alma Mater, and who have brought distinction, as well as justification, to the first city, beyond the Father of Waters, to venture "higher education" for its youth.

Hail to Central High! Very truly yours, CHESTER B. CURTIS.



STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS
Principal of Central High School since 1920

Fifty-two

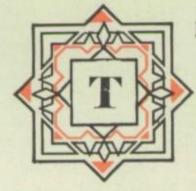
Steph AO ouglass



THE PRESENT TREND IN SECONDARY EDUCATION

STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS

Principal of Central High School



HE history of the Central High School of St. Louis covers seventy-five of the one hundred and seven years since the establishment of the first public high school in the United States. During the three quarters of a century since our high school was first established in 1853, many changes have been made in the objectives for which the high schools of the country have stood, and in the methods of their administration. It is not the purpose of the writer

to review the history of secondary education in the United States, or even our own local community; but rather to touch upon such history by implication, while considering some phases of the present trend of secondary education.

The older type of secondary school had for its main objective preparation for college. While this important aim still persists for many pupils, it can no longer be regarded as the outstanding goal of high school training. The tremendous growth in high school attendance within the last few decades has almost compelled a modification of the principal aims of the secondary curriculum. With changes and enlargement in the major purposes for which the high school stands, there naturally follows a noticeable increase in the number of pupils enrolled.

One of the outstanding characteristics of the high school today is its ever increasing accessibility. At the present time there is a distinct tendency to make such training not only geographically accessible to all young people of the land, but also to make it socially accessible to all levels of society. This is in sharp contrast with the practice in most European countries where higher education is available only to certain classes.

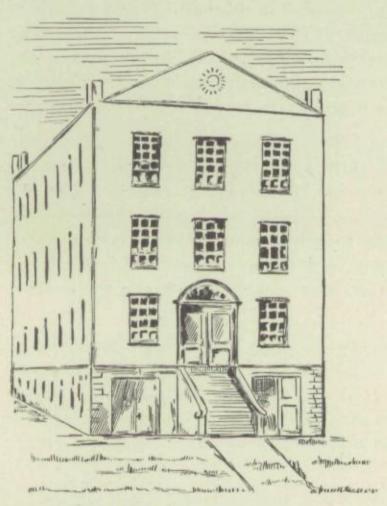
The American social fabric is based on the universal brotherhood of men—that all men are born free and are entitled to equal advantages. Such a conception certainly is basic to our educational procedure. It is the common belief in this country that education represents an investment by society to promote the common welfare. It is the conviction of most thinking Americans that the welfare of society demands the highest possible development of the individual,—development that will not only contribute to the success and happiness of the individual as a unit in the great body of workers in the country, but also as an organic part of our social structure.

Universal secondary education seems to be in prospect at no very remote date. As Dr. Judd has said, "The secondary schools of the world are the out-



growth of the urge for higher things." So long as the minds and hearts of American parents are filled with an ambition for the welfare of their children, secondary education will continue to expand until every youth in the land will be exposed to some phase of its influence.

The gradual spread of secondary education to all levels of society will, of necessity, be accompanied by changes in the subject matter taught. The subjects which are demanded for college admission will continue to be taught, but they will no longer hold the position of primacy which they have enjoyed in times past. In the future no subject in the secondary curriculum, excepting English and such social studies as bear on citizenship, will hold supremacy.



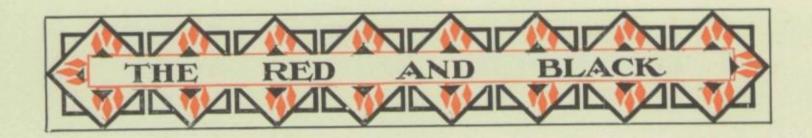
First Public High School in U. S. Boys' English High School, Boston Founded in 1821

Any other that remain in the curriculum will be there because they contribute in some worthy way to the aims and objectives set up by society. Neither hoary age nor dazzling novelty will be able to justify either the inclusion or the exclusion of any subject.

Because of the conservatism of teachers and school officials, and in some cases, of parents and the public, there will always be more or less "lag" in the matter of continuing old or introducing new subject matter. But ultimately our secondary school curriculum will be purged of all subjects which do not contribute to the general and specific aims set up for the schools.

If it is conceded that the inclusion of subject matter in the scheme of secondary school instruction in the future is to depend

upon the aims set up, then the determination of aims assumes a role of major importance. What are to be the criteria by which such aims are to be determined? Will these standard objectives of high school training be evolved from some one's imagination, will they be based on opinions resulting from concrete experience, or will they be the result of scientific investigation? In the writer's opinion educational objectives and educational procedure in the future must subject themselves more and more to scientific investigation.



A second characteristic of secondary education in this country at the present time is its ever increasing flexibility. No two persons are exactly alike. The type of education best suited to one person is not necessarily desirable for another individual. A sane recognition of this fact compels the conclusion that there should be different kinds of education for different types of people. We may no longer consistently press all individuals into the same mould. In the newest conception of educational procedure, individual differences are recognized and differentiated methods of instruction applied.

Despite individual differences which may be manifest in our school constituency, the scheme of public education in a democracy demands some common plane of training for all individuals. Social continuity demands some common instruction for all citizens, despite their individual peculiarities. Educational philosophers commonly recognize the need of the individual for two coordinate types of ability: unspecialized, to discharge the common personal, domestic and civic duties; specialized, to render expert service to society.

Domestic and civic duties are very much the same for all individuals, so that educational precedure in those fields would be more or less the same in all localities and at all times. But the type of service which the individual will be able to render to society depends to a large extent upon the ability and training of the individual concerned. It is therefore "the duty of the school to adapt the means of education to the needs of the individual whatever may be his mental, physical, moral, or environmental condition."

The fixed and narrow curriculum of a generation ago is being abandoned by the secondary schools of today. Educators have been compelled to liberalize the school curriculum because of the insistent demands of the public whom they serve.

As a practical device for administering such a liberalized curriculum, the elective system has come into vogue. It purposes to allow the individual pupil to use the greatest possible liberty in his choice of subjects so that he may come into contact with as many and diverse experiences as possible. Out of the application of the elective system has come the modern cosmopolitan high school with its many facilities for giving numerous and wide contacts in the various fields of human relations.

While the elective system offers splendid opportunities for varied contacts with life and with the various fields of human endeavor and achievement, yet in the hands of the unthinking and the uninformed, it might quickly project the inexperienced pupil into a state of hopeless confusion and discouragement. The average high school pupil cannot become autonomous in the matter of the



choice of electives. He needs help, expert help. He is unable successfully to evaluate his own capacity, abilities and needs. Guidance is the key to the solution of his problem. The successful operation of the elective system links itself inevitably with guidance.

The average American youth comes into high school with no clear idea as to what he will finally take up as a life activity, nor does he know in what social level he will ultimately find himself. It's all conjecture with him. The school may help him to find himself. The school of the future will do more along this line than has been done by schools in the past. A tremenduous responsibility rests upon the secondary schools when it is remembered that the future welfare of the individual as well as society will be largely influenced by what is done with the individual pupil at this critical period of his development.

Future expansion and flexibility of American secondary education will depend in a large measure on the willingness and ability of the public to pay the cost of such universal training, and on the ability of society to train and retain capable teachers who can successfully carry on the work involved. The mounting cost of public education in this country is almost staggering; yet it is insignificant in comparison with the cost of amusement and useless personal indulgences in the nation. It must be a part of the scheme of education itself in a democracy to impress upon its beneficiaries that universal education is absolutely necessary to the successful continuity of such democracy, cost what it may. The scheme of education of the future must look more to impressing the pupil with the fact that universal education of a high level is absolutely necessary to the very existence of our democracy. When American schools fall behind the schools of the world either in the quality of their output or in the breadth of their training, this American Republic is at a standstill or is waning. As our schools, so our nation!

As higher education becomes more universal it must of necessity extend its scope to include new fields; otherwise there will be an overproduction in some fields of endeavor and an underproduction in others. The general plan of secondary education, particularly of the vocational type, must maintain somewhat of a balance between preparation and training of workers on the one hand, and the demand for such workers on the other. Universal secondary education cannot get away from the basic law of supply and demand. Its violation would result in unpardonable social disturbances. In a guidance program counselors must be informed on the demands of society for workers in order to be of maximum service to the person advised and to the social organization into which he will enter. In view of the insistent demand for safe and sane guidance, the teachers and counselors of the future will become more



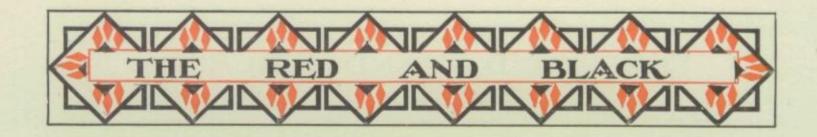
expert in this field and will more thoroughly train themselves for this important function of the educational process.

The point of emphasis in teaching at all levels is rapidly shifting from the subject matter to the pupil himself. The best type of teacher of the future will first understand child nature in particular and human nature in general, and will then be prepared to use his particular field of learning as a means of developing the different individuals committed to his care. Learning for learning's sake can no longer be justified, particularly in an institution of higher education supported by the public. The American public will continue to support an ever widening demand for higher education, so long as it is convinced that society is getting adequate returns for the money thus expended.

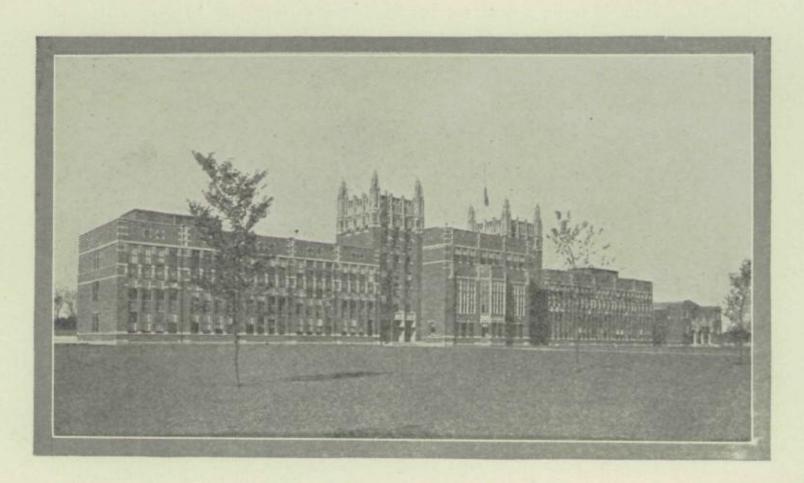
Wide accessibility and liberal flexibility under guidance in secondary education conspire to produce a heavy enrollment, resulting in serious overcrowding or the building of larger or more numerous school units. The very reasonable demand that the child who lives in the country is entitled to the same educational privileges and opportunities as is the city child, is resulting in the consolidation of educational resources in the more sparsely populated portions of the country. The nation-wide development of good roads is a valuable adjunct of school consolidation. At some time in the near future the barrier of almost impassable mud roads will no longer stand between the country child and his educational rights. The township high school can no longer be looked upon as an institution of inferior equipment or of mediocre administration. The little red school house is doomed to disappear from the way-side and in its place will appear throughout the land well built, splendidly equipped, and efficiently managed consolidated schools that will have the substantial backing of the people of large areas.

A campaign of education and enlightenment will need to be carried on among the tax payers of the country in order to make them aware of the tremendous educational problem that confronts them. With a wider dissemination of secondary education and the development of greater flexibility, there will result a higher cost to the public. The increase in high school enrollment is now slightly outrunning the increase in taxable property. The inevitable result will be a higher tax rate for school purposes. It is only fair to say, however, that educational administration is becoming increasingly efficient—as efficient perhaps, as any well-managed modern business enterprise.

The fate of a broadening program of secondary education is largely a matter of the attitude of the public toward the idea of universal high school training. The pocket-book is a sensitive spot, and it takes considerable educa-



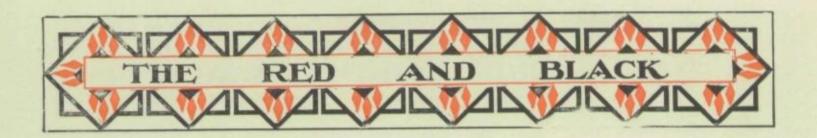
tion and some persuasion to prevent its closing up against social needs which are often overshadowed by personal needs if not selfishness. The public schools, particularly the high school, will always be on trial. The elementary school may now be looked upon as an established institution; but not so for the high school. It will have to continue to fight for its existence for a long time to come. Its appeal is too remote to have much weight with many tax payers. Only when the rank and file of the voters of the country are made up of persons, a majority of whom have enjoyed high school privileges and



A MODERN TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL Evanston Township High School, Evanston, Illinois

know something of the advantage to society resulting from such training, can the secondary school of America be considered a permanent institution.

The greatest problem in connection with popularizing the secondary school in the minds of the public, is the one of finding an adequate supply of capable teachers to man the schools. The impression which the average pupil carries with him when he leaves the high school and enters upon his life activity, depends in a large measure upon the character, personality and breadth of training of the teachers with whom he has had vital contact during his high



school attendance. Under the guidance of the right type of teachers every high school pupil should be completely "sold" on the value of high school training both to the individual and to society. If he appreciates it himself the chances are that he will want other youth to have the same privilege. It should be the business of secondary education to create in its pupils a favorable "attitude" toward universal secondary education. Educational expansion and development will be reasonably safe in the hands of such citizens.

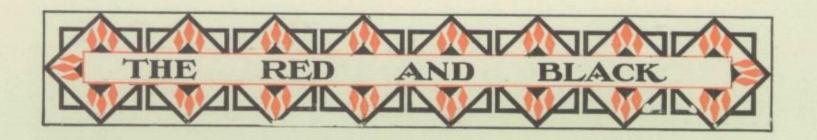
As a probable outcome of the common governing principles in practically all elementary schools, these institutions have come under state control,



A MODERN TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL Harrison Technical High School, Chicago

whereas the high schools of the country have remained more or less under local control. Localities differ widely in their social needs and vocational opportunities, so much so that the curriculum in the high school located in one part of a state may differ greatly from the curriculum in a community located in another part of the same state. The program of studies in an urban community usually differs materially from the program of studies in a rural community.

Despite the tendency toward local control in the curricula offered in various communities, there are a number of impelling agencies which tend to



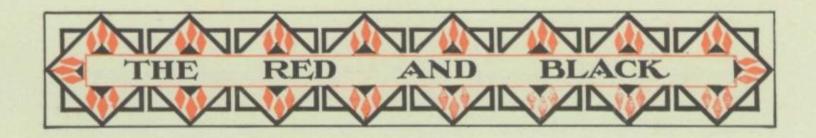
bring scattered high schools to a common level. There are certain dynamic forces inherent in every community which operate to unify secondary education in many of its phases. Among such agencies may be mentioned the following:

- 1. The national use of the English language.
- 2. The basic principles of our national government and their bearing on local government.
- 3. College preparation and admission. The leveling influence of college-secondary school organizations, such as the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.
 - 4. Widely functioning educational organizations.
 - 5. Stimulating educational literature of wide circulation.
 - 6. Promiscuous migration from one part of the country to another.
 - 7. Schools of education which are national in their scope and patronage.
 - 8. The mobility of the teaching force of the country.
 - 9. The universal appeal of music and art.
- 10. The fact that young people trained in one part of the country may find their vocational opportunity in an entirely different section of the country.
- 11. The unifying control of scientifically established principles operating to prevent local control from being too erratic.

Undoubtedly a tendency of the future in secondary education will be to define more clearly what should be taught in common by all secondary schools, and wherein communities may consistently differ in their offerings. Such clarification will emerge from a more scientific study of the underlying principles of educational aims and procedure.

With the broadening of the field of secondary education and with the shift of emphasis from the subject to the child, a higher degree of professionalism is being demanded of high school teachers. An investigation of the high schools accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, made in 1922, showed that at that time about 95% of the teachers of academic subjects in these schools held bachelor's degrees, whereas only about 60% of the vocational teachers held degrees. The difference in training of these two classes of teachers is certain to disappear with time, particularly as the colleges and universities come to offer courses along vocational lines which lead to the bachelor's degree.

Another evidence of a growing professionalism among high school teachers is to be observed in the number of semester hours of a professional nature demanded of teachers in high schools belonging to college-high school associa-



tions. Just recently the North Central Association raised this requirement from 12 semester hours to 15. At some time in the future this requirement is liable to go still higher.

In some states a year of graduate work has been set up as a requirement for new appointees to high school teaching staffs.

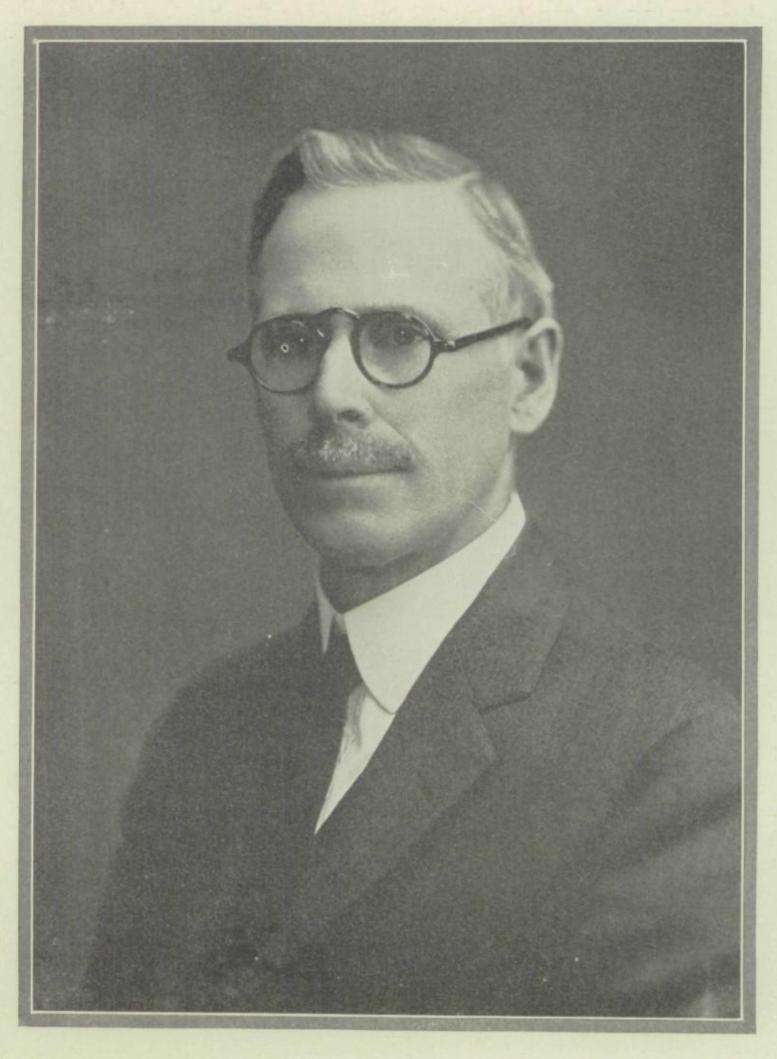
The gradual development of the science of education in the United States with well defined principles, will tend more and more to place teaching on a high professional basis. Such a development may confidently be expected in the future.

One of the newer phases of secondary education is the emphasis placed on the social obligations inherent in such training. The secondary school of the future will be called upon by society to show the social justification of every part of the curriculum offered. The school serves two interests: those of the individual and those of society; when the two come into conflict, those of society take precedence. Society maintains schools for its own protection and preservation. Through the schools the individual is brought into a desirable adjustment with his social obligations. Culture as a desirable outcome of the process of education consists in an all-round development of those capacities, ideals and attitudes which make for social progress.

Notwithstanding the uncertain nature of social demands, there are at least a few basic social principles on which thoughtful educators are fairly well agreed. Among these may be mentioned:

- 1. Worthy home membership.
- 2. Proper use of leisure time.
- 3. Right attitude toward public health and sanitation.
- 4. The duties of citizenship and the obligations inherent in the privilege of the franchise.
 - 5. Belief in the universal brotherhood of men.
 - 6. The relationship between vocation and community welfare.
 - 7. Social obligations of the specialist.
 - 8. Preparation for economic independence.

The privilege as well as the task of secondary school teachers and administrators is nothing short of colossal. No other single group of people in the United States wields so great an influence in shaping the destiny of our country. No other body of men and women at any time in the world's history ever had a greater opportunity to strengthen the walls of democracy, or to contribute to social well-doing. Do the workers in this field of secondary education fully realize their great opportunity or their serious obligation? Will they be able to keep pace with the rapidly expanding demands of this great field of education in this country? Is this generation fully prepared to educate the next generation so that it may enjoy the full measure of its social and intellectual inheritance?



D. H. WEIR Assistant Principal Central High School since 1912



THEN AND-

"Some day let's all go back and see If things are as they used to be."

Ву

D. H. WEIR

Assistant Principal of Central High School



AVING to go to the Post Office for the mail would be a queer alibi for tardiness in 1928. Such, however, was not the case back in 1853, for Central boys and girls had to make regular trips to the Post Office at Third and Pine. Letters were very infrequent, as well as costly those predelivery days, so such an excuse could not be overdone with success.

St. Louis at that time was beginning to show signs of its coming greatness. The location of the city limits gave it an area of nearly four and one-half square miles. The western boundary was out west near where Eighteenth Street is now located. Third Street was the center of the retail district.

Within, or partly within these limits, were several small lakes, fed by numerous springs or by the drainage of adjacent territory. These lakes afforded boating in summer and sometimes skating and other sports in winter. They also served to supply ice for the city until the density of population made such procedure questionable from a sanitary standpoint. The largest of these city lakes was known as Chouteau's Pond which extended west from near Twelfth Street to beyond where the Union Station now stands. This pond, nearly a mile in length, was considered a good duck hunting place in those early days.

Going about town, at that time, afforded splendid exercise in walking, since the street car was not yet even an idle dream. Its predecessor, the "omnibus," was not even in existence on the streets of St. Louis.

The popular meeting place then was "down on the Levee;" for St. Louis, as a port of steamers, really ranked third in the country, being outranked only by New York and New Orleans. In one season more than 4000 steamer arrivals were registered at the St. Louis docks. Our city at that time was the chief gateway to the new West. There were gold seekers, pioneers, soldiers, explorers, trappers, fur-traders, gentlemen of leisure, Mormons, and others going to, or returning from, the great Northwest. Most of the river traffic was by way of the Missouri. It was then, as now, a treacherous stream to navigate, but the prize was large and drew forth the greatest effort on the part of pilot and passengers—the passengers at times being compelled to wade out and help pull the boat off some snag or sandbar, or over shoals. These steam-



boats threaded their way up the Missouri as far as Fort Benton, Montana, or even beyond. Hitting snags, meeting surprise attacks by unfriendly Indians, experiencing boiler explosions, etc., always made the trip a life remembrance.

A single boat has been known to return with as much as a million and a quarter dollars' worth of gold-dust. The cargoes of furs also were of great value. Historians tell us that back in those times it was possible to get something to drink besides muddy water in St. Louis. Many of the passengers celebrated the start of the long and perilous journey by imbibing too freely; and when their boat was ready to go, they were not. But, since there is usually some way out, these passengers could still find time to sober up, and by "hot-footing" it across country to St. Charles, they would still arrive in plenty of time to catch their boat.

Those "golden days" of the steamboat trade left over 300 wrecks along the Missouri, and it is said that if a tombstone marked the resting place of every passenger buried along the banks, that in sailing up the river today a boat would never be out of sight of such a grim reminder.

Railroads then were just in their infancy. St. Louis had one road running West about 38 miles. This was the beginning of the present Missouri Pacific System. Another road had been started from Illinois City, now East St. Louis, on the east bank of the Mississippi towards the East. It was the fond hope that this road some day might make connections with the Atlantic seaboard, and a more vague hope that the one pointing west might, somehow, cross the Rockies and connect with the Pacific. Both these hopes were realized later.

In 1855 when the "Pacific" had reached Jefferson City the memorable event was celebrated by inviting the most noted personages of St. Louis to make a holiday trip over the new road. Everything went well until the new bridge over the Gasconade was reached, when the engine and nine cars fell through the bridge and landed some 25 or 30 feet below, killing many and injuring many more. In striking contrast to this city of 1853 is the great strategic city of St. Louis today with its 21 trunk lines of railroad.

The telegraph was just coming into general use. That memorable message, "What hath God wrought," had been born only nine years before. The discovery of sending several messages over the same wire in different directions at the same time had not yet been made. The telephone, of course, was still in the far distant future.

It seems strange to think of living in a time when almost everything electrical was still wholly theoretical. Benjamin Franklin had pulled the lightning from the clouds but no one had yet pulled anything very practical from this pioneer endeavor. Our boy and girl friends of '53 could not ride in electric street cars, could not talk over the telephone with their friends, could not toast their bread with electric toasters, nor iron their clothes with elec-



tric irons, curl their locks with electric curlers, do their laundry with electric washers, cook their food on electric ranges, study (?) their lessons beside electric lamps, ride in their automobile requiring electric ignition, nor even take a stroll under electric street lights. The "electric" belt and "electric" hat band were still unheard of. Yes, the electrically projected "movie" was not even a dream. Before leaving things electrical it would be a grievous oversight to fail to mention the development of the aeroplane in the last third of the period considered, culminating in the recent history-making events of our own inimitable Lindbergh and his "Spirit of St. Louis." The boys and girls of '53 surely missed some of our recent thrills.

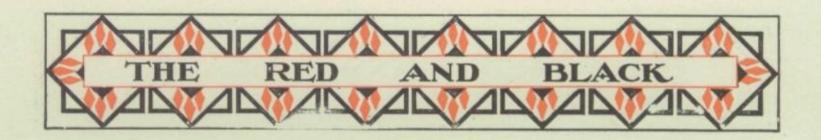
In thinking of this time when there was nothing electrical in our environment, even before gas had become a manufactured product, and while the sperm candle still awaited the coming of the "glorious" new kerosene lamp, there might be some danger of getting the "Dark Ages" out of their historical setting.

The "music of the air," you well know, had its beginnings within the memory of each one of us. The possibilities of the "Radio" must be passed on to "Father Time." The Victrola permits us to sit in our homes and listen to Caruso sing, but wouldn't it be interesting if we could hear George Washington make his "Farewell Address," or Abraham Lincoln deliver his "Gettysburg Speech." Until recently the individual took his voice with him. This just hints at the changes as the decades come and go.

May I challenge our boys and girls to take a little time off some day and list the important discoveries and inventions since 1853. By doing this we might become more appreciative of our advancing environment and opportunities and, possibly, feel a thrill of gladness that we are living now. However, our sympathy for those who have lived before is scarcely needed since our descendants a century hence, perhaps, may think of sympathizing with us.

Young St. Louis, of course, had its pleasures. When the circus came to town it came on its own "Floating Palace." It was so well patronized in 1853 that after standing room was exhausted, "Permissions" were sold at \$1 "per," granting permission to the holder to view the spectacle through the windows. Feeding the elephant peanuts was, of course, out of the question for the late comers.

If space permitted, many other interesting things might be touched upon. The fronting of the houses directly on the sidewalks compelled the custom of "cooling off" on the front steps on a summer evening. The "front lawn" age came later. The "smoke pall" then was more intense than now, since only soft coal was in general use. There were no fire alarm boxes in those days. The fire department was still a volunteer one. In case of a fire the



volunteer firemen would race over the streets pulling the "apparatus" after them. Those were the days of not only spectacular steamboat racing on the river, but also "hook and ladder" races between the different volunteer fire companies. A record hung up by one company was usually shattered very soon by another. Houses were still unnumbered, but often provided with name plates. The Post Office of the time as already shown was not concerned with this, and your friends were supposed to know where you lived. Periodic moving had not yet become stylish. There were only sixty teachers employed by St. Louis in '53 compared with almost 3000 today. The total cost of the "Free" Schools for the year was \$23,000 or \$9.75 per pupil. (Compare present cost, but remember to compare opportunities at the same time.) The "No Man's Land" of those days where many a duel was fought was known as "Bloody Island"—a large island in the Mississippi now appearing as the Illinois mainland and connected later with the Missouri side by the Eads Bridge. Its location may help solve the mystery of the extreme narrowness of the river at this point.

The trying days for St. Louis were soon to come after the beginning of our Alma Mater. The slavery question was a burning one for such a border city as ours, and while St. Louis officially remained loyal to the Stars and Stripes, yet a large part of its citizenry, being from the south, espoused the cause of Secession and transferred their loyalty to the Stars and Bars. Schools were disbanded for a considerable time during the war and the situation from time to time appeared critical.

St. Louis played a notable part in the building of the West and Northwest. It has been a model in many respects also as an educational center. Its leaders have had a national if not an international reputation. The St. Louis of the past may give only a fleeting glimpse of the St. Louis of the future.

Boys and girls of today,—You!—are to be congratulated on the part you may play in its future if you are willing to pay the price.





LETTER FROM BRANDT V. B. DIXON, FORMER PRINCIPAL OF CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

New Orleans, January 18, 1928.

Mr. Stephen A. Douglass Principal St. Louis Central High School

Dear Sir:

Thank you most kindly for your courteous invitation to attend the coming celebration of the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of the High School. Please extend my thanks to the committee also.

I wish most earnestly that I were well enough to promise to be with you, but I have been released from the hospital only a short while, and am still subject to the doctor, except when I occasionally escape, but a visit to St. Louis could not be considered.

Your letter has been a summons to many interesting memories of the fourteen years I served on the faculty as Instructor, Assistant Principal, and Principal. My associates, among them men and women of ability to whom I still owe many a spiritual debt, cherished friends, many of them among the students, a world of events, grave and gay, as well as the constant succession of problems, slight or serious as the case might be,—all of these crowd upon me as I sit at my desk striving to decide as to which of them might best be referred to in a letter of this sort, wherein brevity is a prime requisite.

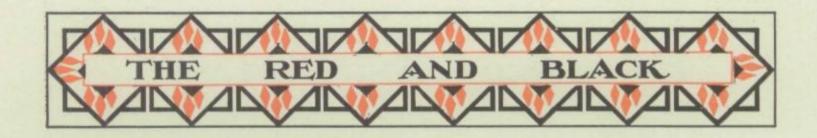
In my opinion, St. Louis High School was the first of its grade in the United States to offer to its students a chemical laboratory and laboratory instruction in science. This was in 1876. The beginning was small, but it was genuine and able to grow.

For several years prior to leaving St. Louis I was much concerned with the project of moving the school to a better location, prepared arguments to show that the movement of school population was away from Fifteenth and Olive, westward towards Grand Avenue, and urged the purchase of a site then for a new building. Afterwards, for a year or more, I was actively interested in the plans, and finally made the report on the competitive plans, which resulted in the selection and erection of the Grand Avenue building.

I wish that I might convince you, even in my absence, of my loyalty to the ideals for which the Central High School stands in my thought of it. The wonderful expansion of high schools over the whole land indicate that our people are accepting the work done in this grade as the most important in our educational system. Long life to it!

Most sincerely,

BRANDT V. B. DIXON.



A FEW IMPORTANT DATES IN CENTRAL'S HISTORY

- 1853—High School established in Benton School building on February 11. Total enrollment for 1853 was 72 pupils.
- 1855-Total enrollment was 119.
- 1856—Dedication of building at Fifteenth and Olive Streets on March 24.
- 1858—First Graduating Class consisting of 13 members.
- 1860-Enrollment was 290. There were 20 graduates.
- 1861-Schools closed for several weeks on account of Civil War.
- 1865—Enrollment was 273. There were 27 in the graduating class.
- 1870—High School enrollment was 391. The graduates numbered 39.
- 1875-Enrollment was 396. There were 56 graduates.
- 1880—There were 436 pupils enrolled. For the first time pupils were graduated in January. This custom has continued ever since. There were 29 in the class of January and 61 in the class of June.
- 1883—The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the first graduation was celebrated on June 14.

 The grand total of graduates for the 25 years was 1138.
- 1888 to Jan., 1900—Graduating exercises were held in the music hall of the Exposition building at 14th and Olive Streets.
- 1893—The June class was the last to graduate from the old building. There were 80 in the January class and 108 in the June class. The number enrolled for the year was 1645. The total number graduated from the old building was 2345. In September the Grand Avenue building was opened.
- 1894—The January class numbering 62 was the first to graduate from the Grand Avenue building. The exercises were held at the Exposition Building.
- 1900 to 1909-Graduation exercises were held in the Odeon on Grand Avenue.
- 1903—Fiftieth Anniversary celebrated. The graduates totaled 4413. There were 79 graduates in January and 139 in June. The enrollment reached 2000.
- 1910 to 1925—Graduation exercises held in Auditorium of Grand Avenue building.
- 1914-Stairs and corridor floors of building were reconstructed of concrete.
- 1926—In January the school was temporarily housed in Yeatman building, pending the fireproofing of the Grand Avenue building.
- 1927—In September Central High School was moved back to the building at 1030 North Grand Avenue. A fire broke out in the Girls' Gymnasium on the first day of school.
- September 29, 1927—A tornado struck the central part of the city about 1:00 p. m., which resulted in killing five girls of the schools. The girls who lost their lives were Alice Berner, Eva Michalske, Blanche Reid, Zena Schneider, and Lois Shaw.
- October 4, 1927—Central moved back into the Yeatman building and shared it with the Yeatman Intermediate School.
- February 11, 1928—Central High School celebrated the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of its foundation with a banquet and mass meeting attended by nearly 3000 alumni. The total number of graduates is now 9492 and about 120 more will graduate in the June, 1928, class. The total enrollment has not been calculated, but it is estimated to be about 30,000.



SOME OTHER INTERESTING DATES

1160 (about)-Founding of the University of Paris.

1249 (about)-Founding of the University of Oxford.

1455—The first book was printed.

1524—First Protestant city schools established at Magdeburg, Germany.

1559—Wurtemberg, German principality, established the first system of public schools in the world.

1633—The first elementary school in America was established at New Amsterdam (New York City).

1635-The Boston Latin Grammar School was founded.

1636—Harvard College, the oldest University in the U. S., was founded. 1704—The first American newspaper, the Boston Newsletter, was founded.

1751-Franklin's "Academy" opened; this became the University of Pennsylvania.

1763-Site for St. Louis selected by Pierre Laclede Liguest.

1764—Auguste Chouteau and thirty men founded St. Louis as directed by Laclede.

1774—J. B. Trabeau began private (French) elementary school in St. Louis.

1808—First English school in St. Louis (private) opened by Geo. Tompkins on Market street near Second.

1813—New York has the first state Superintendent of Schools.

1815—The "Pike" was the first steamboat to arrive at St. Louis.

1821—First public high school in America founded (Boston English High School for Boys).

1817—Temporary school board at St. Louis composed of Governor Clark, Thomas Hart Benton, Auguste Chouteau, Alex. McNair, John P. Cabanne, and Bernard Pratte.

1821—There were ten common schools in St. Louis according to the first St. Louis City Directory.

1827—All public schools made free in Massachusetts.

1829-St. Louis University founded.

1833—First St. Louis School Board organized. The board consisted of Judge Mary P. Leduc, Edward Bates, John P. Reilly, Josiah Spalding, Cornelius Campbell, and Hugh O'Neil.

1837—Buffalo, N. Y., and Louisville, Ky., chose the first city superintendents in the U. S.

1838—First new public grade school building in St. Louis opened on the first Monday in April at 4th and Spruce. A second school was opened soon, the Benton School at Broadway and Cherry.

1839—First state Normal school in U. S. opened at Lexington, Mass.

1841—Third grade school, the old Benton School, in St. Louis, opened at Sixth and Locust,

1849—Railroad started west from St. Louis to Pacific Ocean.

1853—St. Louis established first public high school west of Mississippi. There were about fifteen east of the Mississippi.

1853—Washington University in St. Louis founded, February 22.

1857—St. Louis Normal School established.

1861—First Ph. D. degree granted in U. S.

1865-St. Louis Public Library chartered.

1867-First U. S. Commissioner of Education appointed.

1873-St. Louis established first public kindergarten in U. S.

1874—St. Louis Library made free and supported by school board.

1895-The last mule car in St. Louis was discontinued by street car company.

1904—The St. Louis public schools received 27 prizes at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

1909—St. Louis School Board appropriated funds to erect Sumner High School, the best equipped high school for colored children in the U. S.

1928—There are more than 7500 public high schools in the U.S.



THE NORMAL SCHOOL

Ву

ANNA KATZ (Class of June, 1928)



HE history of the Normal School of St. Louis, or, as it is now known, Harris Teachers' College, runs parallel with that of Central.

Somewhere around 1855 the need for better trained teachers and for more teachers than could be secured from other cities was so great that it was decided to organize a Normal School. This school was opened on October 28, 1857, in the High School at Fifteenth and

Olive. Sixteen students were present, twelve of whom were from the High School. By the end of the year seventy students were enrolled. The principal and for a short time the only teacher was a Mr. Richard Edwards. Saturday classes were organized for the benefit of the Public School teachers who wished to profit by them.

At this time the district schools were quickly increasing and a suscient supply of teachers was hard to get. To help meet this demand young ladies of sixteen were admitted to the Normal School. A high school education was not required. The term was two years, but was later changed to one year.

The year 1858 found the Normal School located in the third story of the Franklin School building at Seventeenth and Christy Avenue.

In 1860, the Board of Education found it necessary to charge a tuition fee of \$7.00 per quarter except in a few cases where the students were unable to pay. During the first year of the Civil War the school was closed six weeks before the regular time as were all the other schools.

The High and Normal Schools were again united in January, 1862, when Mr. Edwards was appointed principal of the High School, and the Normal School was transferred to the High School. In March of the same year Mr. Thomas Metcalf took over the two schools. In the autumn of 1862 the Normal was again in the old quarters in Franklin Building under the charge of Misses Sarah M. Platt and Ann J. Forsyth.

Miss Anna C. Brackett was appointed Principal in 1863; this position she held until 1871.

Soon after the school had moved to the Polytechnic Building in 1869, two classes were graduated to help meet the steadily growing demand for teachers. High School graduates and teachers were admitted to the school for a course which lasted six months.

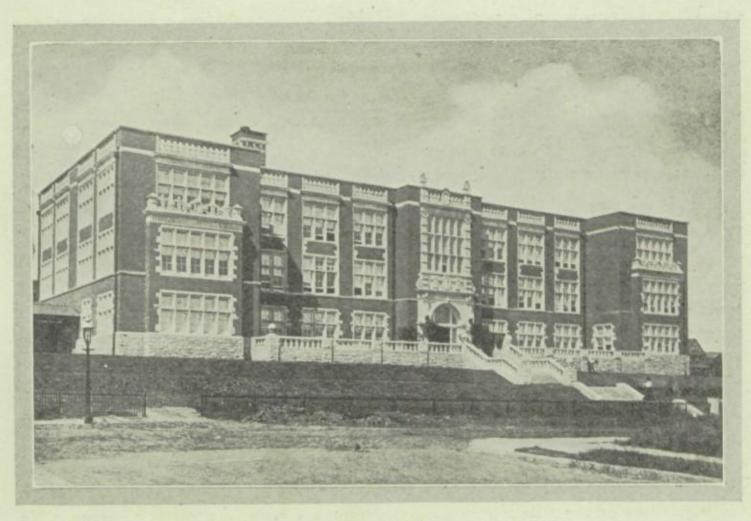


After much pleading by the principal, the age of admittance was changed to seventeen. The girl of sixteen was found to be unable to do the work. In order to gain more pupils from the high school, they were permitted to enter without an examination. This was in 1871. The same year the principal resigned. It was not until the next year that Mr. Louis F. Soldan was appointed principal.

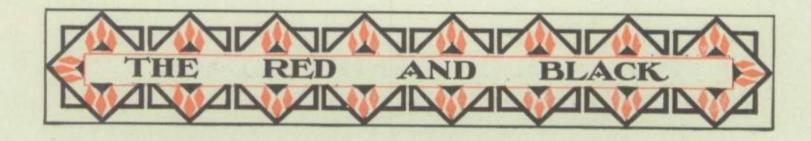
Seeing the need of experience of some kind, Mr. Soldan organized the Model School. This was a school which the seniors of the Normal School could attend as observers and so learn something about the actual teaching.

Conditions for admission were changed in 1880. The applicant was required to be seventeen years and six months old, a graduate of the High School, or able to pass an examination. The examination was in arithmetic, penmanship, drawing, and singing. The pupils of the higher classes were sent to fill the vacancies in the district schools caused by the absence of teachers.

For the fourth time, the Normal School was again transferred. This time, in 1882, it returned to the Franklin Building again. There the students had the advantage of a school for observation close at hand. They often spent



HARRIS TEACHERS COLLEGE, ST. LOUIS Dr. Leslie Purdom, Principal



five weeks in a class room, teaching under the supervision of the regular teacher.

After much study, Mr. Soldan saw that more skilled and educated teachers were needed. The supply of teachers was not so small by that time, and often many Normal graduates would seek positions in other towns. In 1884 a new rule of admittance was enforced. The term of study was changed to one and a half years for High School graduates, and two and a half years for others. Only High School graduates received diplomas, and others were given certificates of qualification. Mr. Soldan required all students to keep a record of the time they spent on homework. This was done to prevent cases of overwork from going unnoticed.

Mr. Soldan was appointed principal of the High School in 1887, and still retained the office of principal of the Normal School, which was moved to the Eads School Building, near the High School. A special course was put in the High School which prepared students for the Normal School.

The two schools were still united in 1893 and both entered the new building on Grand Avenue. The next year both institutions lost the one principal, Mr. Soldan, who was appointed Superintendent of Public Schools.

With the coming of a new principal, Mr. W. J. S. Bryan, a new course was put into practice, with new conditions for admittance. The students were required to be High School graduates, to attend Normal School for two years, and to spend one year practicing in schools, during which time they were to attend classes every Saturday.

The Normal school, as an institution was done away with in 1896 and became a regular course in the High School, with one year apprenticeship.

In 1903, the need for teachers was great, and the Normal school again opened, this time under the name of Teachers' College, in the Yeatman High School Building. Meanwhile a new building was being constructed.

This building, known as Harris Teachers' College, was opened in September, 1905, with Dr. J. W. Withers at its head. Only High School graduates were admitted. The course consisted of one year of preparatory work in college and one year of apprentice teaching in district schools. Extension work classes were opened to teachers after school.

Central High School maintained, in addition to its other courses, a course preparatory to Teachers' College. This course was kept on as long as there was a demand for it, the demand varying greatly from year to year. The last graduates to complete the course were of the class of 1915. Harris Teachers' College then opened its doors to girl graduates from the other courses. No examination was required for admission.



Dr. Withers, who was appointed Superintendent, was succeeded by Dr. E. George Payne, who was succeeded by Dr. Leslie Purdom, the present Principal.

The course was changed to four years in 1926; the extension classes are still continued.

Thus the Normal School has struggled trying to give better equipped teachers so that society can benefit in the end.



OLDEST PUBLIC SCHOOL KINDERGARTEN IN AMERICA Established in St. Louis in 1873 by Miss Susan Blow



BEAUMONT HIGH SCHOOL W. N. Fuller Principal

CLEVELAND HIGH SCHOOL Chas. H. Slater Principal





ROOSEVELT HIGH SCHOOL Maynard M. Hart Principal

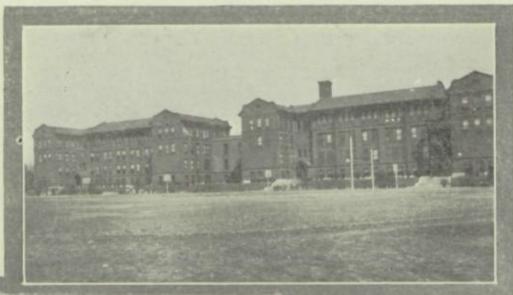
SOLDAN
HIGH SCHOOL
John R. Powell
Principal



OTHER ST. LOUIS SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS, 1928

BEN BLEWETT INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL

H. H. Mecker Principal





FRANKLIN INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL

F. J. Jeffreys Principal

McKINLEY INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL

J. C. Edwards Principal





YEATMAN INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL

H. P. Stellwagen Principal

ST. LOUIS INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS, 1928



A FEW RED LETTER DAYS AT CENTRAL

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF W. J. S. BRYAN AS AN INSTRUCTOR OF THE YOUTH OF ST. LOUIS



GREAT reception was tendered Mr. Bryan on Friday night, September 28, 1923, in recognition of his great services rendered the youth of St. Louis as an instructor. Judge J. Hugo Grimm, acting as Chairman, opened the program with a few introductory remarks. These were followed with remarks from Mr. John J. Maddox, Judge Harry H. Hamilton, Dr. F. W. Shipley, Miss Jennie M. A. Jones and Mr. Isaac A. Hedges.

Mr. Bryan then made his response.

A beautiful poem was written for the occasion by Miss Jennie M. A. Jones, whom many will remember as an inspiring teacher of English. Following is an extract from her tribute to Mr. Bryan:

"The long procession down the fifty years has turned; It faces him.

Each countenance bears the radiance of the sun;

Then, from the assembled throats,

A chorus full and strong breaks into utterance:

"Jubilate! You are ours and we are yours;

Your shaft or temple is not built of stone;

Of grateful human hearts and souls 'tis made,

And these shall carry your words adown the years-forever!"

YALE BOWL CELEBRATION



EDNESDAY, December the sixth, of the year nineteen hundred and twenty-two, was one of the greatest days in the history of Central High School. That was a day on which the bosoms of all Central supporters swelled high with pride, for on that day we were presented with the Yale Bowl for football.

Many Central Alumni will remember the sumptuous feast and the pretentious program which preceded the presentation. After the repast in the old Central lunchroom, served under the direction of Miss Matthews and the girls of the Co-C-Hi, the guests were escorted to the Odeon, where the exercises were held. The auditorium was



brilliantly decorated by the banners of the five St. Louis High Schools, the Yale colors, and the large red and black blankets worn by the players when on the field.

Mr. Douglass, then principal of Central for two years, opened the program with a few introductory remarks. Next, Mr. Duncan F. Weir, then President of the St. Louis Yale Alumni Asociation, introduced several former Centralites, among whom were Mr. Vincent L. Price, former president of the Association.

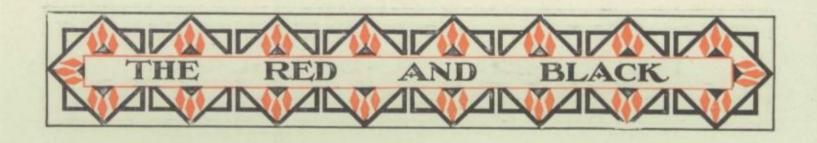


TROPHY PRESENTED BY ST. LOUIS YALE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION TO FOOTBALL CHAMPIONS OF THE HIGH SCHOOL LEAGUE

Mr. Price, after lauding Coach Mike Walker and the team for their work, presented to Captain Robert Lanisch the Yale Bowl, accompanied by a tremendous burst of applause.

Following the presentation, remarks were made by Mr. Bryan, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Armand Miller, Mr. W. N. Butler, Mr. John R. Powell and Mr. Chas. H. Slater.

After a grand finale of cheering for the different schools, the distinguished speakers and the guests, the meeting concluded with the singing of the Loyal Song.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN—CHARLES DARWIN CENTENARY



HE tablets and busts of Abraham Lincoln and Charles Darwin which now can be observed in our auditorium are the reminders of the commemoration exercises held nineteen years ago in honor of the centennial birthdays of Lincoln and Darwin. On February 12, 1909, these busts and tablets were presented to the school by Rudolf Schmitz and Samuel W. Shroder.

The program consisted of an introductory address by Chester B. Curtis, principal, and addresses by Miss Amelia C. Fruchte, President Teachers' Fellowship Society; Rudolf Schmitz, Art Publicist; Henry C. Garneau, President of the Board of Education; Denton Jacques Snider, author; Frederick Oakes Sylvester, painter-poet of the Mississippi River, and W. J. S. Bryan, Assistant Superintendent of Instruction. Alfred G. Robyn, composer, and Edward Orchard, baritone concert singer, furnished the musical setting.

The following tribute to Abraham Lincoln was obtained for the Central High School Lincoln Centenary from Theodore Roosevelt, at that time President of the United States:

"All of us alike, Northerners and Southerners, Easteners and Westerners, can best prove our fealty to the Nation's past by the way in which we do the Nation's works in the present; for only thus can we be sure that our children's children shall inherit Abraham Lincoln's single-hearted devotion to this great unchanging creed that righteousness exalteth a nation."

THE GREEK GAMES



BLARE of trumpets! The portals of heaven are opened, and forty-two maidens stream in, surrounding the fair goddess Aurora. The dawn has come and with it the sun. It is the signal for the games to begin.

In this, you have a word picture of the opening of the Greek Games, in which more than five hundred girls participated. They were presented annually during the World War through the sole efforts of the girls of Central

High School, the Art Department, and the Home Economics Department. The games in which the girls participated were Archery Contest, Discus-throwing, Torch Racing, Hurdling, and the Chariot Race. Several Greek dances were also featured.

The productions were held at the Municipal Theater in Forest Park. The natural background of this ampitheatre served to enhance the scenes, and such



was the reality and clever execution of the games that one would imagine he were actually transported to Ancient Greece and was actually viewing their joyous festivals.

The costumes afforded a brilliant contrast. On them was represented every color of the rainbow and this was worked into one huge color scheme. The games always turned out to be a success, and became an event to be looked forward to. The admission that was charged was used to enlarge war funds and various other causes.



THE MICHIGAN CUP PRESENTATION

On Thursday, March 15, 1923, two thousand eight hundred and fifty Central students enthusiastically celebrated a great victory in a popular sport. The celebration was for the winning of the interscholastic championship in basketball; and the occasion was the presentation of the Michigan Cup for basketball to the victorious Central team.

Coach Fielding H. Yost, Director of Intercollegiate Athletics at the University of Michigan, presented the Cup to Captain William Thomas, in behalf of the team, and to Mr. Douglas, in behalf of the school. Mr. William C. Swartout, President of the St. Louis-Michigan Alumni Association, made an address.

Among the other Michigan representatives who were present that day were Mr. William R. Schneider, Mr. M. G. Harnish, Mr. Robert V. Friedman, Dr. Wm. F. Silverwood, Mr. W. F. Carter, Dr. George Manting, Mr. S. H. Mitchell, Capt. Birch O. Mahaffey, Dr. L. S. Luton, Mr. Fred G. Hoffmeister,



Mr. Albert B. Newman, Mr. Arthur K. Howell, Mr. Henry G. Sellman, Jr., Mr. O. H. Mitchell, Mr. George L. Neuhoff, Mr. Harry K. Curtis, Mr. F. R. Alger, Mr. M. M. Levy, Mr. Armand R. Miller, Mr. Charles H. Slater, Mr. Stephen A. Douglass. These Central teachers, graduates of Michigan University, were also present: Mr. B. B. Gould, Mr. C. A. Callan, coach of the 1923 interscholastic basketball champions, Mr. Roy V. Coffey, Mr. Edward Van Landegend, and Mr. H. F. Pratt. A. Wichman. ** May billings**



WORLD'S FAIR PRIZES



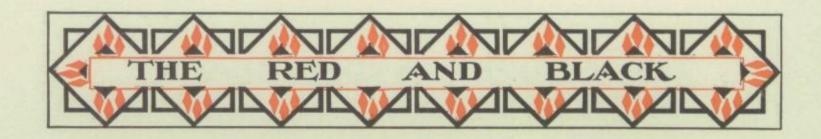
HE Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1904 was the first world's fair to have a separate building devoted entirely to education. All branches of the St. Louis public schools had exhibits in this building. These exhibits included many photographs, samples of school work, and even some real classes, one of which was composed of Central students.

In all twenty-seven prizes were awarded to St. Louis schools and individuals by juries composed of representative educators from all over the world. Nine of these prizes were given for work in the field of secondary education with Central receiving special praise. A complete list of these awards follows:

- 1. Grand Prize to Board of Education for System of Secondary Schools.
- 2. Grand Prize to Board of Education for Drawing and Arts Crafts of Central and McKinley High Schools.



FESTIVAL HALL AND CASCADES—LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION, ST. LOUIS, 1904



- 3. Grand Prize to Board of Education for Work of Central High School.
- 4. Gold Medal to Board of Education for Transparencies, History of Education.
- 5. Gold Medal to Board of Education for living Exhibit, Physics and Chemistry, Classes of Central High School.
- 6. Silver Medal to Board of Education for Student Organizations of Central High School.
 - 7. Gold Medal to Dr. F. Louis Soldan, Collaborator.
- 8. Gold Medal to Principal, W. J. S. Bryan, Collaborator, Work of Central High School.
- 9. Gold Medal to Marie R. Garesche, Collaborator, Transparencies, History of Education.

We are glad to publish photographs of some of these awards as well as a picture of the beautiful festival hall and cascades which were the artistic center of the remarkable group of buildings which formed a magic city in Forest Park. The Art Museum, the Jefferson Memorial, and the main buildings of Washington University are the only World's Fair buildings that were planned to be permanent.







A WORLD'S FAIR AWARD



FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION, 1903



HE celebration of Central's fiftieth birthday was surpassed only by the diamond jubilee banquet. The celebration was initiated by Ephrim Caplan who states that its success was due largely to Isaac Hedges. A bronze tablet of beautiful design was placed on the site of the first High School building on the northeast corner of Fifteenth and Olive Streets. As a part of the inscription on the tablet the following appropriate mottoes were selected:

"Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free."

"That they might have life and that they might have it more abundantly."

The exercises were held in the Odeon on June 14, 1903. We deeply regret that we are unable to give a full account of the program. There were 79 graduates in the January class and 139 in the June class. Pictures of both of these classes are printed elsewhere in this book. During the first fifty years of its existence the Central High School had graduated a total of 4413 young people. Chas. Sturtevant was president of the January class; Josephine Daly was Vice-President; Hildegarde Hymers, Secretary; and Melvin Adams, Treasurer. William Little was president of the June class; Mary Hartman was vice-president; Martha Buss was secretary; Walter Richards was treasurer. Forty-eight members of these two classes attended the Diamond Jubilee celebration February 11, 1928, and more than forty of them sent in answers to our Red and Black questionnaire. We notice that many of them are prominent in their chosen fields. The graduates of Central in her Diamond Jubilee year hope to equal the record of those who graduated at the time of her Golden Anniversary.





BRONZE TABLET—PLACED ON THE SITE OF THE FIRST HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, N. E. CORNER FIFTEENTH AND OLIVE STREETS, ON THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.



CENTRAL'S DIAMOND JUBILEE BANQUET

February 11, 1928



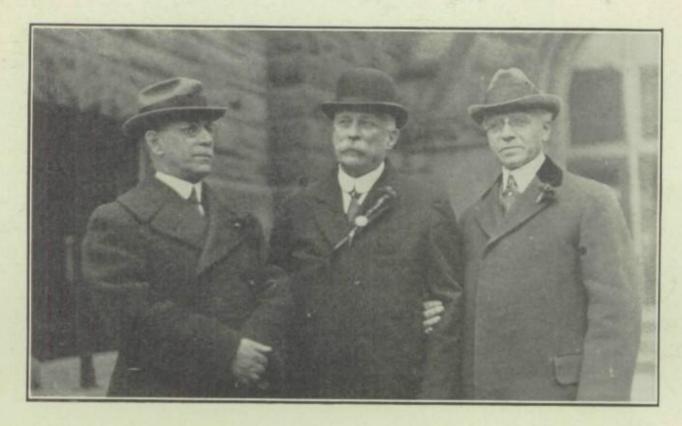
GREAT gathering of Centralites paid tribute to their Alma Mater on her seventy-fifth birthday on February 11, at the Beaumont High School building. Perhaps no celebration in the long list of Central's gala days can compare with that occasion. The banquet was attended by 1775 persons representing 117 of the 119 classes that have graduated from the school, and the auditorium exercises were attended by nearly 3000 sons and daughters

of Central.

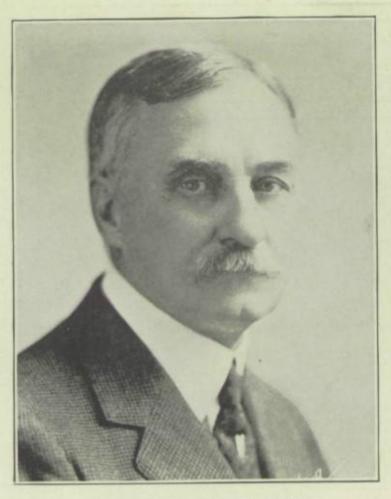
Judge Hugo Grimm presided over the commemorative exercises.

After the invocation by Rev. Joseph H. Gaus and the singing of America by the audience, Judge Campbell Orrick Bishop, member of the class of 1858, the first ever to graduate, spoke on "The Boys of Central High School."

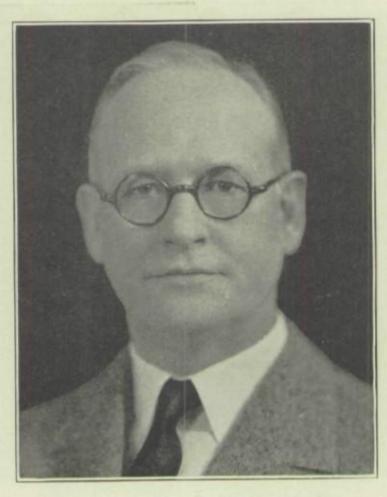
Next came an inspiring speech by Mrs. W. R. Chivvis on "The Girls of Central High School."



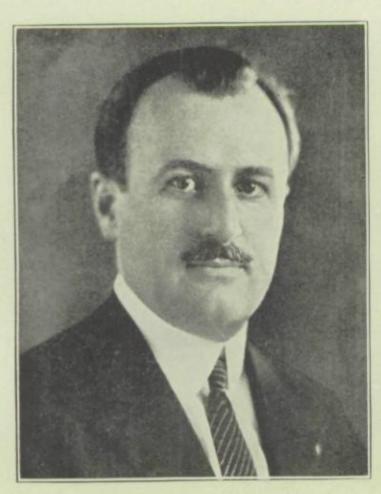
THREE PRINCIPALS WHO SPOKE AT CENTRAL'S DIAMOND JUBILEE CELEBRATION



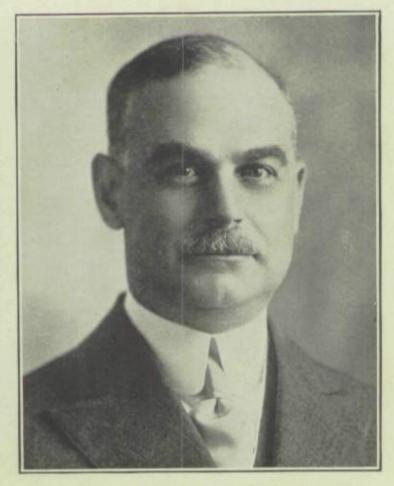
JUDGE J. HUGO GRIMM Alumni Committee



ISAAC A. HEDGES Arrangements Committee



JUDGE JOHN W. CALHOUN Reception Committee



PHILLIPS W. MOSS Hall and Banquet Committee

CHAIRMEN OF DIAMOND JUBILEE COMMITTEES



After a musical number by the splendid Central orchestra came an address by Hon. Charles Nagel, Secretary of Commerce in President Taft's cabinet.

"The History of Central High School" was told by Mr. W. J. S. Bryan, Mr. Chester B. Curtis, and Mr. Stephen A. Douglas, who have served the school so faithfully as principals.

Herbert MacReady, president of the newly revived Alumni Association, spoke briefly in the interest of the organization.

After the close of the program class reunions were held in various rooms previously chosen for the different classes.

Mr. Douglass and the committee chairmen are indeed to be congratulated on the success of this never-to-be-forgotten jubilee and reunion.

Isaac A. Hedges was chairman of the Arrangements Committee, Judge J. Hugo Grimm was chairman of the Alumni Committee, Judge John W. Calhoun was chairman of the Reception Committee, and Phillips W. Moss was chairman of the Hall and Banquet Committee.

The Reception Committee included the following graduates representing nearly every class in the history of the school:

Ephrim Caplan

Judge C. Orrick Bishop Judge Leo Rassieur Dr. Louis J. Block Francis E. Cook Mrs. Mary Morgan (Mary Harlock) Mrs. J. J. Dunn (Julia J. Drew) Dr. James A. Campbell Charles Nagel Mrs. Washington E. Fischel (Mattie E. Ellis) Nathan Frank Julia Krug Virginia Stevenson Cyrus E. Clark Mrs. Julius Greffet (Rosalie Gautier) Annie Cousland Charles A. Schureman Mrs. A. W. Douglas (Hidla C. Clements) William S. Mitchell Fannie B. Griffith Judge G. A. Wurdeman Annie L. Matthews Gen. Eugene J. Spencer Mrs. Chas. F. Unger (Lillie Balmer) Jos. G. Miller Agnes I. MacDonald Anna E. Hickey Judge Wm. Zachritz Meyer J. Lowenstein Mrs. Brady S. Thompson (Alice S. Pettes) George E. Young Mrs. Wm. E. Hudson (Ida L. Trevor)

Montague Lyon Antoinette P. Taylor Mrs. Gilbert H. Fox (Annie P. Keogh) Lee W. Grant Mrs. D. F. Addington (Mamie G. Birch) Mrs. A. V. L. Brokaw (Julia B. Crawford) Edward McGuigan John K. Hotze Mrs. A. Blair Ridington (Fannie Archer) James M. Breckenridge Lillian Heltzell Harry C. Gonter Edith G. Campbell Mrs. W. R. Chivvis (Ada M. Chaphe) Frank Haskins John C. Lebens Mrs. L. J. R. Macklin (Lillian J. B. Spannagle) Theodore Rassieur Julia M. Bayha Richard C. Rombauer Mrs. Willis King (Lucy Graham) Lily Park Fred U. Leonard Tillie C. Gecks Alec D. Grant Florence E. Whitehead Paul M. Miller Anna Baker Dr. Fred S. Haeberle Kate E. Cooke Arthur T. Partridge Elizabeth A. Guerin Gustave A. Buder

Philo S. Stevenson Ottilie Herzog Dr. Fred Woodruff May B. Blanchfield Walter C. Guels Clara L. Gross Edgar Lackland Taylor Mrs. John Elmer Mateer (Dollie C. Luney) M. Hartmann Arthur E. Kammerer Grace M. Dennison Judge Thos. C. Hennings Annie Mae Southwick Judge Harry A. Hamilton Harry Oberschelp Mrs. W. H. Roever (Minnie D. Hamilton) Harry E. Sprague Matilda J. Schlierholz Dr. Mal. Bryan Clopton Leonide M. Girault Judge Robt. Cooper Grier Mrs. Oliver H. Ward (Anna Harding Ruth) Judge Rhodes E. Cave Grace Burnham William H. Bron Mrs. John C. Walter (Dorothy P. Quinlan) Benjamin L. Beall Mrs. Charles Burnett (Edna Langenberg) Leroy M. Eilers Mrs. Theodore D. Kelsey (Estelle E. Rassieur) Carl Stewart Lawton Louise H. Fuhlhage

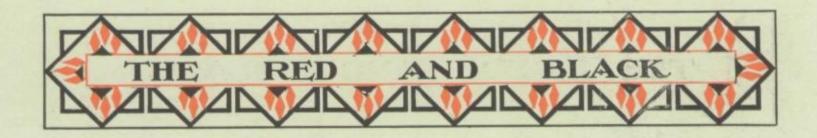
Le Grande Jones

Gladys Gruner

Amelia Meissner

Alroy C. Phillips Pauline Boisliniere Dr. Solon Cameron Mrs. Arthur Birge (Edna M. Riddle) Max W. Feurbacher Charlotte B. Swift Lucien Guy Blackmer Mrs. E. T. Senseney (Miriam Coste) Fred Armstrong, Jr. Mrs. Arthur Lauman (Ella C. Peters) David D. Metcalfe Susan A. Sherry Eugene Dorsey Ruth, Jr. Jessie M. Gleyre A. B. Frey William P. Gruner Mrs. Carl Oscar Robinson Byron W. Moser Mary Hartman (Hildedrage Hymers) George N. Martin Margaretta Gratz Brown Henry H. Furth Lillie R. Ernst Leo C. Miller Mary McEachin Powell William Schlueter Judith Levy Frank H. Fisse Gertrude Prack Dr. David Lamb
Minnie E. McGrew
Oliver F. Hassemer
Mrs. Lee Barr
(Grace A. Ryder)
Caroline Moreell

Nellie Judd

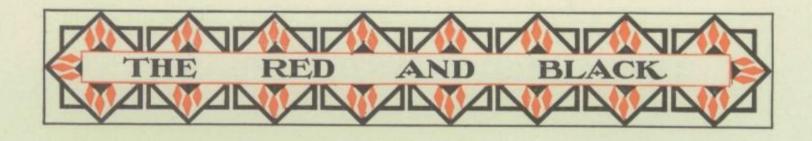


Dr. Arthur Proetz
Dr. Elmer Le Roy Sante
Mrs. H. B. Voellner
(Louada McCaughan)
Loyal C. Morrow
Isabel Louise Tucker
Raymond J. Denyven
Edena Schaumberg
Frank M. Debatin
Mrs. Ray Alex. Burns
(Pauline Leora Jones)
Leo McCarthy
Mrs. Arthur Proetz
(Edna B. Perham)
Frank L. Berryhill
Mrs. Douglas H. Jones
(Mary L. Carlisle)
Frederick A. Arnstein
Mrs. R. T. Ecoff
(Lucy Wolff)
Hazel L. Forsythe
R. E. Mooney
Hilgard Fabian Tittman
Birdie E. Hilb
Clarence M. Turley
Mrs. Fred Carpenter
(Mildred Bailey)

Paul H. Felker
Mrs. Frank W. Van Luik
Mrs. Frank W. Van
(Marjorie D. Woodson)
R. Fairfax Funsten
Mrs. Leo McCarthy
(Senta Retter)
Herbert N. Arnstein
Carl Beckers
Aline Leutert
Harry Agress
Alberta Huff
Mary Charity Grace
Dr. William T. Ross
Mrs. Ed W. Haverstick
(Laura C. A. Krenning)
Ralph J. Roeder
Mrs. Percy W. Turner
(Martha M. Buss)
Jerome Kirchner
Edna V. DeLiniere
Mrs. Fred Hammond
(Mary K. Lucy)
John W. Prentis
James M. Douglas
Ruth Wenzlick

William B. Hauck
Helen T. Johnson
Walter Skrainka
George-Anna Tod
Everett Lee Brooks
Mrs. Paul A. Roth
(Louise Carter)
Laurence Addington
Isabel Devoy
Alfred H. Norrish
Mrs. Herbert Blount
(Bonnie King)
Richard Baumhoff
Mrs. Clarence Turley
(Ruth Kober)
Gilbert L. Whitley
Carol H. Pickering
A. V. L. Brokaw
Claire M. Doyle
Robert M. Larmore
Lucille Becker
William F. Yorger
Evelyn C. Cox
Irving C. Strauss
Helen Seevers
Donald Scott Sharpe

Blanche A. Everley
David Lichtenstein
Rae Steyermark
Armin Kutterer
Celia Reynolds
Robert Trieman
Nadyne Fager
Harvey Swanson
Helen Yorger
Edward E. Haverstick
Virginia M. Manion
Charles Edward Caspari
Justine C. Dyer
David Seltzer
Hazel Pemberton
Alfred Fleishman
Eva Taylor
William C. Koplowitz
Virginia Poston
Ralph Grassmuck
Bernadine Busick
William Krenning
Helen Pruess
Glennon Hardy
Lula Lorandos
David Seslin
Alice Ralston



DIAMOND JUBILEE CELEBRATION

Representation of the different Classes at the Alumni Dinner held in the Dining Room of the Beaumont High School, Saturday evening February 11.

Class		entatives	Class	Parvacentatives
1858		1		
1859		'	1894	
1860	***************************************	1	1895	28
1861		1	1896	20
1862	***************************************		1897 1898	
1863	***************************************	11 - 3	1899	41
1864	***************************************	2	1900	29
1865	***************************************	4		10
1866	***************************************		1901	
1867		1	1902	56
1868	***************************************	2	1903	
1869	***************************************	2	1904	53
1870		1	1905	
1871	***************************************	4	1906 1907	
1872	***************************************	1	1907	
1873	***************************************	3	1909	
1874	***************************************	4	1910	22
1875	***************************************	3	1911	10
1876		0	1912	12
1877		5	1913	20
1878		4	1914	
1879	***************************************	8	1915	
1880		2	1916	
1881		4	1917	32
1882		5	1918	
1883		5	1919	
1884		4	1920	13
1885		2	1921	33
1886		2	1922	30
1887		21	1923	
1888	1	4	1924	36
1889		27	1925	31
1890	2	2.7	1926	45
1891		9	1927	30
1892		25	1928	51
1893	2	19		
			Unclassified 210	



GREETINGS FROM SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS

"May I extend to the Central High School my appreciation for what it has accomplished in the years past and my hope that the future of the school will far surpass our fondest ideas."

BEN WEIDLE, President of the Board of Education.

♦ ♦ €

"I desire to extend to the Alumni Association my sincere congratulations on this memorable occasion. The Central High School is an institution of which every St. Louisan is and should be proud of. It has made a most wonderful progress in the seventy-five years of its existence and is a most decided civic asset.

"Certainly, I do not know of one single agency in the City of St. Louis that has done more to foster and preserve the spirit of St. Louis than good old Central.

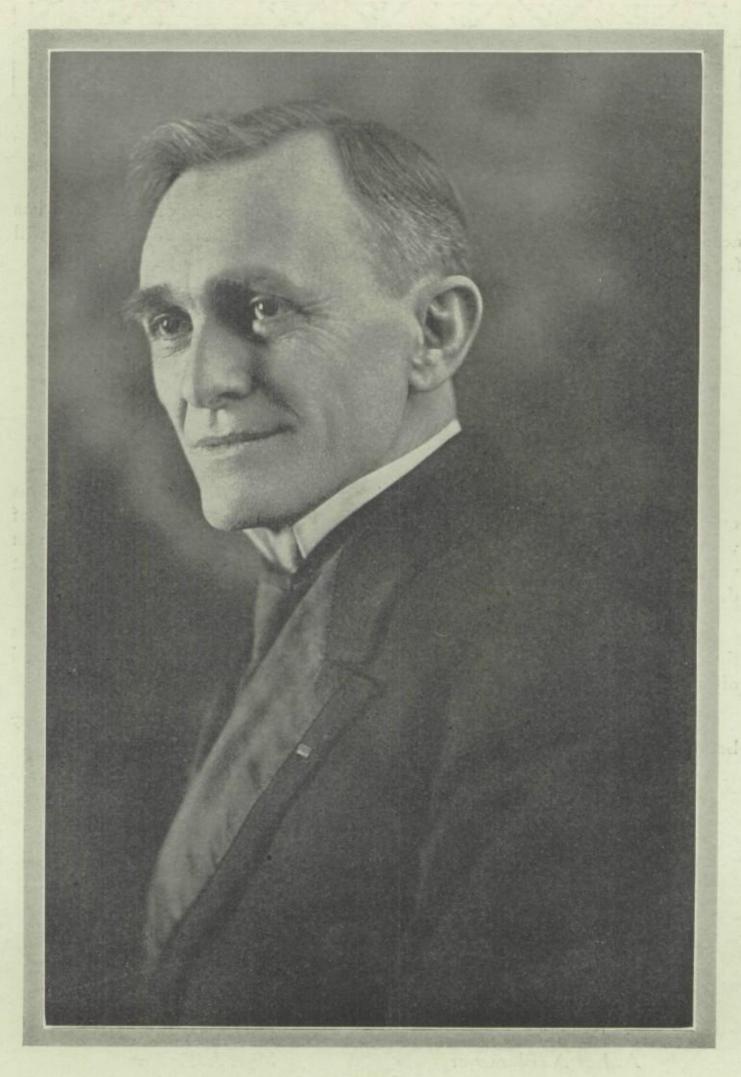
"I join with other citizens in extending my sincere congratulations and my best wishes for a most successful future for this grand old school."

> H. W. McNAMEE, Sec.-Treas. Board of Education.

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MEMBERS OF BOARD OF EDUCATION

Ben Weidle Arthur A. Blumeyer L. A. Schollmeyer Emil J. Barth Mrs. Elias Michael Richard Murphy Henry Heier Myrt A. Rollins Henry P. Schroeder John C. Tobin David C. Todd A. S. Werremeyer



BEN WEIDLE
President of Board of Education



FROM THE ALUMNI

"It gives me very great regret that the commemoration of the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of the founding the Central High School is to occur when I shall not be able to attend."

MRS. WASHINGTON E. FISCHEL.

"In response to your kind invitation to attend the Anniversary Celebration of Central High, allow me to say that nothing would please me better than to attend and aid you in the work."

ALFRED H. NORRISH.

"It will really be a pleasure to serve or to be of any assistance whatsoever in the Anniversary Celebration of Central High."

RUTH K. TURLEY.

"It made me very happy to do my "bit" towards making the Jubilee a never-to-be-forgotten occasion."

JUDITH LEVY.

"Those old days lie very close to my heart and the trenchant memories would be sure to creep out and thrill me, to say nothing of the joy of reviving old associations."

FANNIE HURST.

"I had looked forward with very pleasant anticipations to meeting my old classmates of 1879, and feel a great personal loss in being unable to take part in the memorable event which it is planned to celebrate."

M. J. LOWENSTEIN.

"So again, with sincerely deep regret at my inability to serve, and with highest hopes that our beloved old Central may still have an appropriate "local" habitation as well as a proud "name," I am,

Yours most truly,

FRANCIS E. COOK.

"Before closing, I would like to extend a tribute of respect and honor to Mr. Frank Childs, our principal."

MRS. LUCY GRAHAM KING.

"I regret that I will be unable to attend the Central Alumni Dinner. Although many miles away geographically, I shall be there with you in thought, for there is a very warm spot in my heart for dear old Central High."

ADELE H. LEPPE.

"There is nothing I would like to do more than say "Yes" to your very flattering invitation, because you know how deep in my heart are the memories and traditions of my youth in St. Louis. . . . With best wishes for a most auspicious celebration of this great event, . . ., I am,"

Sincerely yours,

GERARD SWOPE.

Ninety-three



"I have seen a good deal of various institutions of learning since my early days in St. Louis, but to none of them do I look back with greater affection that to the old High School on Olive Street. I am convinced that the important period in a man's education is not his years in the college or the graduate school, but in the preparatory school. I can remember no time when questions of philosophy—philosophy as an interpretation of life—were so earnestly debated, and when instruction meant so much as they did during my days in the High School." PAUL E. MORE.

"I have happy memories of the twenty-fifth and fiftieth Anniversaries of the old Central and am quite sure that there will be many present who will celebrate the one hundredth birthday of the great school that has meant so much in the life of St. Louis." SUSAN V. BEESON,

"A love for old Central prompts a desire to attend the Celebration." BLANCHE L. CRAPP.

"I want to tell you how much I enjoyed the Celebration."

SUSAN SHERRY.

"Two more of the Clan are with you in spirit tonight."

FLORENCE BERLINGER, MATTIE FRIEDMAN.

"My heartiest congratulations to you on the great success of the Jubilee. There can surely be no doubt in anyone's mind that 'Central' must endure after such a loyal representation of its supporters." ROSALIE KAUFMAN.

"I am one of the oldest graduates, and I truly look back with pleasure and love to the four years I spent there." MRS. DANIEL DILLON.

"One of the class of '94 who holds old Central in affectionate remembrance sends his greetings to the Alumni of the School on the occasion of the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary Celebration." GEORGE W. FURTH.

"I have always felt that the Central High School was a most distinguished institution, and I am proud of my connection with it, first as a pupil and later as a teacher." MARIE ISABEL WILLCOX JANNI.

"It makes me very happy to extend congratulations to Central High on her Diamond Jubilee and to those whose fine efforts through the years have made her the wonderful institution she has always been. My old Alma Mater will always hold my fondest thoughts." FLORENCE BRAZILL.

"Am here for a much needed rest. Nothing else could have induced me to be absent from the commemoration of the Diamond Anniversary of the grand old Central High. The fine accomplishments of its graduates in every field of endeavor fill us all with just pride. I sincerely trust the splendid traditions of the school which we all love and cherish will be maintained in the years to come, and hope the Alumni will co-operate to bring this about. I offer three cheers for the venerable St. Louis Central High."

NATHAN FRANK.



CENTRAL IN THE WORLD WAR



T is with heavy hearts that we turn back the pages of time and review once again the events that occurred during the World War. Central High School, always foremost in all fields and activities, also contributed her part in the War.

A beautiful bronze tablet, the work of Walker Hancock, tells the story of those Centralites who gave their lives for their country. On this tablet are inscribed

the following names: Otto Becker, Harold Becker, Ewing Boone, Spencer S. Boyd, Charles H. Duncker, Jerome Goldman, William W. Hayes, Wm. Guy Jankin, Charles Kroehle, Frank P. Matthews, John D. McCarthy, Ralph Oldham, Charles O'Neill, Everett Simpson, Eldne H. Turex, Oliver S. Vassar, Edward W. Vaughn, Arthur Y. Wear, Orni Widmann.

All of these men were killed in action, and upon one of them was bestowed one of the highest awards that can be given by the French Government. This award was the Cross of a Knight of the Legion of Honor. In these words was the award described.

"Second Lieutenant W. G. Jankin, 6th Field Artillery."

"Heedless of all danger, and under heavy shell fire, commanded his platoon while firing a rolling barrage until struck by a shell. He later died of his wounds."

The total number of Centralites who took part in the war was 566. Of these, 528 were men, and 38 women. Ten teachers of the school entered war service also.

These centralites received many citations and decorations for bravery and brilliant action. The following is only a partial list:

Corporal Andrew Taylor Castlen, 6th Regiment Marine Corps, received the scarlet silk ribbon of the French Legion of Honor. In Chateau Thierry and Belleau Wood, he was cited twelve times for brilliant action.

Captain Abraham Tabachnick, aviator, won two citations for extraordinary bravery at St. Michiel.

Lieut. Henry M. Noel was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for heroism in action at Belleau Wood.

Capt. Oliver W. Spencer received the French Croix de Guerre for action in Vosges Mountains.

Major Franklin Langley Whitley, 9th Infantry, received the U. S. Distinguished Service Medal; Silver Star citation; Legion of Honor of France; Cross of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, Italy; Comdr. White Eagle of Serbia.



Capt. John E. Mitchell, Jr., 138th Regiment, was awarded the Croix de Guerre.

Capt. John R. Moll was made a Chavalier of Belgium, honor rank, conferred by King Albert.

Capt. H. F. McFarland, 12th Engineer's was awarded the British Military Cross.



MEMORIAL TABLET DESIGNED BY WALKER HANCOCK

Lieut. Clarence Gill, aviator in the squad with Quentin Roosevelt, 95th hero Squadron, was awarded the Croix de Guerre.

Col. E. J. Spencer was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor of France.

Central High School was not only active at the front, but did a great deal of work at home to keep the boys who had gone overseas. The pupils subscribed generously to all three Liberty Loans. A Junior Red Cross was established at Central with a 100% membership.

The Central girls made laundry bags, surgical dressings, and comfort kits. The students brought gold, silver, lead, and tin foil which were sold and the proceeds sent to war funds.

In many other ways did Central show its' willingness to help. The Greek Games, which are mentioned elsewhere in this book, netted \$2,000 which was sent to war funds. Numerous books, music rolls, and various other sources of entertainment were sent by Centralites to the scenes of battle. The building was used extensively for various patriotic and war activities.

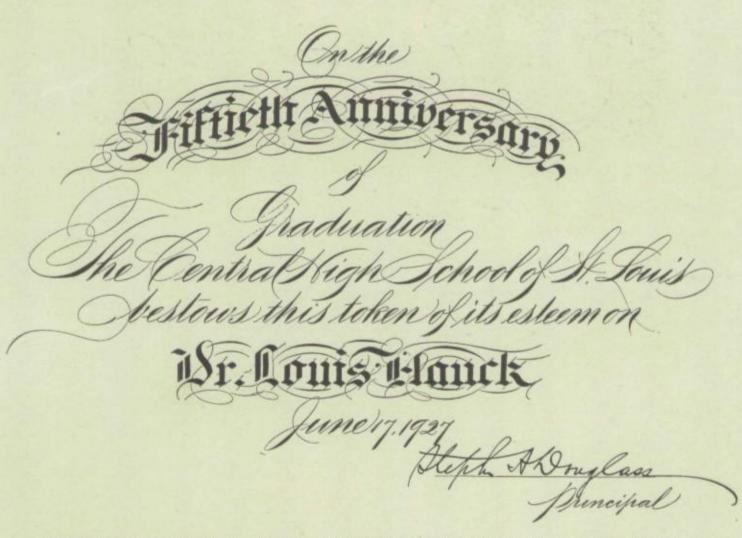


SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

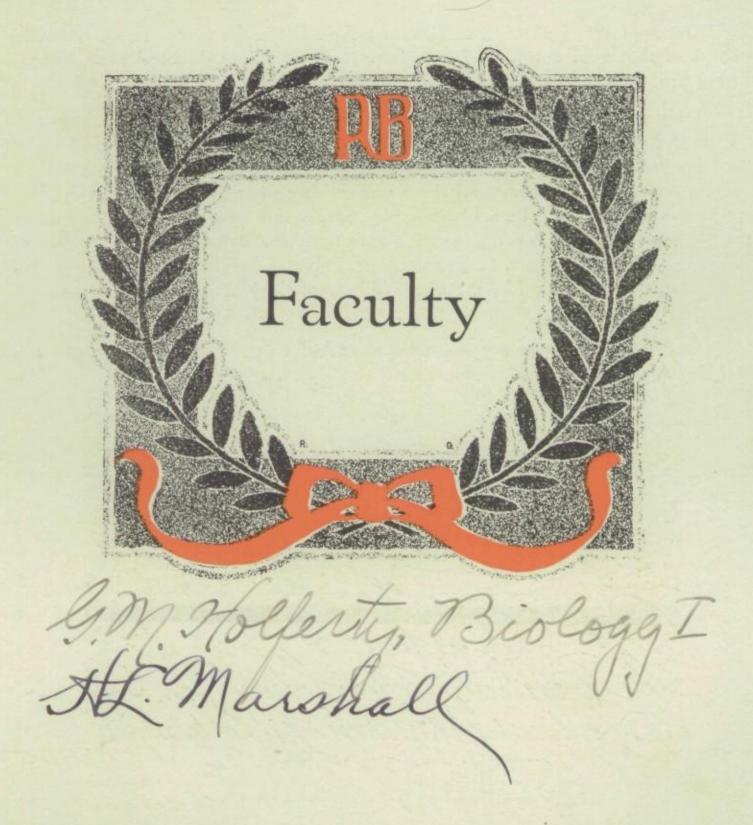
During 1898 Central debated and talked about the war. The Graduating Class of that year considered it so important that they devoted most of their program to war subjects.

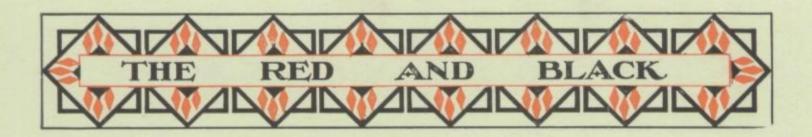
Only a few former Centralites in the war are known to us. Ensign Leigh Palmer distinguished himself and was highly commended by Admiral Sampson for his gallant work. He went within 150 yards of the Spanish shore battery to reconnoitre and discovered them remounting their guns. Frank Fay, June '98, was promoted to be a Lieutenant. Surely this was a great honor for one so young. Others deserving mention are Captains Allen and Barstow, Lieutenants Otterbury and Carr, Sergeant Ittner, Privates Lewis, Tevis, and Williamson, Paul Hunt, Philip Moss, Aubrey Whetton, Ed Harris, Harry McCormack, and Fred Corwall.

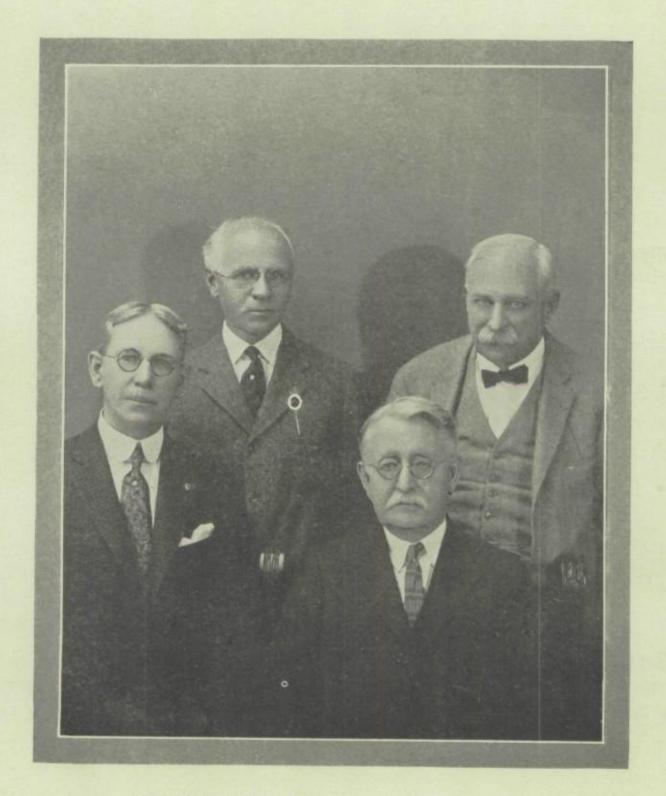
George F. A. Brueggeman, who attended Central for a time, was Capt. of Co. A of 1st Missouri Volunteers.



SAMPLE OF DIPLOMA GIVEN ALUMNI ON THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY
OF THEIR GRADUATION







STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS W. J. S. BRYAN

CHESTER B. CURTIS

BRANDT V. B. DIXON

FOUR LIVING PRINCIPALS OF CENTRAL



PRINCIPALS OF CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

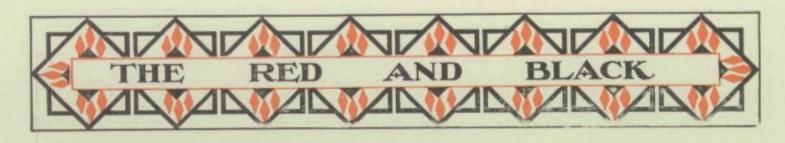
Jeremiah D. Low	Feb., 1853-June, 1855
James E. Kaime	June, 1855-June, 1856
Calvin S. Pennell	Sept., 1856-Jan., 1862
Richard Edwards	Jan., 1862-Mar., 1862
Thomas Metcalf	Mar., 1862-Aug., 1862
Ebenezer Knowlton	Aug., 1862-June, 1863
Charles F. Childs	June, 1863-Feb., 1866
Horace H. Morgan	Feb., 1866-Feb., 1886
Brandt V. B. Dixon	Mar., 1886-Sept., 1887
F. Louis Soldan	Sept., 1887-Sept., 1895
W. J. S. Bryan	Nov., 1895-Sept., 1908
Chester B. Curtis	Sept., 1908-Mar., 1920
Stephen A. Douglas	Sept., 1920-

SUPERINTENDENTS OF INSTRUCTION OF THE ST. LOUIS PUBLIC SCHOOLS DURING THE EXISTENCE OF CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

A. Litton	1852-1853
Charles A. Putnam	1853 Died
J. A. Tice	1854-1857
Ira Divoll	
William T. Harris	1868-1880
Edward H. Long	
F. Louis Soldan	1895-1907
Ben Blewett	1908-1917
John W. Withers	1917-1921
John J. Maddox	



JOHN J. MADDOX
Superintendent of Instruction



THE CENTRAL FACULTY—MAY, 1928

Baker, Margaret F.

English, Latin

Barr, Hugh H.

Mathematics

Bluthardt, George A.

Music

Sponsor of Dulcimer Club, Glee Club, Band, and Orchestra

Bowen, Irene E.

Latin, Greek, English

Sponsor of Girls' Literary Society

Christenson, Elmer H.

Science, Physics, Chemistry

Treas. of Athletic Association.

Coffey, Roy V.

Business Org., Commercial Law, Accounting

Geography, Stenography, Typing

Vocational Counselor

Crowder, Jennie M.

Household Arts

Davis, Vest

English

Sponsor of Red and Black, Boys' Literary Society, Boys'

Debating Team

de Liniere, Edna V.

History

Sponsor of "The News," Former Sponsor of 1927 Senior

Class

Detering, Oscar C.

Accounting, Office Practice, Typewriting

School Treasurer, Former Sponsor of Swimming

Dickman, Rosine

History

Sponsor Co-C-Hi

Eimer, Edna

English

Sponsor of Senior Class Plays

Ewing, Marjorie

Stenography, Typewriting

Former Sponsor of senior classes

Friedli, Alfred

Social Science

Coach of Basketball and Secretary of the Athletic Council

Former Sponsor of Red and Black

Gibney, Anna Jean

Spanish, Latin, French

Sponsor of La Castilla

Gochenauer, J. S.

History

College Entrance Adviser

Gould, B. B.

Physics, General Science

High School League Representative

Griffith, Carrie E.

Latin, English

Griggs, M. C.

Commercial, Social Science

Haeseler, Ella

Physical Education

Sponsor of Baseball, Golf, Hiking, Hockey

Heltzell, Lillian M.

Latin

Sponsor of Classical Club

Hibbert, Russell William

Chemistry

Sponsor of Chemical Club, Former Sponsor of Pepper Box

Holferty, G. M.

Physiography, Botany, General Science, Biology

Sponsor of Botany Club, Former Sponsor of Boys' Literary Society and Coach of Boys' Debating Team.

One Hundred and Two



Kelbaugh, Charles H.

Language, Mathematics, Social Studies,

and Commercial Subjects

Sponsor of Red and Black and Library, Former Sponsor of Central High School Bank

Kittlaus, Louis M.

Physical Education

Athletic Custodian

Former Sponsor of Football, Baseball, Basketball, Track,

Swimming, and Interclass Athletics

Langenberg, Emma

German

Sponsor of Senior Class

Former Sponsor of Girls' Student Council

Lodwick, Agnes I.

Art, Art History and Appreciation

Art Sponsor of the Red and Black.

Marriott, Elles True

Manual Training and Mechanical Drawing

Former Coach of Track

Marshall, Herbert Leonard

French, Spanish

Former Sponsor of Senior Class and Coach of Baseball

Neumann, R. F.

Physical Education, Health

Coach Track and Field Athletic Team

Olmstead, Mabel

History

Sponsor of New Senior Class

Former Sponsor of Senior Classes, Art Appreciation Club

Chairman

Osborn, Mary V.

English

Chairman of Committee on Programme for School

Parker, Elizabeth J.

French, Spanish

Sponsor of Le Cercle Français

Pratt, Henry Field

Commercial Law, Stenography, Typewriting

Sponsor of Two Year Certificate Pupils

Former Sponsor of Central High News

Stenography, Typewriting

Former Sponsor of Mandolin Club and Ukelele Club

Schweikert, H. C.

Randall, Lillian I.

English

Now on leave of absence

Former Sponsor of Red and Black and Writers' Club

Scott, R. E.

Mathematics

Senne, Joseph H.

Mechanical Drawing

Sponsor of Engineering Club

Former Sponsor of Architectural Club

Smellie, H. B.

Economics, Geography, Accounting

Sullivan, Catherine Z.

Physical Education

Sponsor of Girls' Athletic Association, Hiking, Golf, Field Hockey, Swimming, Tennis, and Baseball for Girls of

Third and Fourth Year Classes

Former Sponsor of Dancing, Archery, Ice Skating

Walker, Michael W.

History

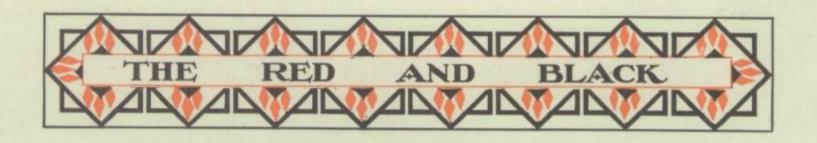
Coach of Football and Baseball

Van Landegend, Edward

Mathematics

Sponsor of Pepper Box

One Hundred and Three



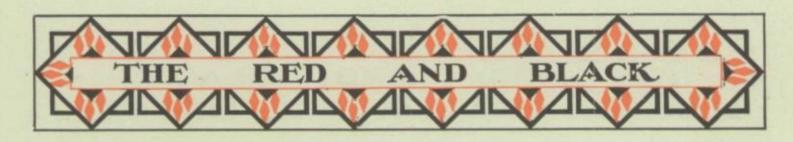
COMPLETE LIST OF TEACHERS OF CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

Adams, Grace Allgier, George J. Amend, Loretto C. Ammerman, Charles Anderson, James N. Anderson, William B. Andrews, Isabella M. Armstrong, Edward S. Arnold, Pauline Atwater, Ellen R. Bacon, George W. Baker, Charles Fuller Baker, Lincoln D. Baker, Margaret F. Ball, William C. Barbee, Louis S. Barr, Hugh H. Barron, Mary T. Barry, F. E. Bays, John A. Beck, Mary L. Beck, Paul H. Beedy, Mary E. Beeman, A. N. Beeson, Susan V. Bigelow, Harriett D. Binney, Anna S. Bluthardt, George A. Bock, C. W. Bowen, Irene E. Brey, Delia M. Bribach, Ruth L. Brightman, Anna Bristol, Eloise Brown, Lillian M. Brown, Margaretta M. Brown, Mary Bryan, W. J. S. Bryant, Wm. M.

Buck, Philo M., Jr. Buckey, Hazel Bueneman, John Burns, Earl T. Bushnell, S. H. Butler, E. H. Butler, Wm. D. Butler, Wm. M. Byrne, Lee Caldwell, Grace Calhoun, Henry C. Callan, C. A. Calvert, Malinda A. Campbell, Ellen E. Carmody, Imelda Carr, Elizabeth H. Casey, Anna F. Chaplin, Susan E. Charlton, Irmengard M. Chase, Jennie F. Chidester, Mary H. Childs, Charles F. Childs, Dorothy Childs, Lue M. Choate, Alice D. Christenson, Elmer H. Churchill, Alfred V. Ciprianni, Charlotte J. Clark, William N. Clayton, Sarah Sale Coats, Chas. P. Coffey, Roy V. Colwell, Howard G. Comfort, Marion C Coryell, Relta Craig, Grace Crippen, Frank A. Crowder, Jennie M.

Cullen, Charles B.

Cummings, Ruth R. Cunningham, Nellie Currier, Edward H. Curtis, Chester B. Dang, Julia Davidson, Thomas Davis, Arthur Davis, R. F. Davis, Vest Dayton, Lottie Dean, Mrs. Dee, N. B. de Liniere, Edna V. Detering, Oscar C. Deutsch, William Dickinson, Ruth B. Dickman, Rosine Dixon, Brandt V. B. Dolch, Isabel S. Douglass, Stephen A. Dowd, Caroline A. Dunhaupt, R. C. F. Dunn, Mrs. Julia D. Dutro, Julia A. Dyer, Louise Easterbrook, Iris L. Edwards, Lizzie G. Eikenberry, W. L. Eimer, Edna Ernst, Lillie R. Erskine, Esther Erskine, Lucille Eschbach, A. G. Evans, Wm. Prentice Ewin, Margaret W. Ewing, Marjorie Fager, Oscar F. Fattmann, Arthur A. Fenby, Ella



Field, Faith W. Fink, F. W. Finkelnburg, Augusta Finn, M. Theresa Fischer, Robert Fisse, Edna I. Fitch, R. Evelyn Flanigan, Blanche Flickner, Maude R. Foote, Eleanor B. Forsman, Guy C. Forsman, O. R. Friedli, Alfred Frank, Coleman D. Froelich, Mr. Fruchte, Amelia A. Gaines, I. Allison Gardner, Charles R. Garesche, Marie R. Garrigues, Gertrude George, Marguerite Gibney, Anna Jean Gilfillan, Evelyn Grace Glatfelter, Edith E. Glen, Margaret Gochenauer, J. S. Godbey, Walter A. Goodson, Hope Gould, B. B. Gow, Lizzie B. Green, Charles A. Gregory, Edward McAfee Huenkemeier, Earl H. Grier, Norman M. Griffith, Carrie E. Griggs, M. C. Grolton, Lillian L. Grossman, August Grossman, Charlotte Grueb, P. Max Guenther, Corine Guy, W. C. Haanel, Hugo P.

Haeseler, Ella Ham, William R. Hammond, Edith Handshy, Olive M. Hargitt, G. H. Harris, D. H. Harris, Hanah Jewell Harrison, Lillian M. Hart, Maynard M. Hays, Richard Heinicke, Esther Heltzell, Lilliam M. Henne, Emma M. Heston, William P. Hibbert, R. W. Hickey, Anna E. Hildenbrandt, Mrs. Lina D. Kittlaus, Louis M. Hinchman, Laura Hoch, Herman F. Hoffman, Ivan M. Hohn, J. E. Holbrook, L. G. Holferty, G. M. Holman, Mary Holty, J. G. Hoolan, Joanna Hospes, Mrs. Cecelia House, Roy T. Howe, Rose Anne Howlett, R. S. Hudson, M. Ethel Hughes, R. P. Huntington, Albert H. Ingerson, Carl I. Isaacs, Gussie Ittner, Mary S. Jameson, Henry W. Johnson, Theodore L. Jones, James McLain Jones, Jennie M. A. Jones, Leonard

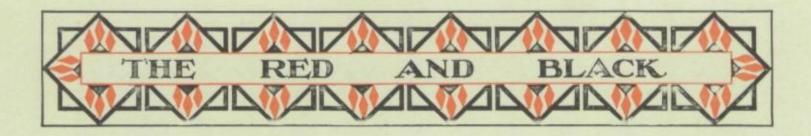
Judson, Isaac N. Kahn, Blanche Kaime, James E. Kampmann, Bessie Kastin, J. H. Z. Kaufman, Rosalie Kelbaugh, Charles H. Keller, John Kelsey, Theodore D. Kendall, Ellen F. Kendall, Lydia T. Killam, E. F. Kimball, John E. Kingsbury, Lucius Kirchner, Elida C. Kitchen, Grace A. Koehler, Bertha Knepper, Florence Knowlton, Ebenezer Knox, George Platt Krag, Amelia C. La Berge, Ada L. La Croix, Louis Langenberg, Emma Lautner, John E. Lawitzky, Mrs. Margaret E. Layer, W. R. Leach, Camilla Lehman, H. B. Leigh, Edwin Lenney, James P. Leutheusser, Arthur O. Levy, Judith Lillard, J. B. Lillehei, F. L. Lodwick, Agnes I. Long, Lyda Low, J. D. Ludlum, Mrs. Mary Hogan Lynch, Mary MacLellan, George B.



Mahood, Edward W. Marine, Alma Marriott, Elles T. Marshall, Herbert L. Martin, Jennie M. Martling, James A. Mason, Louise Mathews, Will H. Matthews, Annie L. McDaniels, George N. McEachron, Fred C. McGrew, Minnie McKinney, Gladys Metcalf, Thomas Meyer, Emily J. L. Meyersieck, Marion C. Middleton, Arthur R. Middlekauff, Helen Miller, Fred Miller, Paul M. Mills, Esther Mills, Lucy M. Moench, Mrs. Amelia Montgomery, Josephine Mook, Fannie J. Morgan, A. R. Morgan, Horace H. Morris Elizabeth T. Morrow, Ethel Morrow, Loyal C. Moss, John Mott, Marguerite Mueller, Laura M. Mueler, Pauline Mulford, A. Isabel Nelson, N. L. T. Neubarth, Lillian T. Neumann, Roland F. Nicholson, Mary L. Noble, Edward H. Noel, Bernard W. O'Connor, Margaret Brown Roetter, Paulus

Oertel, Netta Olmstead, Mabel Osburn, Mary V. Oviatt, Laura M. Parker, Edward A. Parker, Elizabeth J. Parks, Clara Dell Parrott, L. M. Parselle, Hetty H. Peabody, Helen E. Pennell, C. S. Pierce, Marion V. Peltier, Paul Pierson, Ruth H. Piliboss, E. D. Pommer, W. H. Potthoff, Fred W. Prather, John W. Pratt, H. F. Quellmalz, Florence L. Quinn, John B. Raggio, A. P. Randall, Lillian I. Rawles, William A. Reppy, Allison Reynolds, Sarah T. Richardson, Helen M. Richardson, Lucy S. Richardson, Mary E. Richeson, Virginia Riddle, Oscar Riefling, B. Jeanette Rieman, Edward G. Rifkin, Sarah L. Riggs, Melvin Riley, Anne Pope Robinson, Edward Robinson, Leone Robinson, O. P. Robinson, P. O. Rocfort, R. A.

Rosentengel, Wm. H. Rosing, Margery S. Rowe, Louise M. Rucker, Thomas J. Rudolph, Helen Baker Ruth, Anna Harding Sanborn, Joseph L. Sanford, Wm. F. Schneider, Bertha J. Schultz, Rudolph Schuyler, William Schweikert, H. C. Scott, R. E. Seipp, Oral W. Senne, Joseph H. Sessinghaus, Bertha C. Seymour, George E. Shafer, Helen Shaffer, Mary J. Shaffer, Sophis B. Shapiro, Anna Shaughnessy, Kate E. Shaughnessy, Margaret A. Sherman, Miriam S. Sherry, Susan Shryock, Gertrude Siebert, W. S. V. Siler, R. W. Simmons, Emma P. Southwick, Annie M. Smellie, H. B. Smith, Bruce Smith, Mrs. Cecelia Smith, C. A. Smith, Fletcher Smith, Harry H. Inider, Denton J. Soldan, F. Louis Sophir, Leo Spargo, John W. Sprague, Ethel G. Stark, Hannah B.

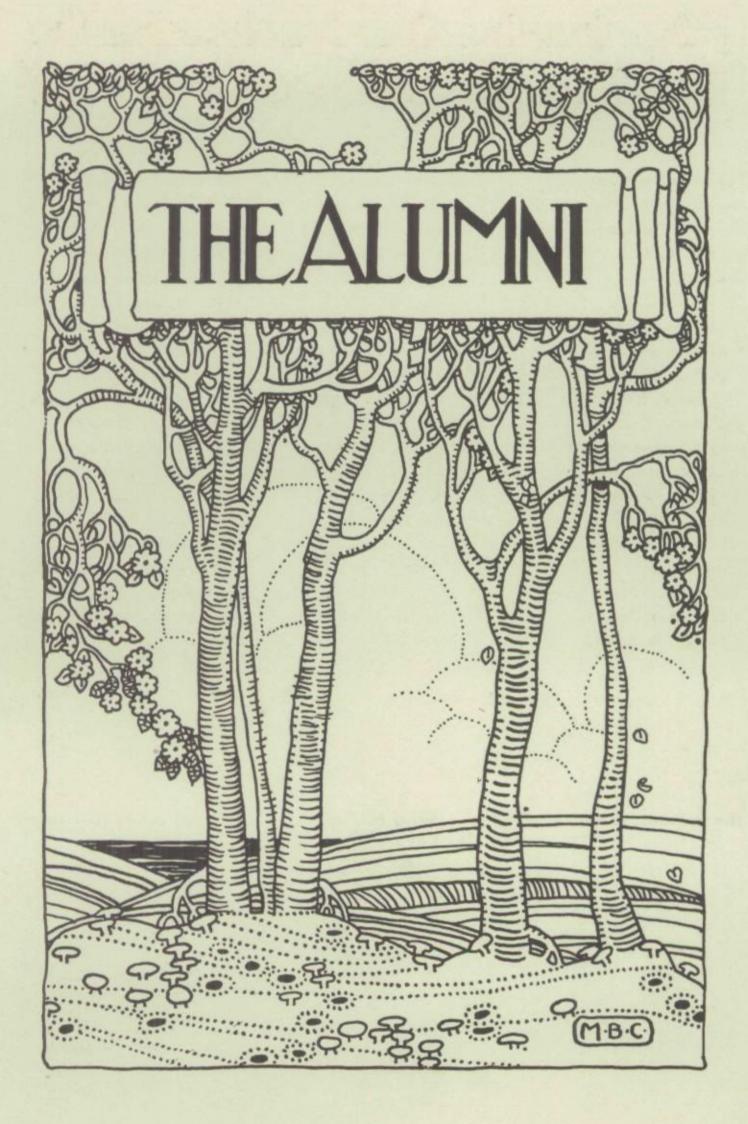


Steinbreder, Caroline Stephenson, Kenneth R. Stetson, Sylvia Stille, Werner A. Stillwell, Frances B. Stocke, C. B. Stratton, Clarence Sullivan, Aurelia J. Sullivan, Catherine Z. Sylvester, Frederick Oakes Wakeman, George B. Symington, Edith C. Taylor, Antoinette P. Taylor, Margaret H. Thayer, Harvey W. Thurman, Harry Thom, Jennie C. Timmons, Winnie Tompkins, Hazel L. Torrelle, Ellen B. Tower, Fannie E.

Tumalty, Caroline Tupper, Beatrice Twining, Edward H. Van Hook, Anna M. Vaughn, W. H. Von Willich, Eliza Waddock, Florence C. Wake, William Sales Walker, M. W. Wallace, E. V. D. Wallach, Jacob Walsh, Blanche M. Waney, Anne R. Warner, Anne L. Watkins, Blanche N. Watkins, Laura D. Watson, Mathilde H.

Watters, Fannie B. Weber, Raxley F. Weir, D. H. Whitbeck, Jennie A. Van Landegend, Edward White, Richardson D. Whitehouse, H. Whittemore, Lelia M. Wilhelmi, Paula Wilkerson, Carrie L. Willcox, Isabel Willemsen, Jennie Willemsen, Lillie Williams, Susannah T. Williamson, Myra A. Woodruff, Frederick E. Worden, J. Perry Wostenholme, Caroline Lafferty Yeomans, Mabel Ford Zacher, Ruth







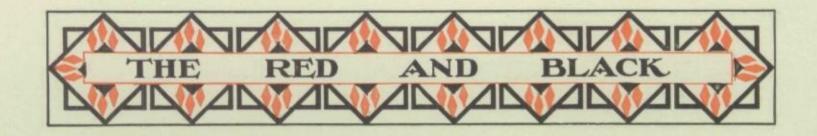
ALUMNI



VER nine thousand graduates have gone forth from the of Central High School and some twenty thousand more have attended classes for a shorter time than that required for graduation. It would require over a hundred pages of ordinary type to print just the names of all of the graduates. The present addresses of thousands of our alumni are unknown to the staff of the Red and Black. About five hundred graduates responded to our

questionnaire, and much interesting information was collected in this way. A permanent file will be provided for such information and material as we have secured this year and may accumulate from time to time in the future.

We are sure that our readers will readily see that to record all the worthwhile achievements of Central's graduates is a task too great for this volume. We cannot hope even to mention the names of all or anywhere near all of the Centralites who have achieved success in their chosen fields. We can only list the names which chance and the combined efforts of an earnest corps of workers have enabled us to assemble in the time allotted to the compilation of this book. About fifty of our graduates have been listed in the various volumes of "Who's Who in America." Several times that many were included in the book of St. Louisans published in 1906 and 1912. It is to be regretted that no similar publication has been printed in St. Louis since 1912. Many Central people have achieved prominence in the various professions and have been enrolled in the national directories or Who's Who books of the different professions. To find them all is impossible for us. It is impossible also for us to secure the facts concerning the many Central graduates who have become prominent locally since the last book of St. Louisans was published in 1912. We offer the following lists well knowing that they are not complete.



CENTRAL'S SUPER HONOR ROLL

Graduates Who Have Been Listed In Who's Who in America

Allen, Lyman Whitney

June, 1873

Distinguished Author, Presbyterian Clergyman and Poet; President of New Jersey S. A. R.

Barron, George Davis

June, 1878

Mining Engineer, Member Finance Committee and Committee on Scholarship Columbia University.

Blair, James L.

June, 1871

Lawyer, Counsel for President of Board of Police Commissioners and Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Block, Albert

Painter, Director of Department of Drawing and Painting in the School of Fine Arts, University of Kansas.

Block, Louis James

June, 1863

Author and Educator.

Bohn, Chas. A.

June, 1887

Mining Engineer, with American Smelting & Refining Company since 1908.

Bolt, Richard A. Dr.

June, 1898

Physician and Lecturer; former Medical Director of U. S. Indemnity College; former Secretary and Treasurer of National Child Health Association.

Buder, Gustavus A.

June, 1889

Lawyer. President of American Press which publishes St. Louis Times; Private in Battery A of 1st Missouri Regiment in Spanish War, went to Porto Rico.

Burke, Melville

June, 1903

Theatrical producer, now in New York City; Director of Art Theatre in St. Louis 1915-16.

One Hundred and Ten



Campbell, James Alexander, Dr.

June, 1867

Oculist and Aurist; President of Homeopathic College of Missouri. Mason.

Clapton, Malvern Bryant

January, 1894

Surgeon, Consulting Surgeon at Jewish Hospital.

Colby, Bainbridge

June, 1886

Lawyer; Represented "Mark Twain," Rep. National Convention in 1912, supported Roosevelt Progressive Party Candidate for U. S. Senate 1914; Member U. S. Shipping Board 1917-19. Inter-allied Conference Paris 1917. Secretary of State in President Wilson's Cabinet.

Crunden, Frederick M.

President St. Louis Library Association. Reader and Amateur actor.

Fischel, Washington Emil

June, 1868

Physician; Professor at Washington University.

FitzGerald, Wm. S.

About 1897

Lawyer; Mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, 1920-21.

Frank, Nathan

About 1866

Lawyer; Congressman; Director of St. Louis World's Fair.

Garrison, Winfred Ernst

January, 1891

Educator and College President.

Hopkins, James Love

January, 1888

Lawyer and Writer on Legal and Medico-Legal Subjects.

Hurst Fannie

1906

Novelist and writer of short stories.

Kammerling, Gustav

June, 1877

Graduated from Annapolis; Captain in Navy in Spanish-American War.

One Hundred and Eleven



Kelleter, Paul D.

January, 1899

Forrester; Extension Director of New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse, N. Y.; Writer and Lecturer; Formerly U. S. Government Forester in South Dakota.

Kellog, George Dwight

January, 1891

Classicist. Professor in Yale, Williams, Princeton, and Chicago Universities.

Kirby, Edmund Burges

June, 1876

Consulting Mining Engineer; wrote for technical journals.

Klein, Jacob

Judge of Circuit Court; President St. Louis Bar Association; Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurors.

Kleinschmit, Rudolph A.

January, 1896

Lawyer; General Attorney for Oklahoma, Jan. 1, 1919; Secretary and Treasurer of Wahl Investment Co.; Vice-President of Creek Petroleum Co.

Langsdorf, Alex. S.

June, 1894

Engineer; Former dean of School of Engineering and Architecture at Washington University.

Luedeking, Dr. Robert

June, 1871

Physician; Member Board of Health; Superintendent City Hospital; College Professor; Dean of Washington University Medical College.

McCulloch, Richard

June, 1886

Former General Manager of the United Railways Company; Mason, etc.

Miller, Richard E.

June, 1896

Artist.

Moore, Louis Frenchard

June, 1898

Educator; Instructor of Physics; Dean University of California.

One Hundred and Twelve



More, Paul Elmer

June, 1883

Editor and Author; Formerly Editor of The Nation; Professor at Harvard; L. L. D. Washington; D. L. H. Columbia, Dartmouth and Princeton.

Mudd, Harvey Gilmer

June, 1876

Surgeon and Medical Director at St. Luke's Hospital and St. Louis Skin and Cancer Hospital.

Mudd, Seeley Wintersmith

June, 1879

Mining Engineer—Consulting Engineer; President Queen Esther Mining Co.; President Cyprus Mines Corporation; Colonel in United States Army in 1918; Explosion Expert.

Muhleman, Maurice

About 1868

Deputy United States Treasurer, New York City; Author; Editor.

Nagel, Charles

June, 1868

Lawyer; member Missouri Legislature; President St. Louis City Council; Sec. of Commerce and Labor in Pres. Taft's cabinet.

Porter, Dr. William Townsend

June, 1880

Physician; Physiologist; Professor Harvard Medical College of Comparative Physiology.

Quarles, James Thomas

January, 1897

Organist and Musical Director; Dean of Department of Arts, Lindenwood College; Organist of St. Louis Symphony Orchestra; Professor of Music.

Rassieur, Leo

June, 1860

Former Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic; Probate Judge.

Rassieur, Leo

January, 1889

Circuit Judge.

Reber, Samuel

June, 1881

Colonel in United States Army; Aviation Expert in France; War Department delegate to International Electrical Congress in 1904.

One Hundred and Thirteen



Robbins, Alex. Henry January, 1895 Lawyer; Professor; Author; Editor Central Law Journal.

Schwab, Sidney Isaacs, M. D.

Graduated Harvard Medical, also went to Berlin, Paris and Vienna. Professor in Washington University; Medical Director Base Hospital; Colonel in 117 A. E. F.

Shidy, Leland Perry
U. S. Coast Survey; Chemist and Author.

June, 1868

Swope, Gerard

Electrical Engineer; President General Electric Company since 1922; Member General Staff U. S. A. in World War. Awarded: Distinguished Service Medal (U. S.);
Legion of Honor (France); Order of Rising Sun (Japan).

Giver of Swope Scholarships to High School Graduates.

Swope, Herbert Bayard

Journalist; Executive Editor of New York World; Chairman American Press Delegation at Paris Peace Conference; Winner of Pulitzer Price in 1917 for most meritorious newspaper work; designated Lt. Commander U. S. N., 1918.

Tietjens, Paul . June, 1895
Pianist and Composer of the "Wizard of Oz."

Wisser, John P.

Professor at West Point; Graduated from West Point
1874; General in United States Army; Editor.

Wood, Horatio Dan
Lawyer; Judge of Circuit Court.

June, 1860

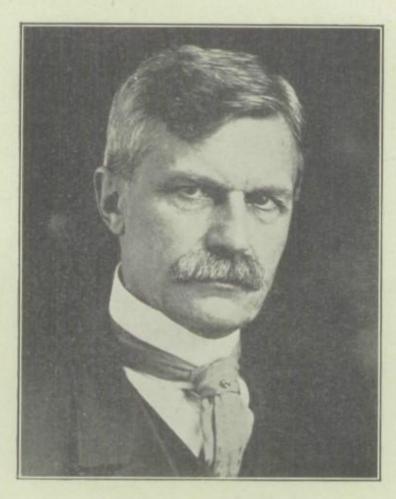


Rosalia Rose Duigley Kuth Rackalo Evelyn Grady fore hole (Ine 129) Autographs Marion Gold Love - Viola Prepo Jennie M. Crowder Chance wito Kelen Vergson mildred Basden Francie Frederow. Cook. Dul. Ropie Gickey Lotsa Love", Marie Levens Morris & kniedly briene & callerdick Harmy Sumour anna Latangaro Deurber ag Juny Madyne Fager Cachermie & Helyman, Isadore Ella Haeseler Lillian Cohen Tillie Chip Emas maurine Barker. Rith Fey "Bubbles". 6/7/28. Rax Frank Kessler Merle gebouerbrey Boyd, allene Hildegarde Glauser Thounts Lehin Cecilia Joseph Tellian Gelfand Emma Beal Edua Glothamel marie Larandos 28 Pearl Grigg Edwin Kimberlin Zelda mandel 2 8 Mabel Barnes VLCTOKLIROPPE unda Hudson Doctores Corbin. Dorthy Noth Drothy Bernhard Citho Straus Marie Halla a piece one Hundred and Fifteen
Marie Halla a piece on Aurine
mildred Jerry. Moon that he directed and
Thelma Calibrook-Biology & Ruth Engel Lucille Hurley

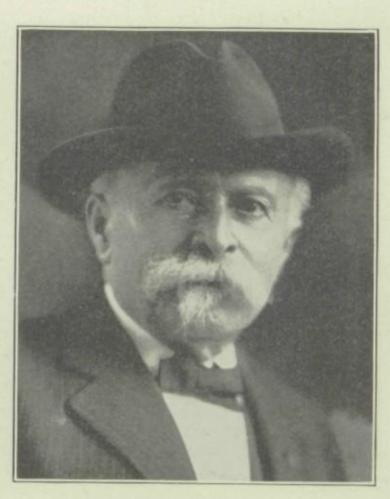


ALUMNI PROMINENT IN LAW, STATESMANSHIP, AND DIPLOMACY

Three former cabinet members are included among Central's graduates. These are Charles Nagel, who was Secretary of Commerce and Labor in President Taft's cabinet; Bainbridge Colby, who was Secretary of State under President Wilson, and Breckenridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State under President Wilson. Nathan Frank was twice elected a member of the National House of Representatives. Several have received the honor of being judges in the various courts. Among these are Judge Leo Rassieur, who participated in the Civil War and has served as National Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic; Judge Horatio D. Wood, Judge G. A. Wurdeman, Judge A. E. Wislezemus, Judge Wm. Zachritz, the younger Judge Leo Rassieur (1889), Judge Thos. C. Hennings, Judge R. E. Cave, Judge John W. Calhoun, Judge Henry A. Hamilton, Judge A. B. Frey. Among the lawyers who became prominent before the World War may be mentioned the following: Jas. D. Barnett, David C. Breckenridge, James L. Carlisle, Benjamin Schnurmacher, Chas. F. Crone, Fred Armstrong, Alvin L. Bauman, John H. Boogher, L. R. Brokaw, Gustave A. Buder, Eugene H. Buder, T. P. Carr,



HON. CHARLES NAGEL



JUDGE LEO RASSIEUR

One Hundred and Sixteen



Felix A. Chapin, W. Palmer Clarkson, Gustav F. Decker, Joseph Dickson, Wm. R. Donaldson, Henry F. Ferriss, Wm. E. Fisse, Harry A. Frank, H. H. Furth, L. W. Grant, R. G. Grier, Chas. R. Hamilton, F. H. Haskins, E. W. Jacobs, B. F. Lindas, Montague Lyon, Julius F. Mulusch, A. J. O'Halleron, Theodore Rassieur, Thos. G. Rutledge, Harry C. Sprague, Frank A. Thompson, Alva C. Trueblood, Jos. H. Tumbalen, Carl M. Vetsburg, William F. Woerner, Wm. Sacks, James C. Blair, Jas. L. Hopkins, R. A. Kleinschmidt, Alexander H. Robbins, John H. Douglass, and Ephrim Caplan. Wm. S. FitzGerald was mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1920-21.

Among the women who are prominent lawyers are Mrs. W. R. Chivvis and Anne M. Evans.

Other graduates who are lawyers include Fred Armstrong, Jr., Alroy Scollar Phillips, Henry H. Oberschelp, Karl Vetsburg, Wm. R. Gilbert, Ben F. Gray (Los Angeles), Wm. H. Schaumberg, Morton M. Wolff (now a Methodist minister), Harry E. Evers, Douglas H. Jones and Norman J. Sadler.

ALUMNI IN MEDICINE AND ALLIED FIELDS

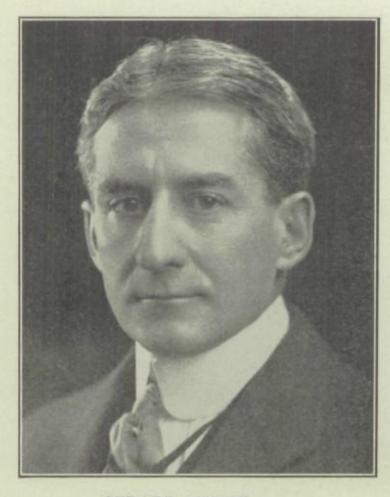
It has been said that the physicians of St. Louis are unsurpassed by those of any other city in the world. Among the graduates of Central are many who have achieved high honor in the medical profession. Some are nationally prominent. The following are a few whose standing is well known: Washington E. Fischel, Robert Luedeking, Harvey Gilmer Mudd, James Alexander Campbell, Richard A. Bolt, Malvern Bryant Clapton, Wm. Townsend Porter, Sidney Isaac Schwab, Joseph Leopold Boehm, Henry Spence Brookes, Percy Joseph Farmer, Jacob Friedman, Marcellus George Garin, Rutherford Gradwohl, Harry R. Hall, Louis Hauck, August Frederick Henke, Arthur C. Kimball, Walter C. Kirchner, George W. Koenig, Meyer J. Lipp, Harry W. Lyman, Garnett Crawford Lyttle, Wm. Chas. Mardorf, Louis Rassieur, W. Louis Schuchat, Ron Phillips Scholz, Major G. Seelig, Norvelle U. Sharpe, Frederick Eno Woodruff, Harry M. Lowenstein, Arthur Gundlach, Max W. Jacobs, Sandor Horwitz, Theodore Greuner, Arthur Campbell Kimball, Edward Loew, Helen Frances Gibson, Richard S. Weiss, Martin George Frouske, Walter Emil Frank, Theodore Prewitt Brookes, Marie D. Heising, LeRoy Sante, Arthur E. Strauss, Harry G. Greditzer, Wm. T. Zeitler, and Arthur W. Proetz.



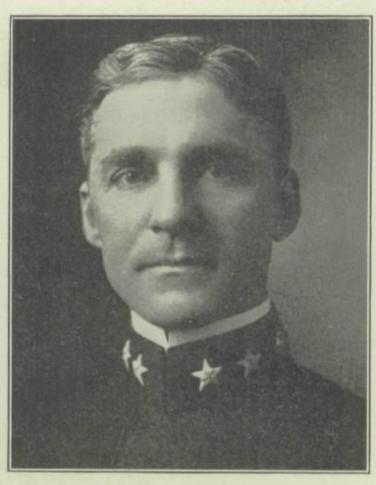
ENGINEERS AND SCIENTISTS

John Frederick Wixford rendered a great service to the city by discovering a process for clarifying the water from the Mississippi River. He long served as research chemist for the St. Louis Waterworks. Leland Perry Shidy became U. S. Coast Survey Chemist and was author of several books. Alexander Suss Langsdorf became Dean of the School of Engineering of Washington University. A few other engineers and scientists are the following: Col. Seeley W. Mudd, mining engineer and explosion expert for the U. S. Army; Warren A. Tyrrell, consulting engineer to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition; Gen. Eugene J. Spencer, U. S. Army engineer and Past Pres. of the Engineers' Club of St. Louis; George Davis Barron, mining engineer and member of finance and scholarship committees of Columbia University; Chas. H. Bohn, mining engineer; Edmund B. Kirvy, mining engineer and technical writer; Carl Luedeking, chemist; Gerard Swope, electrical engineer and philanthropist; Gen. John P. Wesser, U. S. Artillery engineer; Major Samuel Reber, military secretary to Gen. Nelson A. Miles and member of the U. S. War College; Admiral Leigh Palmer, U. S. N., retired.

Some other prominent engineers include Chas. K. Traber, Capt. Gerhardt F. Schwartz, U. S. N. R., Charles Sidney, Johnson, Walter C. Richards, Herbert M. Patton, Lt. Com. Brownlee Fisher, U. S. N., Wm. Holden (Tulsa, Okla.), Hugo C. Soest (Middletown, Conn.), T. Elder, Major Gustave C. Taussig, U. S. A., Julius M. Bischoff, August Vincent Graf, Col. Samuel Reber and Wm. H. Huer, U. S. A.



GERARD SWOPE
One Hundred and Eighteen



ADMIRAL LEIGH PALMER



MUSICIANS AND ARTISTS



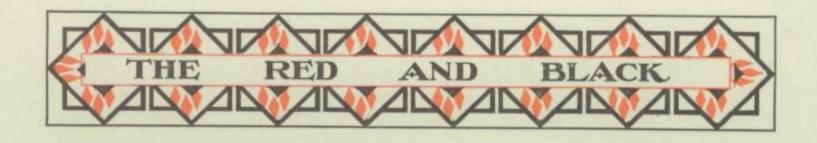
N art, music, and similar fields Central has contributed many distinguished names. In art may be mentioned Walter Hancock, winner of the Prix de Rome; Ruth Felker; and Mrs. Mildred Bailey Carpenter. The cartoonist, George McManus, attended Central for two years. Albert Block, distinguished painter, is professor of art at Kansas University.

In no field have our graduates made a better showing than in music. James Thomas Quarles is internationally

known as an organist; Paul Tietzens became famous as a pianist and composer of "The Wizard of Oz"; Nathan Sacks became a concert pianist and teacher, the Epstein brothers established a noted musical conservatory; Victor Lichtenstein became a renowned violinist. William H. Pommer, veteran teacher and composer is still professor of music at Missouri University. Allan Bacon, concert pianist and organist is head of the piano and organ department of the College of the Pacific, Stockton, California. Leo Miller, musician and teacher, was president of the class of January, 1904, and was founder of the Central High School Violin Club, which for many years was unsurpassed by any similar school organization in the country. Among its prominent members were Herbert Stein, Edgar Booker, Herbert Johnson, Wm. Cowperthwaite, Martin Fronski, Julian Mercereau, Harry Berger, Herbert Woods, Sam Laskowitz, David Turk, Edmond Siroky, Harold Mange, Frederick Arnstein, Walter Skrainka, Eli Goldstein, David Hochman.



LEO C. MILLER



PROMINENT EDUCATORS AND SCHOLARS

The following are just a few of the many Central alumni who won recognition in the field of education: Winfred Ernest Garrison, President of Butler College and professor in Chicago University; George Dwight Kellogg, Classicist and professor in Yale, Williams, Princeton, and Chicago Universities; Louis F. Moore, Dean of University of California; Frederick W. Crunden, President of St. Louis Library Association; W. J. S. Bryan, Asst. Supt. of Instruction, St. Louis Public Schools; Louis James Block, author and educator; W. R. Vickroy, Principal of Manual Training School; Paul D. Kelleter, Director of N. Y. State College of Forestry; George Harkness, Vice-Pres. of American Educational Society; Meyer J. Epstein, college professor and musician; Howard G. Colwell, teacher, lecturer, and Asst. Principal of Central High School.

Rose Flynn Hartshorne is a prominent lecturer and dramatic interpreter. Antoinette Frances Dawes has been admitted to Oxford University. Rosa Hesse was the first president of the St. Louis Grade Teachers' Association. Philo S. Stevenson is a special representative of Washington University. Cornelia Catlin Coulter received a scholarship at Bryn Mawr and also a European fellowship. Jennie Wahlet is primary supervisor of the St. Louis Public Schools. Verne Hall Bowles is Librarian at the Tulsa Public Library. Marjery Quigley is a graduate of Vassar College and Librarian at Montclair N. J. William H. Schlueter is Director of Personnel of the St. Louis Public Schools. Julia Bell Griswold is principal of Wellston High School. Meta Gruner is director of the Children's Aid Society. Rev. Raymond Elliott Brock is Rector of St. George Episcopal Church. He won honors in oratory at Columbia University.

Among the younger graduates may be mentioned Thomas Barclay, Ph. D., Professor of Economics in Leland Stanford University, who was a member of the American Peace Commission in 1919.

A few of the many who have been awarded important scholarships and prizes include Eugene A. Hecker, who won no less than seven prizes totaling over \$1500 at Harvard, and became a member of the Harvard faculty; Huntley W. Herrington, now Professor of English at Syracuse Univ., who won two scholarships at Harvard; Cornelia Catlin Coulter, who won a scholarship



to Bryn Mawr and another to the University of Munich, Vest Davis, who won a Rhodes Scholarship to Oxford University, Clara Louise Thompson, who obtained a fellowship at the University of Pennsylvania, and was the first woman to win a fellowship in the American School for Classical Study at Rome; and Louise Ellison, who won a scholarship and fellowship at Clark University. Duncan Mellier and John Logan Marquis attained well-deserved reputations for scholarship. Dr. Alford Luccock is a professor in Yale University.

WRITERS AND JOURNALISTS

One of our most distinguished graduates is Paul Elmer More, author of many books and former editor of the "Nation." Another is Lyman Whitney Allen, noted Presbyterian clergyman, author and poet. Harry Carpenter Gonter became president of the Globe Pub. Co., publishers of the Globe-Democrat. Herbert Bayard Swope is executive manager and editor of the New York World. Fannie Hurst and Shirley Seifert are highly successful writers of short stories. Ralph E. Mooney, one of whose short sketches is reproduced in our literary section, is also a prominent author. Many who have achieved prominence in other professions have also published many books and magazine articles but anything like a comprehensive list of these writers and their publications is impossible at the present time.



HERBERT BAYARD SWOPE



FANNIE HURST

One Hundred and Twenty-one



CENTRAL GRADUATES IN BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY



T IS impossible of course to list the thousands of successful and even prominent business men who graduated from Central High. Their names would fill a volume such as this. Furthermore many of the names and addresses of our alumni are unknown to us although we are deeply grateful to the hundreds who answered our recent questionnaire.

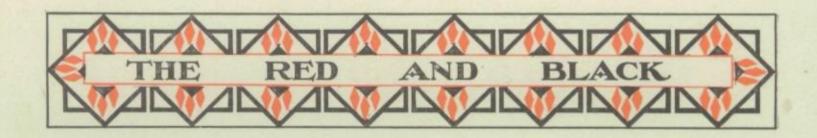
No adequate directory of St. Louisans has been published since 1912. If such a directory were available we should be glad to give credit to those Central graduates who are leaders in our city's life at present. The following graduates are listed in the Book of St. Louisans published in 1906 and 1912:

Benj. Conklin Adkins (attended 2 years), contractor, Water Commissioner; George F. Brueggeman, served in Spanish War as Captain; Willis M. Freer, engineering department of Mo. Pac. R. R.; Wm. Long Wright (did not graduate), assisted Capt. J. B. Eads to build Ead's Bridge; Richard McCulloch, former general manager of United Railways Co.; Wm. David Biggers, sales agent of W. D. Biggers & Co.; Wm. Alex. Kammerer, banker; Henry Gray Noel, broker; Alden Howe Little, realtor; Bernard Eugene Grace, broker; Edward Saunder Sieber, secretary-treasurer of Sieber Mfg. Co.; George Miltenberger, realtor and business man; August Henry Frederick, assessor, realtor, director World's Fair Co.; Andrew B. Pierce, realtor, lumberman; Robert Holmes Thompson, lumberman; Willis Percy Schureman, vice-president Bradley Stencil Machine Co.; C. McEliny Thompson, insurance man, member of Merchants Exchange; Julius D. Abeles, president St. Louis Mining Stock Exchange; Stephen S. Adams, vice-president S. A. Adams Stamp & Seal Co., realtor; Clarence V. Beck, merchant; Wm. Andrew Brandenburger, secretary Continental Commercial Co., sugar producers; Benjamin Geo. Brinkman (attended Central), banker; Cyres Edgar Clark, manufacturer and sportsman; Frank Payne Crunden, realtor; Wm. Augustus Dickson, secretary-treasurer Forbes Coffee Co.; Eugene Drey, secretary-treasurer Drey & Kahn Glass Co.; Jacob Epstein, merchant, realtor, philanthropist; Alex Grant, broker, secretary St. Louis Stock Exchange; Isaac Hedges, realtor, manager for Cupples Station property for Washington U.; Thomas C. Hennings, vice-president and chairman of American Bonding Co.; Leonard B. Hirsch, president of Merchants Exchange; Marcus Aurelius Hirsch, manufacturer; George Wm. Hitchell (did not graduate), secretary-treasurer of Ely Walker Co.; Wm. Milton Horton, realtor, vice-president City Council, member Mo. Republican Committee; Herbert Newton Hudson, manufacturer;



Leo A. Landau, former Literary Editor of News, treasurer High School Athletic Association, director Orchestra; Benj. Franklin Lindas, realtor and lawyer; Alden Howe Little, broker; Henry Mier, banker; Joseph Gilman Miller, broker, railroad official; Kennedy Duncan Mellier, manufacturer, historian; Claude Austin Morton, grain commissioner; Stratford Lee Morton, general agent Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Co.; Byron Wallace Moser, publicity manager; Edward Combs Robbins, manufacturer; Frederic Morrison Robinson, merchant; Guy Solomon Sachs, merchant and manufacturer; Edward E. Scharff, member of Merchants Exchange; Oswald Schraubstadter, vice-president Inland Type Foundry; Theodore Sessinghaus, president of Sessinghaus Milling Co.; Meyer L. Stern, commission merchant; George Judd Tausey, president of St. Louis Transfer Co., president of St. Louis Merchants Exchange, director Louisiana Purchase Exposition; John E. Thomas, retired banker; Martin F. Trepp, realtor, former reporter St. Louis Post-Dispatch; Thomas Henry West, Jr., secretary St. Louis Union Trust Co.; Edward Harry Pipe, theatre manager.

Following are a few other prominent business men: A. J. McGroarty, sales agent; Theodore A. Koetzle, director of Small House Service (Los Angeles); Oscar M. Stoll, sales manager Cupples Co.; Edward H. Johanning, secretary Johanning Lumber Co.; S. Roy Culbertson, jeweler; Hugh Wright, capitalist; Simon M. Frank, merchant; Walter F. Barklage, manufacturer; E. Ballman, president of Baldor Electric Co.; William P. Gruner, vice-president Philip Gruner Co.; Abbeford Scherer Dolch, railroad official; Fred Epstein, president Epstein Co.; Alfred Gantt White, advertising manager Brown Shoe Co.; Wilkins Jones, realtor; C. Hobart Chase, vice-president First National Bank; Henry A. Schramm, accountant; Edgar O. Oeters, president Oeters Elec. Insulation Co., Philadelphia; Melville B. Hall, president Melville B. Hall Co.; T. P. Reinhart, vice-president Twinplex Co.; Benedict Farrar, architect; Thos. E. Benish, secretary-treasurer Sarter Morgan Co., Vincennes, Ind.; Thomas Stanion, publicity director, St. Louis Public Service Co.; Monte Baer, salesman; Jos. J. Sensenbrenner, president Senack Shoe Co.; George Brandt Leitch, manager Brass and Copper Sales Co.; Chas. A. Perry, realtor; Fred M. Luth, municipal contractor; Harry Kantorwitz, assistant superintendent Commonwealth Steel Co.; Chas. Webb Godefroy, president Godefroy Mfg. Co.; Ray Diekenga, Langenberg Hat Co.; Elmer H. Meier, insurance agent; Fred W. Schwab, realtor; Jacob Miller, merchant (Gary, Ind.); Edwin Levis, president Levis Goodbar Lloyd Co.; Raymond J. Denyven, broker; Geo. D. Haynes, secretary Union Grain Co. (Kansas City); Earl C. Sherry, vice-president Stewart Scott Printing Co.; Louis B. Wackman, president Wackman Welded Ware Co. (Houston, Texas, branch); David D. Metcalfe, member Lawton, Byrne, Bruner Ins. Agency; and Geo. J. Yaeger, buyer J. C. Penny Co.



WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS

List Prepared by Edna V. de Liniere

The Washington University Scholarship has been awarded to the following graduates of the Central High School:

mg gradates of the Central Fight Den	501.
Year	Name
1858	No scholarship.
1859	No scholarship.
1860	
1861	
1862	
1863	
1864	
1865	Fred M. Crunden.
1866	
1867	
1868	
1869	Wm. J. S. Bryan
1870	
1871	
1872	No W. U. Scholarship awarded.
1873	사용 (CONT.)
1874	Finley H. McAdow.
1875	No. W. U. Scholarship awarded.
1876	W. U. Scholarship was not assigned.
1877	W. U. Scholarship was not assigned.
1878	W. U. Scholarship was not assigned.
1879	Seeley Mudd.
1880	Starting 1880 there were Graduating
	Classes in January and June, but only
	one scholarship was awarded a year.
Year January	June
1880 Maggie E. Bouton	
1881	
1882	
1883 Lillian M. Heltzell	
1884	John S. Carroll
1885	
1886	
1887	
1888	
1889	



Year	January	June
1890		(Eugenia Rucker
1070		Genevieve Rucker
1801	George Dwight Kellogg	(Twin sisters—each received
1892		a scholarship)
		Harry Oberschelp
1896		Alvina I Steinbreder
	Elizabeth Dann Freegard	
	Anita Traviss Battle	
	. Allita Traviss Dattie	James S Martin
	A Scholarship Awarded to I	
1901		Hamilton Daughaday
		Caroline Steinbreder
1902		Cornelia Catlin Coulter
1903		
1904		Esther M. Gauss
	Hazel Louise Tompkins	Max Diez
	Harry Freeman Thomson	Gladys Nelle Doty
1907		Emme Sophia Buss
	Katherine Ruth Felker	Frank M. Debatin
1909		Florence Julia Jackes
	William H. Wingfield	Adeline M. De Sale
	Charles H. Duncker	Charles Claffin Allen, Jr.
1912		Olive Thurman
1913	Edna Victoria de Liniere	Stanley Vetsburg Friedheim
1914	Grace D. Huey	Emily Dauernhein
1915	Marguerita Fisch	Otto J. Burian
1916	Virginia de Liniere	Dorothea Burbach
1917	Esther Laura Knapp	Hilda Foreman
1918	Deborah Lasersohn	Max Podolsky
1919	Samuel Alfend	Katherine Marie Pfeifer
1920	Helen L. Turley	Joe Senturia
1921		Louise Mason
	Florence Alice Schade	Deborah Shirley Portnoy
	John H. Bergmann	Carl Fireside
1924		Elizabeth Pleger
	Richard Ledgerwood	William C. Koplowitz
	Margaret Gordon	Robert P. Mangold
	Arthur Bromberg	Lula Lorandos
	Mollie Schlafman	



Number of Graduates from Central High School Beginning With the First Graduating Class of June, 1858, Up To and Including January, 1928.

SUMMER SCHOOL

	JANUARY		JUNE		AUGUST		T	
School	No. of	No. in	No. of	No. in	No. of	No. in	Total for	Grand
Year	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class	Year	Total
1858		****	1	13			13	13
1858-59		****	2	11	****		11	24
1859-60			3	16			16	40
1860-61			4	20			20	60
1861-62			5	17	****	****	17	77
1862-63	****		6	27	****	****	27	104
1863-64			7	14		****	14	118
1864-65			8	19		****	19	137
1865-66	1212		9	27		****	27	164
1866-67	****		10	32	****		32	196
1867-68			11	37		****	37	233
1868-69			12	40			40	273
1869-70	****		13	39			39	312
1870-71		****	14	42			42	354
1871-72	****		15	28			28	382
1872-73	****	2722	16	53		****	57	492
1873-74		****	17	57			53	435
1874-75		****	18	56			56	548
1875-76	****		19	99	****		99	647
1876-77	****	*	20	60			60	707
1877-78	V-14		21	58	****		58	765
1878-79			22	65	****		65	830
1879-80	23	29	24	61		****	90	920
1880-81	25	18	26	44			62	982
1881-82	27	28	28	52	****		80	1062
1882-83	29	24	30	52	****		76	1138
1883-84	31	18	32	46			64	1202
1884-85	33	29	34	28			57	1259
1885-86	35	34	36	47			81	1340
1886-87	37	40	38	59	****	****	99	1439
1887-88	39	27	40	78		****	105	1544
1888-89	41	40	42	91		****	131	1675

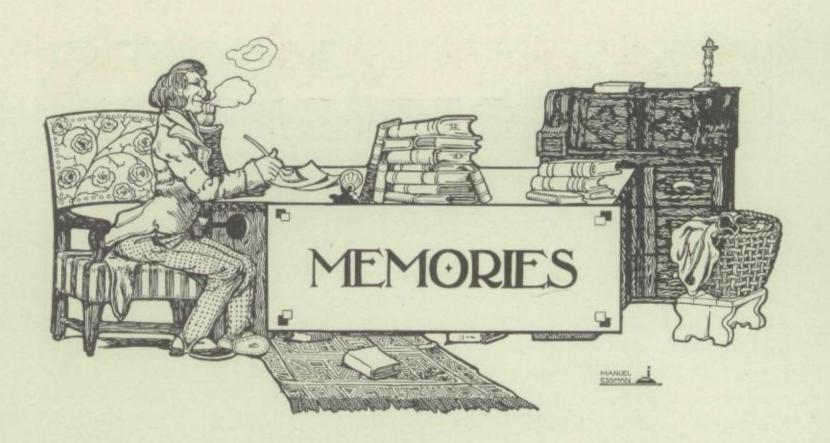
One Hundred and Twenty-six



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DUI	TIVE			UVL

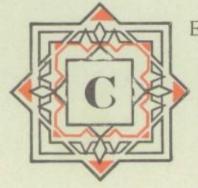
	JAN	UARY	JUNE		AUGUST		Total	
School	No. of	No. in	No. of	No. in	No. of	No. in	for	Grand
Year	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class	Year	Total
1889-90	43	63	44	102	****		165	1840
1890-91	45	72	46	104		****	176	2016
1891-92	47	47	48	94			141	2157
1892-93	49	80	50	108			188	2345
1893-94	51	62	52	116			178	2523
1894-95	53	120	54	118			238	2761
1895-96	55	69	56	119			188	2949
1896-97	57	98	58	106	****		204	3153
1897-98	59	78	60	98	****		176	3329
1898-99	61	104	62	123	****		227	3556
1899-1900	63	97	64	112		****	209	3765
1900-01	65	85	66	131			216	3981
1901-02	67	84	68	130			214	4195
1902-03	69	79	70	139	****		218	4413
1903-04	71	107	72	143	****		250	4663
1904-05	73	135	74	147			282	4945
1905-06	75	138	76	123			261	5206
1906-07	77	87	78	116		****	203	5409
1907-08	79	64	80	93	****	****	157	5566
1908-09	81	61	82	96	****	****	157	5723
1909-10	83	90	84	98	****		188	5911
1910-11	85	37	86	72	****	11.1.	109	6020
1911-12	87	60	88	84		****	144	6164
1912-13	89	59	90	96		****	155	6319
1913-14	91	85	92	76	****	****	161	6480
1914-15	93	65	94	82			147	6627
1915-16	95	79	96	90	1	5	174	6801
1916-17	97	82	98	110	2	13	205	7006
1917-18	99	81	100	90	3	14	185	7191
1918-19	101	88	102	122	4	16	226	7417
1919-20	103	53	104	107	5	14	174	7591
1920-21	105	63	106	100	6	17	180	7771
1921-22	107	87	108	120	7	17	224	7995
1922-23	109	79	110	147	8	27	253	8248
1923-24	111	114	112	150	9	24	288	8536
1924-25	113	100	114	123	10	32	255	8791
1925-26	115	131	116	164	11	35	330	9121
1926-27	117	129	118	116	12	18.	263	9384
1927-28	119	108						

One Hundred and Twenty-seven



REMINISCENCES OF JUDGE CAMPBELL ORRICK BISHOP

(Class of 1858, the first class graduated)



ENTRAL High School was founded as an experiment. It soon became an established fact. Its name was bestowed partly because of its central location and partly to distinguish it from some private schools ambitiously calling themselves "high." For the first four years its sessions were held in a large third-story room of the Benton grammar school on Sixth Street between Locust and St. Charles, a room that would accommodate about 250

pupils with two small rooms adjoining. The early classes were comparatively small, but in the Fall of 1855, there was a great rush of students and the class was so unwieldy that for purposes of recitation it had to be subdivided, the sections being lettered A. B. and C. The recitations were mainly conducted in the large room. This was a great inconvenience. There were no places for recreation, and they who brought their luncheons with them had to partake of them in the main room during recess. "Trading" lunches was about the first custom introduced and became popular.

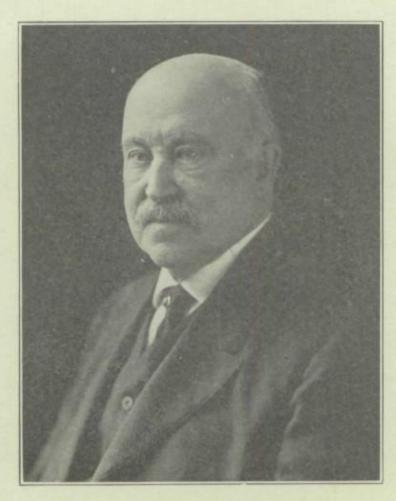
Meanwhile the Board was rushing to completion the large building at 15th and Olive and into that we were transferred during the winter of '56-'57. It was not quite ready for us, the heating arrangements being imperfect. Since there were eight capacious classrooms and a large auditorium, we were compelled to conduct our general exercises in the basement, where the girls were comfortably seated, but we boys had to stand in line along the four walls, but this arrangement had some advantages in that it enabled us to carry on sundry sly flirtations. In the Spring, however, we had our general exercises in the auditorium, and these exercises were made entertaining by learned dis-



cussions of our teachers on interesting subjects and by declamations and essays.

The faculty was enlarged upon our move. Mr. Haime taught the higher mathematics; Mr. Kingsbury, history and rhetoric; Mr. Butler, algebra and the lighter classics; Mr. Metcalf, Physical Science; Mr. Keller, an accomplished linguist, German and French. Mr. Roetter was our drawing master: he designed the heading of our diploma (Sir Isaac Newton at the time of his famous lament).

Not long after our removal Mr. Pennel, of Boston, became our principal. He was a ripe scholar and an experienced instructor. He taught our class



JUDGE CAMPBELL ORRICK BISHOP

the higher classics, and under him we read Sallust and Cicero and Xenophon. He introduced a new feature in our general exercises, bringing to us distinguished men to address us from time to time: notably Horace Mann, the great educator; Gov. Boutwell, a prominent statesman in his day; Dr. Baird, the famous American traveler; and professors from the medical colleges who lectured to us on anatomy and physiology illustrated with mannikins and often with real human specimens.

On Friday afternoons we assembled in the auditorium and were instructed in vocal music by Prof. Hodgden. We used a song-book adapted to schools,

PROGRAMME OF EXERGISES

AT THE HIGH SCHOOL HALL,

BY THE PUPILS OF THE

HIGH AND NORMAL SCHOOLS,

ON FRID AY, JULY 2, (1858)

- COMMENCING AT 9 O'CLOCK, A. M.

N ISIC.

INVOCATION.

SALUTATIO, - - Campbell Orrick Bishop.

"Step by Step," - - Henry Branch.

Man's Capacity for Self-Government. - George Peter Herthel.

Importance of Morat Education, and Means

of Promoting It, - - - Gazena Brohrink.

Influence, - - Charles Branch.

MUSIC.

ORDER OF SUCCESSION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE

MINITAL HACULURES OF CHILDREN. - Houry Esband Staples.

THE FUTURE OF ST. LOUIS. - James Milton Loring.

IMPORTANCE OF ACCURACY IN SCHOOL-WORK. - Anna Jane Love.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM, - Edward Combs Robbins.

MUHC.

UNE NARRATION,

Thaddeus Sanford Smith.

"I STILL LIVE,"

Edward Bates Block.

EFFECTS OF LEACHING ON THE PEACER,

Mary Anna Gamewell.

"A ROLLING STONE GATHERS NO MOS,"

George Kennett Eaton.

READING, Court Scene from the Mercant of Venice,

H. E. Staples Jaleyon Childe, Mary A. Gamewell, Anna J. Love, ·ulia F. Warne, Emma Harrison, Margaret A. Goodfellow, Julia M. Musick.

MUSIC.

Morals in Politics, - -

Giles Clay Letcher.

USES OF RECITATION.

Haleyon Childe-

Causes and Incluence of Migration, with

VALEDICTORY,

Robert Allen Davison.

REPORTS OF PRINCIPALS OF THE HIGH AND NORMAL SCHOOLS.

AWARDING O DIPLOMAS.

BENEDI CTION.



from which we learned our "do, re, mi," and to sing some thrilling songs with gusto. Our favorite was a barcarole, with the chorus "Trancadillo," and when we opened our throats and let out our voices, we made the windows rattle.

As a rule, the boys wore short jackets, called "round-a-bouts" and long trousers. Knickerbockers were unknown; some of the larger and older boys wore short "tail-coats." I wore my first one on Commencement day. The girls wore plain frocks reaching modestly to the shoe tops and frequently artistic aprons, and their hair was arranged in floating curls or sober braids. Our big event of the year was the annual picnic in June when as a body we fled from the smoke and dust of town and hied to some sylvan shade where we frolicked and gamboled till the sun went down. Our favorite game was Copenhagen, perhaps now obsolete.

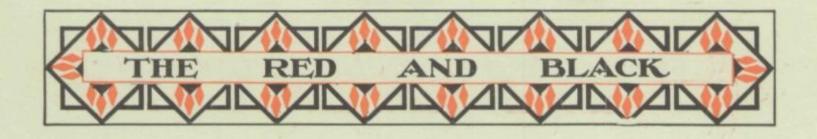
We had no class organization and no school clubs. We older boys organized a debating society in which we discussed (and settled) the great questions which have perplexed the ages. One of our brightest members was a rollicking Irish boy, Dave Phelan, who became a noted pianist and the brilliant editor of The Western Watchman, a Catholic periodical. Some of the boys became lawyers and legislators.

In 1857 we started a school library and obtained liberal donations of books from public spirited citizens; this library became in time so large that, under principal Harris, it was transferred to the Educational Building as the "Public School Library," and eventually, under the management of Fred Crundon, a Central alumnus, it developed into our great Public Library.

When Mr. Kaime resigned the primacy, the school presented him with a silver service. The presentation address was delivered by a charming young girl (an unaminous choice), Phoebe Couzins, afterward famous as a public speaker and a fervent advocate of Women's Rights.

For various reasons, the earlier classes dwindled from year to year. The new Washington University took away many bright boys, and the new Normal School attracted many fine girls. In the Senior class of 1858 there were but five boys who entered prior to 1855. Our graduation program was pieced out by five boys selected from the class of 1859.

The years I spent at Central were very happy ones, and I recall them with more pleasure than those I afterwards spent in College.



PERSONAL NOTES FROM OTHER GRADUATES

Judge Leo Rassieur 2335 Wittemore Place Lawyer

June, 1860

During the last few weeks of his senior year Judge Rassieur took the place of Mr. Metcalf, Mathematics instructor, who was ill. At the end of the term the class was examined by Professor Chauvenet of Washington University. It made such a good showing that the young substitute was offered a scholarship at the University.

At the beginning of the Civil War Judge Rassieur entered the Union Army as a private. He was promoted several times and at the close of the war was a major. He then took up the profession of law. In 1895 he became Probate Judge. In 1900 he was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. Among the many honors which the Judge has received is the degree of LL. D. from McKendrick College.

James Alexander Campbell, M. D., F. A. C. S. 5097 Washington Avenue.
Oculist and Aurist.

June, 1867

Dr. Campbell was valedictorian of his class. He graduated from the Missouri Homeopathic Medical College in 1869, receiving the silver medal for chemistry. He then took post-graduate work at St. Louis University and also in Berlin, Vienna, Paris, and London. He was honorary Commissioner from Missouri to the Vienna World's Fair. He served as Professor of Chemistry, Oculist and Aurist, and President of the Homeopathic College in Missouri. He has also served as Oculist and Aurist of the Good Samaritan Hospital, St. Louis Children's Hospital, Girls' Industrial Home, and Christian Brothers' College. He is a member of The American Institute of Homeopathy, O. & O. Society, American College of Surgeons, American Board of Ophthalmic Examinations, Missouri Society for the Prevention of Blindness, Missouri Institute of Homeopathy, Sons of the Revolution, Missouri Historical Society, and St. Ald. Commandery, A. F. & A. M.



Charles Nagel

June, 1868

19 Lenox Place.

Lawyer.

In 1866 the old High School building at 15th and Olive caught fire. It was saved through the active efforts of the "boys" including Charles Nagel and James Alexander Campbell. In his efforts to put out the fire the Principal, Mr. Childs, contracted the cold that caused his death. Among the many important positions that Mr. Nagel has filled are the following: Member of the Missouri Legislature, President of the St. Louis City Council, and Secretary of Commerce and Labor in President Taft's Cabinet.

John E. Thomson

June, 1871

Buckingham Hotel.

Retired Banker.

Mr. Thomson was class valedictorian. Among the pleasurable remembrances of his High School days is the study of the stars from the top of the old tower at Fifteenth and Olive at night, under the direction of his teacher, Miss Schaeffer. Mr. Thomson is author of several pamphlets on finance.

Mrs. Hannah Snody Briell

June, 1872

1923 Burd Avenue

Retired Teacher.

Mrs. Briell is the oldest "girl graduate" sending in a questionnaire. She describes an interesting trip taken in 1870 during the construction of Eads Bridge when her uncle took her and Miss Kate V. Taylor down into the caisson ninety-five feet below the surface of the river.

Mrs. Archer W. Douglas

June, 1873

6372 Alamo.

Mrs. Douglas was Hilda C. Clements. She describes the third class annual exhibition at the "Temple," southwest corner of "Fifth" and Walnut, as a part of which songs and plays were presented.

John F. McKenna

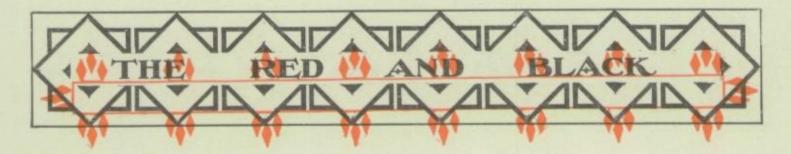
June, 1874

American Annex Hotel.

Wholesale Fur Buyer.

Mr. McKenna has served as President of the St. Louis Fur and Wool Association. He was Government Wool Buyer during the war. He contributes to the press under the pen name of "Jeff Mackay."

One Hundred and Thirty-four



Lillie Balmer Unger

June, 1876

1900 Papin Street

Organist.

Mrs. Unger recalls many interesting incidents that occurred in the old building. She had charge of programmes for the Thursday morning entertainments in the hall on the third floor.

Harvey Gilmer Mudd

June, 1876

47 Vandeventer Place. Physician and Surgeon.

Dr. Mudd is one of our most renowned St. Louisans; in fact, he may be called the Dean of St. Louis Physicians. He is President of American Soc. of Genito-Urinary Surgeons; First Vice-President American College of Surgeons; First Vice-President of American Surgical Association; and Member of Medical Reserve Corps of U. S. A. During the war he was Chairman of the Medical Section of the Missouri State Committee of National Defense.

Mrs. William Cowper Woodson

June, 1876

6950 Penrod Avenue.

Mrs. Woodson was Annie Pauline Dudley. She was a teacher at the Franklin School from 1877 to 1882 when Mr. Scott Blewitt was Principal. Mrs. Woodson's five daughters are all graduates of Central High.

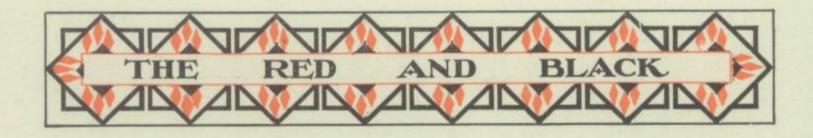
Mrs. Julius Pitzman

June, 1876

6 Kingsbury Place.

Mrs. Pitzman was Carrie M. Wislizemus. Mrs. Pitzman pays a high tribute to the wonderful corps of teachers she had at "Old High." Among these were Thomas Davidson, known throughout the U. S. as a Latin scholar; Miss Helen Schaeffer, teacher of Mathematics, who afterwards became President of the Wellesley College; Denton J. Snider, who made an international name for himself as a Shakespearean scholar. Perhaps Mr. Snider is the most renowned member of Central's faculty. He was a leader of "The St. Louis Movement" which made itself felt throughout the whole country, sharing with Superintendent William T. Harris in making St. Louis noted as a center of literary and philosophical culture. The Principal, Mr. Morgan, was also an especially inspiring teacher.

One Hundred and Thirty-five



Oscar F. Doering

June, 1876

6522 Michigan Avenue. District Assessor.

Mr. Doering was formerly Auditor of the Internal Revenue Office. He says that Central was preparing to celebrate the Centennial of American Independence by graduating a class of 100. However, one poor unfortunate (a gentleman) failed, leaving but 99 for the Centennial year.

Dr. Louis Hauck

June, 1877

3557 Arsenal Street. Physician.

Dr. Hauck is an honor member of the St. Louis Medical Society. During the World War he became a member of the Medical Reserve, U. S. A.

Fannie Wachtel

June, 1877

4628 Maryland Avenue. Teacher (retired).

Was Public School Teacher from 1878 to 1900.

Ernest R. Kroeger

Did not graduate

Gatesworth Hotel.

Musician, Director of Kroeger School of Music.

Mr. Kroeger attended the old Polytechnic (Branch) High School in 1876 and 1877. Needless to say he was pianist for all the singing during the year. Mr. Kroeger's two sisters graduated from Central. He has been President of the Music Teachers' National Association, President of the Missouri Music Teachers' Association, Member of the Bureau of Music of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, and Officer of the French Academy. He is known the world over as a Composer, Teacher and Lecturer.



Dr. W. S. V. Siebert

June, 1879

3515 Morgan.

Teacher at Beaumont High School.

Many will remember that Dr. Siebert was a member of the Central Faculty for many years as a teacher of Science.

Major J. Lowenstein

June, 1879

5537 Waterman Avenue.

Secretary and Treasurer St. Louis Newspaper Publishers Assoc.

Started his newspaper career in Central, where he was editor of the first High School paper. He was also President of the Debating Society and of his class. He served as Commercial, Literary, and City Editor of the St. Louis Republic, Assistant Publisher of the New York World; Business Manager-Publisher of the St. Louis Star; and Manager of the Chicago Newspaper Publishers Association.

Henry C. Ochterbeck

June, 1881

340 East Argonne,

Kirkwood, Mo.

Christian Scinence Practitioner.

Mr. Ochterbeck was formerly Mayor of Kirkwood.

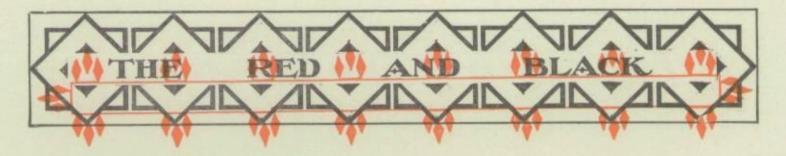
John F. Wixford

June, 1881

2223 North 9th Street.

Chemical Engineer, St. Louis Water Dept.

Mr. Wixford was class valedictorian and President of the Debating Society. He was also member of one of Central's earliest baseball teams. He recalls the diversions of his forty-five classmates which included skating at Lafayette Park and the Mississippi River, boating, hunting, fishing, dancing and horseback riding. The class motto was: F. F. F., standing for Fortiter, Fidelis, Feliciter. One day several variations appeared on the blackboards of the school. One of these was False, Fair, Fickle. Another was Forty-Five Fools. Walter Manny, a resourceful chap, once brought a billy-goat with him into the school building. Wilson Pramm put asafoetida in the hot air system. Some other enterprising student brought a live snake in a bottle and let it crawl out on the floor of the schoolroom.



Mary S. Ittner

June, 1881

2603 Michigan Avenue.

Was evidenly one of the "False, Fair, Fickle, Forty-Five Fools" mentioned by Mr. John F. Wixford. She also tells of the pranks of her classmates. On the last Friday before graduation when each member of the English class, which was taught by Mr. W. J. S. Bryan, was supposed to give a short literary quotation, each pupil proceeded to recite the same selection, the speech of Portia from "The Merchant of Venice." After Mr. Bryan had heard it some half dozen times he said it seemed to have been given "accidentally on purpose," so he excused the rest of the class from giving their selections. Nine members of this class attended the recent Diamond Jubilee Celebration. Miss Ittner was a member of the Central Faculty from January, 1888, to June, 1901.

Mrs. W. H. Hart

June, 1882

3640 Shaw Avenue.

Was formerly Fannie Pitcher. Mrs. Hart contrasts the equipment of our modern schools with those afforded in 1882. The old High School Auditorium was bare, cold, and forlorn looking. At the old High School if one forgot to take his lunch he had to eat pie or doughnuts purchased from a man with a basket outside of the iron fence on Olive Street.

William Elligood Mills

January, 1883

Norwell, Plymouth County, Mass.

Farmer.

Mr. Mills played second base on the baseball team for three years. He recalls that Cliff Allen was pitcher and D. Davis was catcher. James M. Breckenridge was a classmate. Mr. Mills attended Harvard College. He has three sons, two of whom are graduates of Harvard, while one is a graduate of Rensselaer Polytechnic College of Troy, N. Y.

William F. Woerner

January, 1883

6485 Wydown Blvd.

Lawyer.

Mr. Woerner was a member of the Literary Society and the football and baseball teams.

Mr. Woerner has served as First Associate City Counsellor and as member of the Missouri Public Service Com-



mission. He is also author of several legal books including "Revised Code of St. Louis" and "Supernationalism, the Death-knell of Mars."

Judge J. Hugo Grimm

June, 1883

Boatmen's National Bank Building. Attorney at Law.

Judge Grimm was a member of the Literary Society and was pitcher on the baseball team in 1883. In 1886 he received the degree of LL. B., Summa Cum Laude, from Washington University. He later received the degrees of Ph. B. and LL. D. from St. Louis University. He was Professor of Law at St. Louis University from 1908 to 1926 and is now member of the State Board of Law Examiners. He served as Judge of the Circuit Court for three successive terms, 1909-25. He is author of many articles in legal and financial magazines; also of "Ten Years Decisions of Missouri Supreme Court" in Report of Missouri Crime Survey. His Essay on "Insanity as Defense to Crime" was awarded a prize by the Medico-Legal Society of New York in 1888.

Ada M. Chivvis (Mrs. W. R.)

Boatmen's Bank Building.

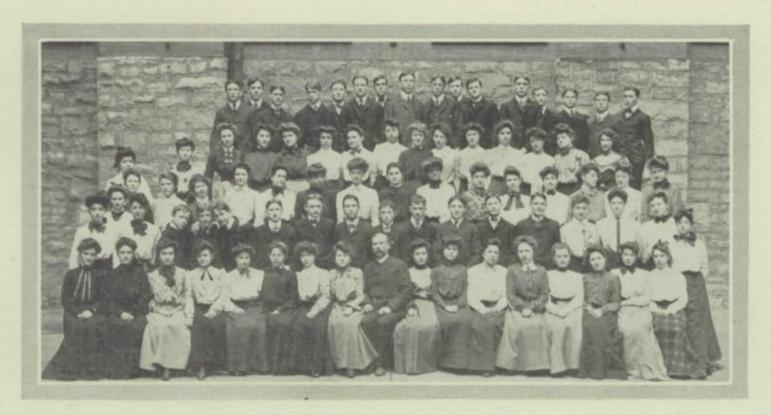
Attorney at Law.

January, 1884

Mrs. Chivvis, in a very typical manner, writes concerning the recent Diamond Jubilee Celebration where she so admirably spoke in behalf of the "Girls of Central High";

"The celebration of the 75th Anniversary of the founding of the first St. Louis High School was an occasion worthy of the fondest consideration. Each class of former years renewed old friendships and the gathering around the many tables cemented new loyalties in the minds of young and old. The happy spirit of the Auditorium Celebration when we followed the injunction of my own class song, 'Comrades Let Our Voices Blending, In a Happy Chorus Rise' and all joined in Auld Lang Syne, will be cherished for many a year and it is the fond hope of all the graduates of Old Central that a New Central shall ere long arise in our city to 'be to us a guiding light'."



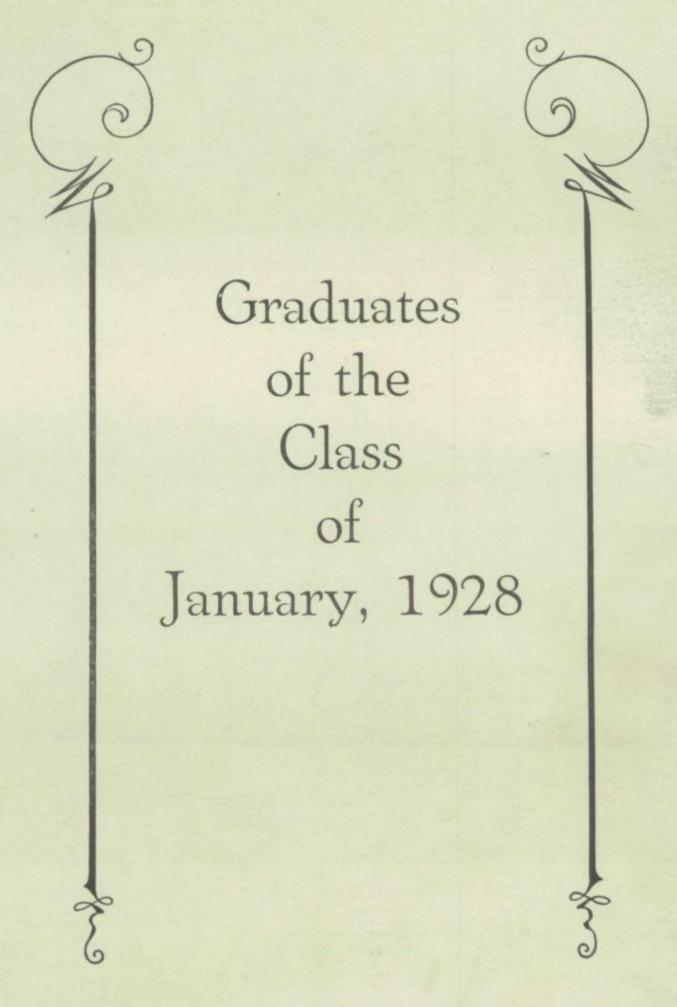


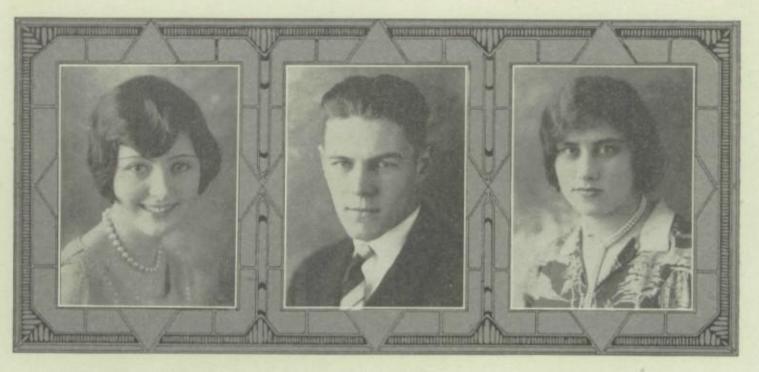
CLASS OF JANUARY, 1903

GRADUATES TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO



CLASS OF JUNE, 1903





MARIAN SCHILLING

As delicate and fragrant. As the first breath of spring, And quite as much pleasure To us did she bring.

Vice-President Senior Class Secretary New Seniors Student Council, '26, '27, '28 Baseball Golf Swimming Tennis Girls' Athletic Association

ROBERT REID BIGGAR

His voice so deep could roar, As the waves upon the shore.

President Senior Class Orchestra, '24, '25, '26 Glee Club. '25, '26, '27 Hi Y Club, '27 La Castilla, '26, '27 Cheerleader, '27 Football, '24

RUTH SPIELBERG

Her outward calm was but a shield Of many powers she could wield. Secretary Senior Class Athenaeum, '26, '27, '28 Baseball Hiking Swimming Girls' Athletic Association



FREDERICK E. CROFTS

He stood amongst his fellowmen As a lighthouse midst the waves Which break at its feet. Botany Club, '27, '28 Treasurer, '27 French Club, '25

Class Play

VIRGINIA PAPIN CASKEY

Her eyes were dark as deepest night: Acting was her chief delight.

Vice-President New Seniors
Co-C-Hi
Orchestra, '24, '25, '26, '27
Botany Club, '26, '27, '28
Class Play
Baseball, Hiking, Golf
Swimming, Tennis
Girls' Athletic Association

WINTON SCHMALE

If manliness were virtue. He would surely be a saint. New Senior Treasurer Student Council, '27



MILDRED YATES

High she stands
Among her mates,
While lingering
At learning's gates.
Student Council, '27, '28
Dulcimer Club, '25, '26
Hiking, Golf
Swimming
Girls' Athletic Association

FRANK L. SUROFF

In arguments he had his way; He made his point and had his say.

Student Council Chemistry Club

MOLLIE F. SCHLAFMAN

Lofty in nature, lofty in mind; Loved by everyone, to everyone kind.

Girls' Literary Society,

25, '26, '27, '28

Secretary, '27, '28

Athenaum, '26, '27, '28

Classical Club, '26, '27, '28

Washington University

Scholarship



BEATRICE M. DANIELS

"Her voice was very soft, gentle and low,
An excellent thing in woman."

Dulcimer Club, '25, '26, '27

Le Cercle Française, '25, '26

Girls' Athletic Association

EDWARD WILSON DAVID

Of happy mien
And nimble wit—
That best within him.
He offered it.

Senior Committee
Baseball, '26

ELIZABETH E. MOSES

Whatever work none else would dare

That work she undertook:
Despite what other folk did care
That work she ne'er forsook.
Treasurer Red and Black.

Treasurer Red and Black,

27, '28

Athenœum, '27, '28

Secretary and Treasurer, '27

Co-C-Hi, '27, '28

Dulcimer Club.

Dulcimer Club.
'25, '26, '27, '28
Classical Club, '26, '27, '28
New Senior Committee
Senior Committee
Hiking, Golf, Tennis
Girls' Athletic Association

One Hundred and Forty-three



ISADORE KORMAN

He never missed a day at school And called the man who did a fool.

Boy's Literary Society, '26 Football, '27

MARGARET C. M. ECKART

No duty having shirked. Her conscience never irked. Art Appreciation Club, '26, '27 Golf, Swimming Tennis Girls' Athletic Association

HAROLD KARAKAS

Here is a lad of thoughtful intellect, Who can appreciate the worth Of all great things.

Red and Black Staff, '28
News Staff, '27, '28
Student Council, '27
Chem. Club, '26, '27, '28
Vice-President, '27
News Representative, '27

Senior Committee New Senior Committee



JOHN STEWART HELMES

You could search this world throughout And never find a better scout.

La Castilla, "26, "27, "28 President, "27, "28 News Representative, "27 Art Appreciation Club, "27 Stage Manager Class Play

NORMA A. COLE

A joyful and a happy maid For four long years at school she played.

Appreciation Club, '24, '25 Baseball, Swimming Tennis, Hockey Girls Athletic Association

A. EDWARD FEIGEL

The radiance of his presence Emitted rays more fair. Than those which flashed and shown From his auburn hair.



NETTIE SPASSER

Blessed with a charming personality.

And a friendly nonchalance.

And a friendly nonchalance.

Red and Black Staff, '27
Student Council, '27, '28
Girls' Literary Society,

'26, '27, '28
President, '27, '28
Athenæum, '26, '27, '28
Interscholastic Debate,

'26, '27, '28
Class Play
New Senior Committee
Senior Committee
Baseball, Hiking, Golf
Swimming, Tennis, Hockey
Girls' Athletic Association

JOSEPH OFFSTEIN

His mood was neither Wild nor surly; His hair was blonde And mildly curly.

Chemistry Club. '26 Basketball, '26, '27

LORETTA L. SCHULTZ

Loretta was a modest girl— The seldom found, most perfect pearl.

La Castilla, *27 Baseball, Golf Hockey Girls' Athletic Association



EFFIE DILLON

Small but plump
With charming smile;
To win, to cherish, Forgive, beguile.

La Castilla, '26, '27, '28 Secretary, '27, '28 Baseball, Hiking Swimming, Tennis, Hockey Girls' Athletic Association

DAVID H. HUBERT

His physique was the envy of all Who saw the foe he tackled fall.

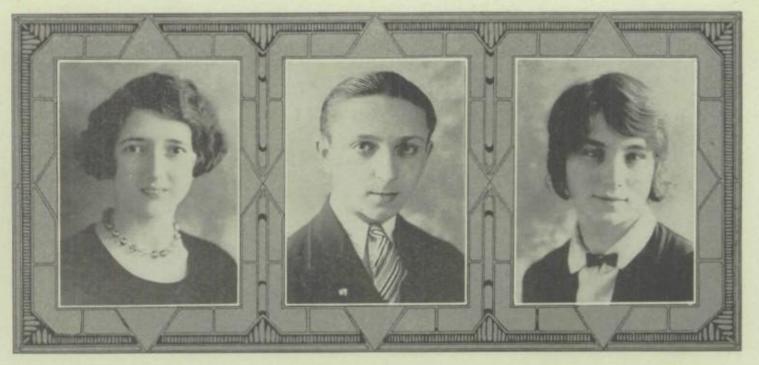
Pepper Box, '27 Football, '27 Hi Y Club, '27

LAURA MAY COLLETT

She was small in stature But large in nature.

Athenœum, '26, '27, '28 Debating, '26 Co-C-Hi, '27, '28 Dulcimer Club, '27, '28

Botany Club. '25 La Castilla, '26 Class Play Baseball, Hiking Swimming, Tennis Girls' Athletic Association



ALICE BUSH

The sea of her mind No hate would harbor; Her temper calm as a quiet arbor.

Girls' Athletic Association

EDWARD BERGER

The forehead of a masterman, And manner of a prince.

DOROTHY M. DRICKER

Let us study
And we'll know
Why we live,
Why we grow.

Girls' Literary Society, '27, '28

Dulcimer Club, '27, '28

Botany Club, '27, '28

Classical Club, '27, '28

Baseball, Hiking

Hockey

Girls' Athletic Association



KERMIT HUTCHINGS Ah! Many jokes could this lad tell; Not only that, he told them well.

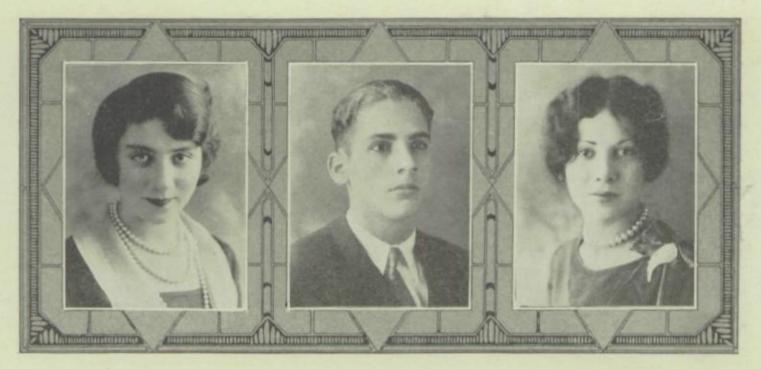
LA VERN EVANS

Her company was ever sought By those who knew her nature. Dulcimer Club, '27 Hiking, Golf Tennis Girls' Athletic Association

WINFRED H. KOCH

One thing was to him no bother, To assume the role of an English father.

Class Play



FLORENCE RUTH GOLDENSON

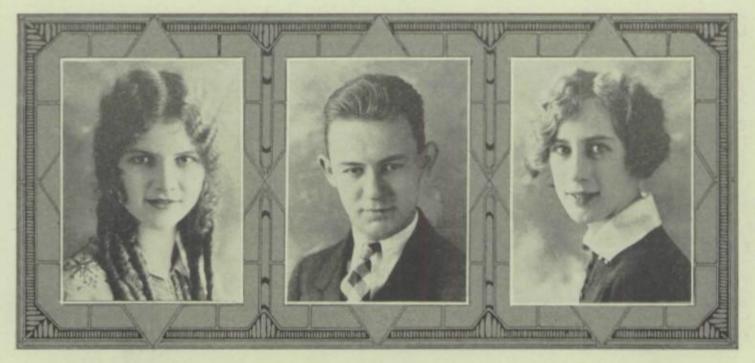
A quiet stream but running deep,
The wealth of silence yet to
reap.
French Club. '25. '26, '27
Baseball, Hiking, Golf
Swimming, Tennis, Hockey
Girls' Athletic Association

SAMUEL N. KORDAN Known for his wisdom.

EDNA ADELE FEIN

Precious things
Come in small packages,
And tiny acorns
Become great oaks.

Student Council. '27
Athenæum, '26, '27
Co-C-Hi, '25, '26, '27, '28
Freshman Sponsor, '27, '28
Botany Club, '25
La Castilla, '27, '28
Baseball, Hiking, Golf
Swimming, Tennis, Hockey
Girls' Athletic Association



N. JEAN HASSEMER

No queen before was ever graced By locks to vie with hers. Red and Black Staff, '26, '27 Hiking, Golf Girls' Athletic Association

CHARLES T. KRAMER His worst he kept And his best he gave; To no bad purpose Was he slave.

IRENE LOUISE HELLING
It would be the noblest tree like felling,
To overlook sweet Irene Helling.
Girls' Literary Society, '27, '28
Dulcimer Club, '27, '28
Botany Club, '27, '28
Classical Club, '27, '28
Baseball, Hiking
Girls' Athletic Association



LOUIS L. LANGLEBEN

The early bird always on time.

Boys' Literary Society. '25
Glee Club. '24, '25
Art Appreciation Club, '24, '25
La Castilla, '26, '27, '28
Track, '24

ARLINE CAROLYN KRANZ

A quiet lass, with quiet ways To whom great monuments we'll raise.

Girls' Literary Society. '27
Athenwum, '26
La Castilla, '27
Baseball, Hiking
Golf, Swimming, Tennis
Girls' Athletic Association

SAM LAKOMSKY

"No day without a deed to crown it."

Student Council, *26 Chemistry Club, *26



ANNA HARTMAN

A heart unspotted is not easily daunted.

Girls' Literary Society. '26, '27

Hiking, Golf

Girls' Athletic Association

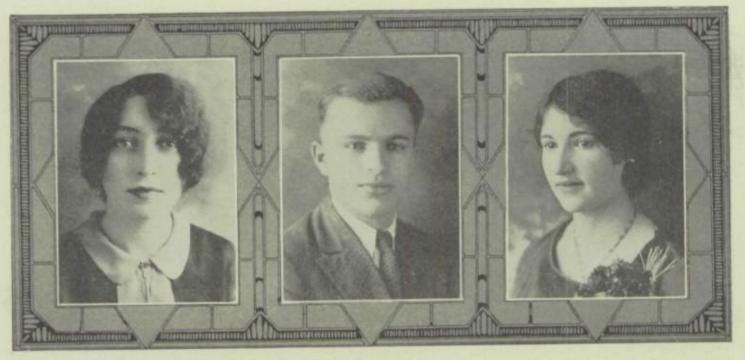
ISADORE KRASNER

So much can one man do, That does both act and know. Orchestra, '24, '25, '26, '27

MILDRED MAE LACY

Sweetness is hers
And unaffected ease;
Her sole desire
To others please.

Dulcimer Club, '27, '28
Art Appreciation Club, '25, '26
La Castilla, '27
Class Play
Girls' Athletic Association



FANNIE LAPIN

One last wish for Fannie Lapin We hope that Fate won't catch her "nappin"."

Girls' Literary Society,

'26, '27, '28

Le Cercle Francaise, '26

Baseball, Hiking

Tennis, Hockey

Girls' Athletic Association

WILLIAM KOSTICK

"We'll forth and fight: Do deeds worth praise."

Pepper Box, '26, '27 Hi-Y Club, '26, '27 Football, '25, '26, '27 Botany Club, '26 La Castilla, '27 Track, '26

GERTRUDE KROST

Rooted deep within the vale Like some strong oak against the gale.

Student Council French Club, "25, "26, "27 Hiking, Golf Swimming, Tennis, Hockey Girls' Athletic Association



ELSIE C. HILTENBRAND

Better three hours too soon than a minute too late.

La Castilla, '27 Hiking, Tennis Swimming Girls' Athletic Association

GUS LIPSCHIPTZ

In deepest streams he dared to wade, And always called a spade a spade.

IDA H. LEWEN

Little I ask
My wants are few;
They are to be
To my friends true. Art Appreciation Club, 25, 26, 27 Treasurer, 27

Hiking, Golf Hockey Girls' Athletic Association



ADOLPH J. LOSCH Inwardly gay With outward calm, His soothing voice Was of life the balm.

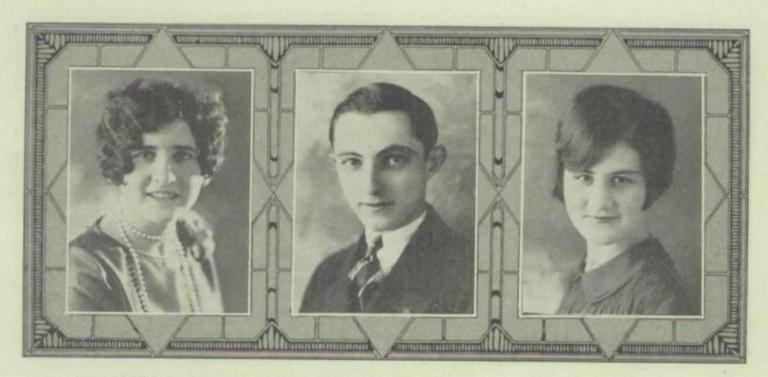
MARGARET L. LEBLANC Music hath charms, and so hath she.

Athenwum, '27 Dulcimer Club, '25 Botany Club, '25, '26, '27 Baseball, Hiking Golf, Swimming, Tennis Girls' Athletic Association

KENNETH MOESER

His smile, it was softer than clouds in May.

Student Council, '25 News' Staff, '27, '28 Art Appreciation Club, '27 Tennis, '27 Class Play



MARTHA SHULMAN

A comely lass and noble too, Whom any man would proudly woo.

Co-C-Hi. '26, '27 Tennis, Hiking Swimming Girls' Athletic Association

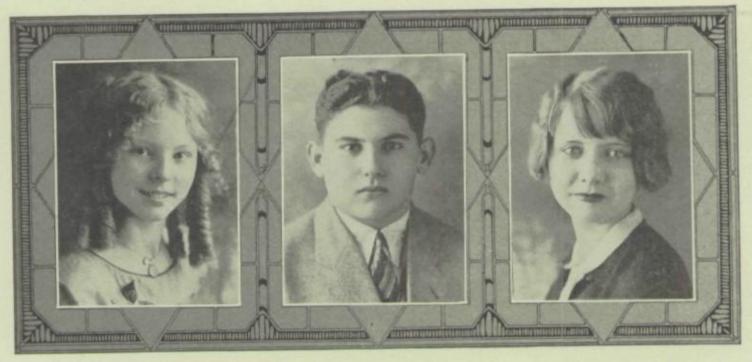
LEO J. NOVESON

His nearness was a kaleidoscope Revealing the vari-forms of his wit.

VIRGINIA F. MCCANN

As graceful as
A skilled fencer
She emulates
A fairy dancer.

Botany Club Hiking, Golf Tennis, Hockey Girls' Athletic Association



AMY E. MULLER

Gentle words are always gain.

Art Appreciation Club.

'25, '26, '27

La Castilla, '26, '27

Hiking, Golf

Swimming, Hockey

Girls' Athletic Association

ABE PEVNICK

The breath of Amity, And self-possession: No reason had he To fear confession.

VERA L. PEMBERTON

Life every man holds dear, But I hold honor dearer than life.

Tennis, Golf Girls' Athletic Association



JOSEPH H. MCCONNELL

The power of friendship and of wit he held:
In deeds and learning he excelled.

News Staff, '27, '28

La Castilla, '25

Freshman Boys Sponsor, '27

Senior Committee

New Senior Committee

Class Play

RUTH D. WEIDLE

She says it's work, not idle ease, That helps a person get all "E's."

Co-C-Hi, '27 Hiking, Tennis Hockey Girls' Athletic Association

LESLIE KUHLMANN

"To strive, to seek, to find—And not to yield."

Student Council, '27, '28



ALLEEN A. LARUE

I count myself in nothing else so happy As in soul remembering my good friends.

La Castilla, '27 Hiking, Golf Hockey Girls' Athletic Association

FRANK LAPRESTO

Of a jocular nature And free-going way. Willing for his ease The price to pay.

SOPHIE KROST

She could say, "Yes,"
And she could say, "No";
Whene'er her wish
It moved her so.
Art Appreciation Club, '25, '26
French Club, '25, '26, '27
Hiking, Golf
Swimming, Tennis, Hockey
Girls' Athletic Association



MEYER PEROMSIK

"The frame of his thought Arrayed is costly wisdom Far more content Than any kingdom."

ELIZABETH MARY NEFF

Good nature is the beauty of the mind.

News Staff, '27
Dulcimer Club, '26, '27
Vice-President, '27
Art Appreciation Club, '26
Botany Club, Charter Member
Secretary, '27
La Castilla, '26, '27
Baseball, Golf, Swimming
Tennis, Hockey
Girls' Athletic Association

MILTON F. MUELLER

Let's wish Milton all the fame Held by a poet of like name.

Track. '24. '25 Basketball. '27 Tennis. '27 Cheer Leader. '27



BENJAMIN H. SENTURIA

He stuck to the end,
Nor yet met defeat.

Boys' Literary Society, "26
Debate Team, "26
Orchestra, "25, "26
Band, "25, "26

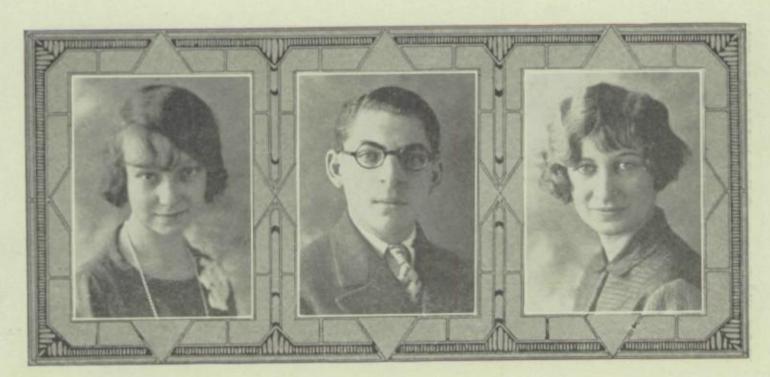
DOROTHY MABLE

Not even time
Would dare besmear
The memory of one
To us so dear.
Co-C-Hi, '26, '27, '28
Frehsman Sponsor, '27
Girls' Literary Society, '28
Athenæum, '27, '28
News Staff, '28
Art Appreciation Club
Baseball, Hiking
Golf, Swimming, Tennis
Girls' Athletic Association

MICHAEL J. LUCCHESI

I will strive with things impossible;
Yea, get the better of them.

Track, *26, *27
Cheer Leader, *27



MARIE AGNES RIGDEN

You may fade unnoticed And be lost to view. But the world is much brighter For having held you.

Athenæum, "26, "27 Classical Club. "26, "27 Hiking, Golf Tennis Girls' Athletic Association

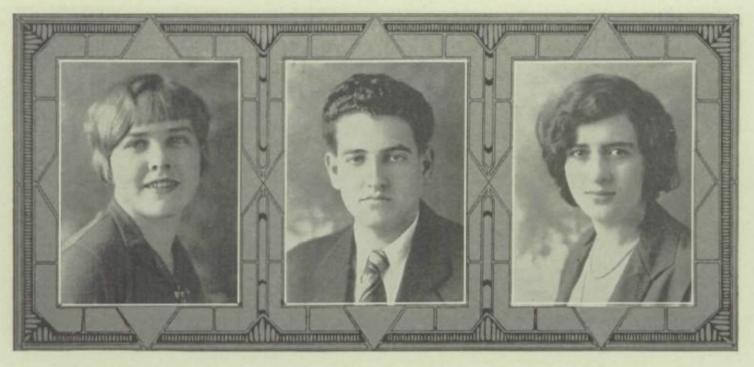
MORRIS LEVITT

The depth of much knowledge,
The time of all tense,
Are but a mere nothing
To the man of silence.

ELISABETH YOUNG

"A perfect woman
Nobly planned:
To warn, to comfort,
And command."

Le Cercle Française, '27, '28
Writers' Club, '27, '28
Hiking, Golf
Swimming, Tennis
Girls' Athletic Association



GENEVIEVE M. RIPPETOE

Her hair was fair, but to our likings:
Methinks her ancestors were
Vikings.

News Staff, '27 Student Council, '24,'25, '26, '27 Girls' Literary Society, '27 Co-C-Hi, '27 Hiking, Swimming Girls' Athletic Association

Louis Weiss

"What's brave, what's noble, Let's do it."

Student Council, '28 Indian Archealogy Club, '27, '28

ETHEL MERMELSTEIN

A light heart lives long, A kind one longer.

Writers' Club, '26, '27 Secretary, '27

Dulcimer Club,

'25, '26, '27, '28

Classical Club, '27, '28

New Senior Committee

Hiking, Golf

Tennis

Girls' Athletic Association



RUSSELL STIS

None dared to treat him with aspersion; Music and sports were his diversion.

Glee Club, '27 Baseball, '27

SELMA H. PADRATZIK

Flashing eyes that dance about-This maiden's fame right loudly

shout.

Girls' Literary Society.

'25,'26, '27 Vice-President,

Dulcimer Club, '26, '27

Secretary, '27

Classical Club, '27

Baseball, Hiking, Golf
Swimming, Tennis, Hockey
Girls' Athletic Asociation

WILLIAM A. SMITH

"'Tis the mind that makes the body rich."

President New Seniors Student Council, '26, '27 Freshman Sponsor, '27, '28 Senior Committee



OLIVE M. SPIES

The mildest manner And the gentlest heart Ne'er from her life Were these apart.

La Castilla, "26, "27
Baseball, Hiking
Golf, Tennis
Hockey
Girls' Athletic Association

SOL ROSENSTROCK

His own praise Sol would never sing; He knew cheap metal had the loudest ring.

MILDRED RUDOLPH

Mildred is an early bird; She's often seen, but seldom heard.

heard.

Girls' Literary Society.

26, '27, '28

Co-C-Hi, '26, '27, '28

Freshman Sponsor, '27, '28

La Castilla, '27, '28

New Senior Committee

Tennis Tournament, '26

Baseball, Hiking

Golf, Tennis

Hockey

Girls' Athletic Association



ELIZABETH ROSSIN

Never was a lassie sweeter Nor in loving ways completer. Girls' Literary Society, '26, '27 Art Appreciation Club, '26 Hiking, Golf Hockey Girls' Athletic Association

MAX YAFFEE

His talk was short
And kindly blunt;
Of mild approval
He bore the brunt.
Glee Club. '25

MARY TUTINSKY

More popular with us is Mary: No one should say she was "con-

Student Council, '24 Co-C-Hi, '27 President, '27 Dulcimer Club, '24, '25 Baseball, Golf Swimming, Tennis Girls' Athletic Association



ERNESTINE WARSHAWSKY

The curly tresses of Ernestine Would vanity rouse in any queen.

Art Appreciation Club, Charter Member Classical Club, '27 La Castilla, '26, '27 Hiking, Swimming Tennis, Hockey Girls' Athletic Association

GIRARD C. SCHMITT

The burden of joy
And of friends to him
Was as to the mob
The city's din.

The city's din.

Football, '24, '25, '26

Baseball, '26

Swimming, '24, '25

Pepper Box, '25, '26, '27, '28

Vice-President, '27, '28

Athletic Council, '26, '27, '28

Central Hi-Y, '25, '26, '27, '28

President, '27, '28

Class Play

CLARA SCHUADT

Who gives sunshine to others Deserves much herself. Girls' Literary Society,

'26, '27, '28

Co-C-Hi, '27, '28

Baseball, Hiking

Golf, Swimming

Tennis, Hockey

Girls' Athletic Association



BERNICE A. SCHAEFER

With her laugh And sunny smile She makes life seem Always worth while. Classical Club, '26, '27 Hiking, Golf Tennis, Hockey Girls' Athletic Association

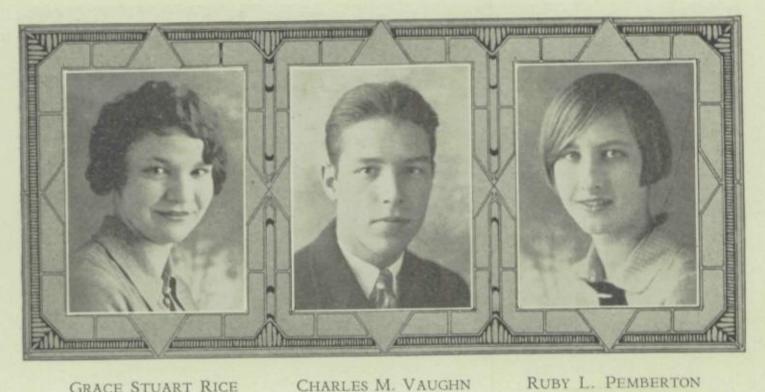
CHARLES W. SCHOTT

No better man did nature mold Than bandsome Charlie Schott: To be a model of men's clothes Will surely be his lot.

Student Council, '25, '26, '27 New Senior Treasurer, '26 Pepper Box, '26, '27, '28 Football, '26, '27 Chemistry Club, '25, '26, '27 La Castilla, '27, '28

EVELYN M. TRAUDT

Her charming smile would radiate The very air to permeate. Girls' Literary Society, '27 Co-C-Hi, '27 Girls' Athletic Association



GRACE STUART RICE My deeds done well and without care, I live a life exempt from fear. Student Council, '27 Dulcimer Club, '26, '27 Golf Girls Athletic Association

CHARLES M. VAUGHN The joy of his life Was to dance and to fly: To keep him from either Would make his life dry. Band. '24. '25

Of slender grace And boyish carriage; The only rhyme—I trow— Is marriage. Co-C-Hi, '27, '28 Freshman Sponsor, '27, '28 Athenaum, '27, '28 Giels' Debating Team, '27 Art Appreciation Club, '27, '28 Chemistry Club, '27



OTTO G. GASSMAN

A dreamer of dreams
And also their master:
The speed of his thought
Than lightning was faster.

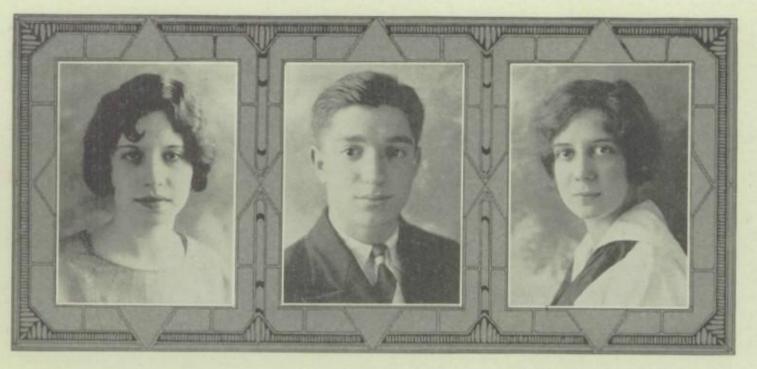
Art Appreciation Club, '26
Senior Committee

GRACE BRUNNER

If one should seek
From anguish a release.

This maiden's presence
Could not but appease.

LOWELL S. HARTMAN
I am not in the roll of common men.
Student Council, "27, "28
News Staff, "25
LaCastilla, "27
Basketball, "26, "27
Track, "24, "27



SHIRLEY BERGER
A maid of girlish pleasures and delights.

JAKE GOLDER

If he has any faults,
He leaves us in doubt.

At least, in four year,
We can't find them out.

Chemistry Club, '27, '28

ELIZABETH LUCILLE BROWN This fair lass is "Lizabeth"

Brown.
She always smiles; she'll never frown.
Girls' Literary Society, '27
Art Appreciation Club, '24
La Castilla, '27
Hiking, Golf, Tennis
Girls' Athletic Association



MYRA J. SWENSON

Her parents bore a Viking's
name:

It is no secret, hers was the
same.

La Castilla, '27, '2

La Castilla, '27, '28 Swimming, Tennis Girls' Athletic Association

JULIUS C. FINE
His voice was loud
But carried weight.
Few malice bore him:
None bore hate.

GERTRUDE ZANDER

A gathering without her
Was as a watch without its face.

Girls' Athletic Association



JANUARY GRADUATES WHO DID NOT HAVE PICTURES MADE

ANNE BRODY

This fair maid is bright and gay,
Seldom worries, loves to play.
Girls' Literary Society, '27, '28
La Castilla, '27
Baseball, Hiking
Golf, Hockey
Girls' Athletic Association

LAURA B. ROGELLE

When for Laura we chance to look,
We always find her with a book.
Girls' Literary Society.

'26, '27, '28

Co-C-Hi, '26, '27, '28

Freshman Sponsor, '26, '27

New Senior Committee
Hiking, Golf, Swimming
Tennis, Hockey
Girls' Athletic Association

ADOLPH A. FREED

"The man of cool spirit is a man of understanding." Glee Club, '25, '26 Inter-class Basketball Champions, '26

ELMER K. GATZKE Ah! Many a day had he spent in June, Cornet to lip, making tune.

HELENE VIRGINIA MOORE

Her auriferous mind contained the gold More precious than alchemist sought of old.

ROLAND FISHER

I may not speak of what I know,
Worthiness to all I show.

HILDA MARIE OERTLE Her memory was as the ancient glory Praised by poets in ancient story.

ROSE MARIE SAPER

The basal point she strove to get. And searching did her aims rewhet.





"SO THIS IS LONDON" THE JANUARY CLASS PLAY



HE class of January, 1928, climaxed its successful reign by presenting a delightful comedy to enthusiastic audiences on the nights of January 12 and 13. Its success (thought the senior class) has been unparalleled in the school's history.

The scene opens in London, where an American business man, Hiram Draper, visits the city of renown and fog, to buy a shoe factory. With him come his wife

who he terms in a later scene "the ball and chain," and Junior Draper, the handsome American youth, who immediately falls in love with Elinor Beauchamps, the exquisite daughter of Sir Percy and Lady Beauchamps. The Beauchampses are just as English in their ways as are the Drapers American in theirs. The plot of the story has many intricate details. Sir Percy is the owner of the factory which Hiram wishes to purchase. Mr. Honey Cutt, Sir Percy's business manager, has a very stormy time trying to bring Hiram to terms.

Junior in the meantime tells his father he is in love with an English girl. When his father in dire contempt, and in a manner only he is capable of

One Hundred and Sixty



showing, tells Junior the English are after his money, a heated argument ensues.

Elinor tells her father, also, and he very nearly has nervous prostration. Hiram believes all English are snobs, and Sir Percy believes all Americans to be roughnecks. In reality each family is of the highest type.

Junior and Elinor through the help of Lady Ducksworth arrange to have the families meet at Lady Ducksworth's home at Wild Acre Towers. Here all matters, business and personal, are brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The butler in each act adds materially to the satire of the play.

The part of Hiram was taken by the jovial Girard (Fat) Schmitt, who drew continuous roars of laughter from the audience while showing his contempt for the English.

Joe McConnell portrayed the dapper Junior. Virginia Caskey was the beautiful English heroine.

Laura Mae Collett made an excellent wife for the irritable Hiram.

Winifred Koch seemed made to order for the part of the very formal Sir Percy Beauchamps, who consistently was forced to remind his charming wife, Mildred Lacy, not to rustle his paper.

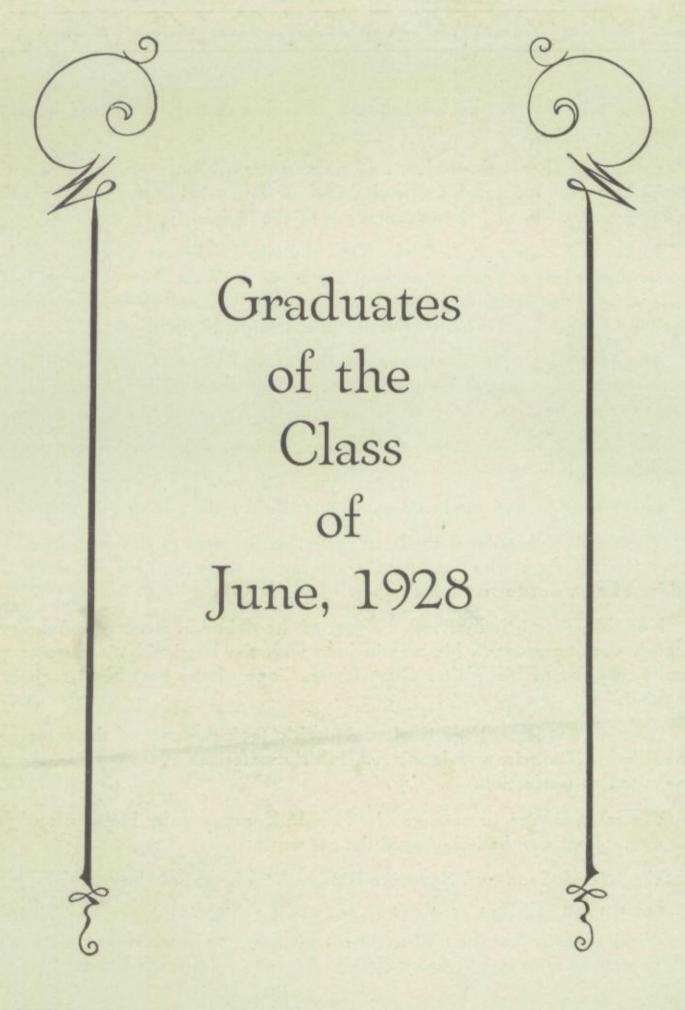
Ken. Moeser virtually lived the part of the debonair manager of the great English shoe company. He was in love with the lovely Nettie Spasser who was the widow of Sir Walter Ducksworth, "one of the best liked men in all England."

Last but not least, Fred Crofts admirably took the part of three servants: The Flimky, Thomas, and Jennings. His characterization throughout the play was acted to perfection.

The stage work was managed by Harold Karakas, John Helmes, and Jean Hasmer. Jean also had charge of the art work.

Virginia McCann and Genevive Rippetoe took care of the curtain.

Much has been said of the characters and justly, for they accomplished a fine piece of work; but the real credit for the fine way in which the whole show was presented goes to our dearly beloved coach, Miss Edna Eimer.





HUR SCHILD as president of the New ke ved term number

We're glad that at the Senior He said: "I do choose to

President Senior Class, '28 President New Senior Class, '27 Red and Black Staff, '28

Pictorial Editor, *28

Advisory Committee

Red and Black, "27 Student Council, '26, "27 Track, "27

BRENA UBER

This demure young maiden, So sweet and so pleasant, Makes everyone happy Whene'er she is present.

V.-Pres. Senior Class, '28 Vice-Pres. New Senior Class, 27 Red and Black Staff, "28 Student Council, "27, "28 Student Council, "27,

Secretary, '28 Committee of Sixes, '27 Co-C-Hi, '27, '28 Art Appreciation Club, '27, '28

President, '27 Writers' Club, '25, '26 Vice-Pres. .26 Botany Club, '26, '27, '28 Secretary, '27 Chemistry Club, '27, '28

Golf, Hiking Swimming, Tennis, Hockey Girls' Athletic Association

ELMER SUNDERMAN

Here's our doughty treasurer, Who for pictures, rings, and dues,

Takes away our hard earned cash,

And gives us all the blues.

Treasurer Senior Class, "28 News Staff, "27

Assistant Business Manager, '27 Botany Club, '26, '27, '28 Treasurer, '27 Chemistry Club, '27, '28 Class Play, '28



ARMEL DYER

Vice-president of the Chemistry Club Is dark haired Armel Dyer,

He's friendly, nice, and sociable, In fact, he's a live wire.

Student Council, '28 Chemistry Club.

"25, '26, '27, '82 Treasurer, '26 Secretary, '27

Vice-President, '28 shman Sponsor, '27 Freshman Sponsor. Football, '26 Track, '26, '27, '28 Baseball, '27, '28

Basketball, '28

EDWINA HOELSCHER

Edwina is the secretary
She writes our invitations:
She sends out notices and things,
And makes communications. Steretary of Aenior Class, '28
Student Council, '27, '28
Co-C-Hi, '27, '28
Girls' Literary Society, '27, '28
Hockey, Hiking, Swimming Tennis, Baseball, Golf Girls' Athletic Association

MARNER STEWART

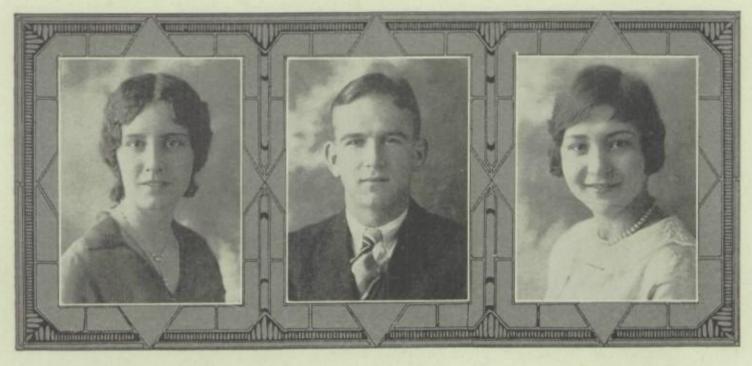
At last, at last, Mr. Stewart, Has had his cold heart marred: It took him o'er three years to fall.

But when he fell-he did fall hard.

> News Staff, '27, '28 Student Council, '27, '28 Athletic Council, '28

Central Representative on League Board of Athletics, 27, 28 Chemistry Club, 26, 27, 28

President, "28 Botany Club, "25, "26, "27, "28 Track, "28



CHRISTINE LITTLE

Sweet Christine is a charming girl. So slender and so tall. But for her Grecian profile. We admire her most of all. Secretary of New Seniors, 27 News Staff, '27, '28 Editor-in-Chief, '27 Assistant Editor, '28 Writers' Club, '26, '27, '28 Vice-President, '28 Co-C-Hi, '27, '28 Vice-President, '26

Swimming, Hiking, Golf, Tennis

Girls' Athletic Association

Secretary, '27

THOMAS KNOX

Here's a reporter of the News; This lad with the golden locks. He is also a member of the Chemistry Club. And his name is Tommy Knox.

News Staff, '27, '28 Orchestra, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28 President, '27 Vice-President, '28 Secretary, '26

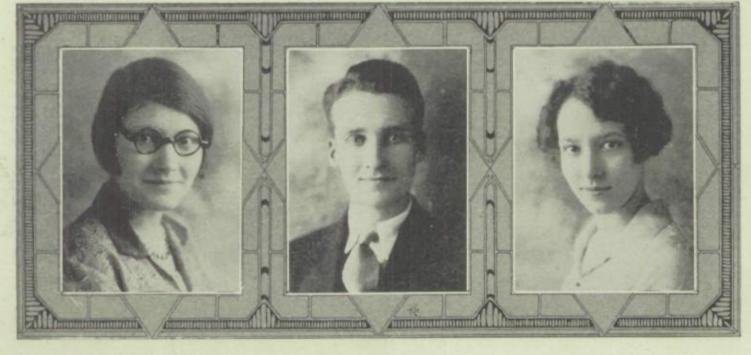
Botany Club, '25, '26, '27, '28

President, '27 Vice-President, '26 Secretary, '26 Chemistry Club, '26, '27, '28
Pepper Box, '27, '28
Baseball, '27, '28
Track, '26, '27, '28
Class Play, '28

JANE WOTKE

What shall I say of Jane? What shall I say of myself? Why not the very best of things. Since I'm editor myself. Red and Black Staff, '25, '26, '27, '28 Editor-in-Chief, '27, '28 Class Play, '28 Student Council, '26, '27 Committee of Sixes, '27 Co-C-Hi, '26, '27, '28 Freshman Sponsor, '26, '27 Athenaeum, '26, '27

Girls' Athletic Association



PAULINE PFEIFER

The studious miss you see above Is quite intelligent. In all her studies-even Greek! She gets a high per cent. News Staff, '27 Assistant Business Manager, '28 Student Council, '26, '27 Co-C-Hi, '26, '27, '28 Treasurer, '27 Secretary, '28 Art Appreciation Club, 26, '27, '28 Secretary, '27 Athenaeum, '26, '27, '28 Freshman Sponsor, '26, '27, '28 Hiking Barth II Hiking, Baseball, Golf Girls' Athletic Association

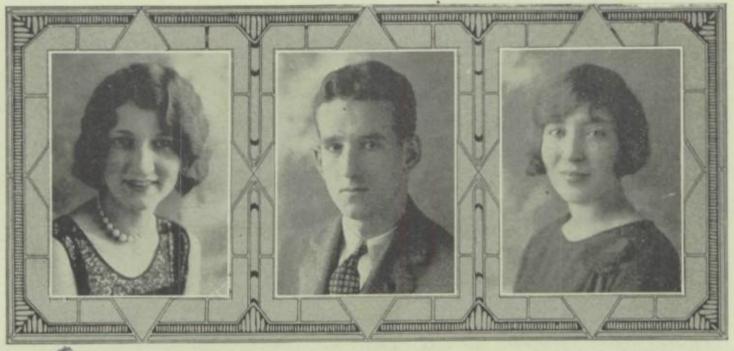
JAMES F. WEIR

James Weir, our Aud. Chairman dear. Each day the stage is adorning. You can hear him say, in his usual way: "That'll be all for this morning. Red and Black Staff, 26, '27, '28 Assistant Editor, '27 Business Manager, '28
Assistant Business Manager, '26
Student Council, '26, '27, '28 Student Council Nominating Chairman, '28 Entertainment Committee, '28 Chairman, Boys' Literary Society, '26, Freshman Sponsor.

Committee of Sixes, '27

PAULINE POTTER

Pauline Potter is all true blue, Though her expressive eyes are brown. She's president of the debating club-If you say "up," then she'll say "down." Red and Black Staff, '28 Alumni Editor, '28 Student Council, '25, '26 Athenaeum, '26, '27, '28 President, '27, '28 Girls' Interscholastic Debate, '26 Art Appreciation Club. '25, '26, '27, '28 Co-C-Hi, '26, '27, '28 Botany Club, '25 try Club, '27, '28 Chemistry Club, '27, Committee of Sixes, Freshman Sponsor, '26, '27, '28 Chairman, '27, '28 Golf, Hiking, Baseball Tennis, Swimming Girls' Athletic Association



MARGARET PEYTON

Pretty Miss Peyton

Do modern and wise.

She'll be successful

In all the she trid

Redenic Black Staft, '28

Studen Council, '27, '28

Baseball

Girls' Ahletic Association

JOHN INGRAM
When John conducts our orchestra,
We are too awed to speak.
We simply look and listen,
His style is so unique!

Student Council, '28
Committee of Student Council, '28
Orchestra, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28
Assistant Director, '27, '28
President, '26, '27
Vice-President, '27
Band, '24, '25, '26, '27,, '28

Vice-President, '27
Band, '24, '25, '26, '27,, '28
Assistant Director, '27, '28
Librarian, '25
Committee of Sixes, '27
Chemistry Club, '28
French Club, '26
Track, '25, '26, '27, '28
Football, '24, '25
Gym Club, '28
Basketball, '26

Champs, '25

Interscholastic Baseball

MOLLIE TAUROG

Mollie is so generous:
Her heart is large and tender.
To anyone who's out of luck,
She'll be a kind defender.

She'll be a kind defender.

News Staff, '28

Athenaeum, '26, '27, '28

Secretary-Treasurer, '27

Co-C-Hi, '26, '27, '28

Treasurer, '28



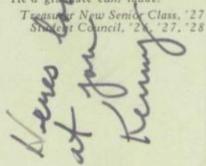
FRIEDA KNORNSCHILD

Meet our frisky Frieda,
The bonny brown-eyed lass;
She laughs, she chatters, she
chaffs, she clatters;
She's the liveliest girl in the

News Staff. '27, '28
Co-C-Hi, '26, '27, '28
Freshman Sponsor, '26, '27, '28
Dulcimer, '25, '26, '27, '28
Botany Club, '26, '27, '28
Chemistry Club, '26, '27, '28
Hiking, Swimming
Baseball
Tennis, Golf
Giels' Athletic Association

KENNEW SOHRIEVER

Kenneth certainly can dance,
We knowingly all say.
If he were marked for that at
school,
He'd graduate cum laude.
Treasury New Senior Class, '27



HELEN KUMMINGS

We've various maidens in our class; Golfing, studying, and bumming.

And maids may arrive, and maids may depart, But Helen's always "Kumming."

News Staff, '27, '28
Assistant Editor, '27
Editor, '28
Dulcimer, '26, '27, '28
Vice-President, '28
Co-C-Hi, '26, '27, '28
Freshman Sponsor, '26, '27, '28
Botany Club, '27, '28
Chemistry Club, '27, '28
Art Appreciation Club, '26
Golf, Swimming, Tennis
Hiking, Baseball
Girls' Athletic Association

One Hundred and Sixty-five



FRANCES GOULD

Frances has several attributes: And she has an attractive look.

But the most pleasing of her features Is the fact that she's some

cook.

Swimming, Hiking Baseball, Tennis Golf, Field Hockey Girls' Athletic Association

EDWARD WEIGLE

Here is Edward Weigle, Commonly known as "Eddie," Whose football fame and comely looks

Make damsels' hearts unsteady.

Red and Black Staff, '28 Student Council, '26, '27 Athletic Council, '27, '28 Chemistry Club, '26, '27 Pepper Box, '26, '27 Football, '26, '27 Basketball, '27

Tennis, '25, '26, '27 Class Play, '28

HELENE HANCOCK

Popular Helene Hancock Is always in good humor. Laughing, smiling, always gay. So does the perrennial

rumor.

Dulcimer, '28 French Club, '25 Hiking, Swimming Golf, Tennis. Baseball Girls' Athletic Association



JANE GIESSOW

Jane Giessow is a lively girl, With lots of pep to spare; And when she's with her best boy friend, They make a lively pair.

> French Club, '27 Hockey, Tennis Swimming, Golf, Hiking Girls' Athletic Association

LOUIS E. HINRICHS

Mr. 'Looie' Hinrichs Does not excell in classes, But he's all right on the gridiron Working forward passes. Glee Club, '24, '25, '26, '27 Secretary and Treasurer, '27 Pepper Box, '25, '26, '27, '28 Secretary and Treasurer, '27 Vice-President, '28 Football, '24, '26, '27 Track, '26, '27, '28 Captain, '28

ALBERTA ALLEN

Alberta's friends have often said: "The boys are fond of her." And that's because she is a blonde,

Whom gentlemen prefer.

Red and Black Staff, '28 Girls' Literary Society, '27, '28 La Castilla, '27, '28 Hiking, Swimming Girls' Athletic Association



HELEN HASSLER

Merry, vivacious Helen: Sporty, attractive, and trim. Like some delicate wine glass, Bubbling and filled to the

> New Senior Committee, *27 Hockey, Baseball Golf, Swimming Girls' Athletic Association

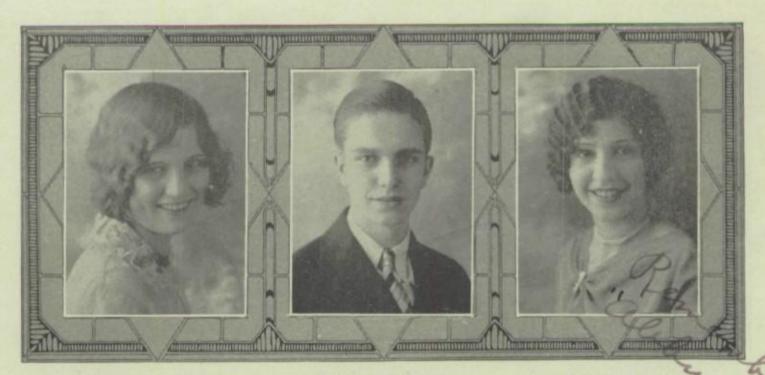
FRANK MURPHY

A birdie whispered in my ear, He'd heard Frank Murphy say-That he would be a school teacher. And give exams each day.

RUTH KNECHT

Ruthie is a snappy dancer.

As pep-per-y as hot-tamales;
And soon she'll be alively part Of Florenz Ziegfield's Follies. Girls' Athletic Association



MARGARET POTTS

Margaret always looks so sweet; With light hair and blue eyes. It's in that passive softness, That her subtle charm all lies.

Co-C Hi, '26, '27, '28 La Castilla, '26, '27 Tennis, Golf, Hiking Girls' Athletic Association

KERMIT SAWYER

Hark! all ye grumbling students, Who chemistry are berating: Cast your eyes on this senior. He thinks it is fascinating.

IDA DORIS PRABLINE

With Ida Doris in the play,
You're bound to have a treat,
For as sophisticated Abby,
She hardly could be beat Student Council.

Co-C-Hi, 26, 27, La Castilla, '27 Hiking, Baseball, Tennis, Golf Girls' Athletic Association Class Play, '28



RUTH MAGIDSON

Ruth Magidson's capricious. She loves to twist and twirl.

Her face it is exotic. Her hair's one wavy curl.

Red and Black Staff, '28 Student Council, '25, 26, '27 Co-C Hi, '27, '28 Vice-President, '27

Art Appreciation Club.

26.

Vice-President, '27, '28 Athenaeum, '27, '28 Secretary and Treasurer, '28 Committee of Sixes, '27 Hockey, Golf, Swimming Hiking, Tennis, Baseball Girls' Athletic Association

LEONARD M. BLUMENTHAL

Leonard Blumenthal is cute, So the girls all say: And they will be delighted With him in the class play. Boys' Literary Society.

Orchestra, '25, '26, '27, '28 Orchestra, '25, '26, '27, '28 Cheer Leader, '26, '27, '28 Track, '27 Class Play, '28

HELEN HORTENSE WILLIAMS

Helen Williams has learned how to sew,

She can make a dress or a suit.

And each one hangs and fits just

Just like the skin on fruit.

News Staff, '27, '28 Treasurer, '28

Student Council,

Botany Club, '25, '26, '27, '28

Secretary, '25, '26

Vice-President, '27

Chemistry Club, '27, '28

Fashion Show, '27

Art Appreciation Club, '26, '27, '28

Hiking, Tennis Golf, Swimming Girls' Athletic Association



VIRGINIA STONE

Although "Miss Stone" is a very cold name, And it sounds so hard and

unkind, Just wait till you see her Titian

hair-You soon will change your mind.

Art Appreciation Club, '25 Botany Club, '27 Dulcimer Club, '25, '27, '28 Treasurer, '28 Class Play, '28

Girls' Athletic Association

JOHN BUCKOWITZ

John has always pouted, Because he's not so tall. But don't you worry, Johnny The best is always small.

Student Council, '27 Boys' Literary Society, '26, '27,

Secretary,

Vice-President, '27 ing Team, '27, '28 Glee Club, '27 Debating Team, 27, Glee Club, Secretary-Treasurer,

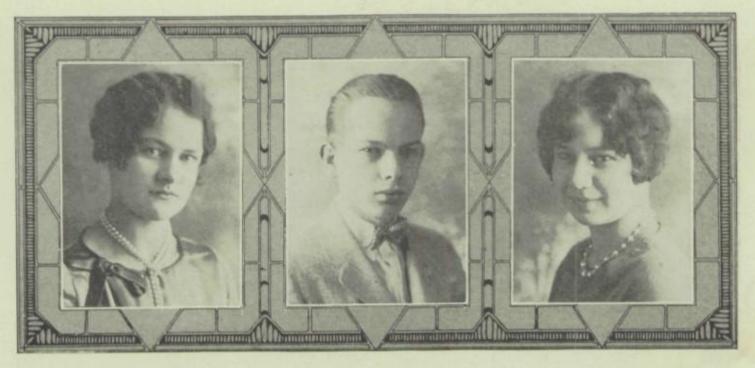
Class Play. '28

BABETTE HERMAN

Babette is a sprightly lass. She loves to laugh and smile. And her toes are always twinkling.

'Cause she's dancing all the while.

Red and Black Staff, '28 Chemistry Club, '27, '28 La Castilla, 26, '27 Hockey, Swimming Baseball, Golf Tennis, Hiking Girls' Athletic Association



FLORENCE LYTLE

Florence believes in democracy. And to show how her mind is bent. She's a very dear friend of a certain P. G., Who once was a president. Art Appreciation Club, '27, '28 Hiking, Tennis Baseball Swimming, Golf Girls' Athletic Association

GLEN JONES

Glen Jones had a funny way Of sitting up in his seat. At least he did in my English His position couldn't be beat! Student Council, '27, '28 Chemistry Club, '27, '28 Track, '28 Class Play, '28

ETHEL LYTLE

Ethel is fond of swimming.

And she's keen I'll safely bet: And if she keeps on trying She'll be a champion yet. Art Appreciation Club, '27, '28 Co-C-Hi, '27, '28 Classical Club, '27, '28 Hiking, Tennis Swimming, Baseball Golf Girls' Athletic Association



RUTH BRAMLEY

Though Ruth's eyes are blue, And her complexion is fair; She has a thick mop Of glossy black hair.

Swimming, Tennis Hiking, Baseball Girls' Athletic Association

CHARLES L. CLINE

Charlie is now going to graduate. And the faculty's submerged in tears. They'll miss the dear lad we are

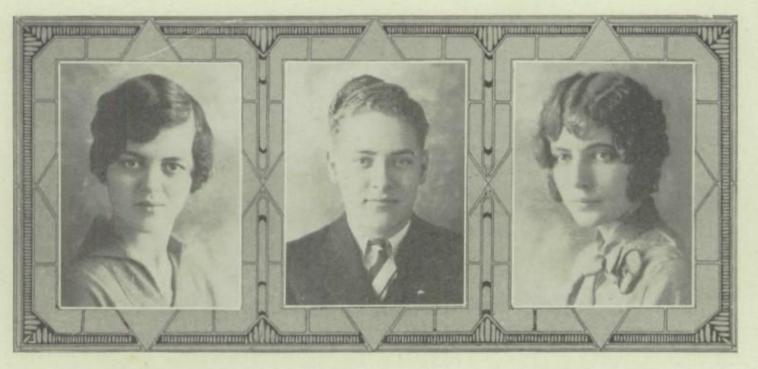
certain. 'Cause he's been up at Central

for years. Pepper Box, '25, '26, '27, '28 Vice-President, '26 President, '27 Football, '25, '26 Baseball, '25

MARIAN WOLFF

Hear the pert young swallows. Chirping all the day. They rem.nd us all of Marian, So saucy and so gay.

La Castilla Dulcimer Golf, Baseball, Swimming Hockey, Hiking Girls' Athletic Association



ELOISE BENNER

Eloise is a dark haired girl, Her eyes are brown and bright: And when she's dressed in her Sunday best, She makes a pleasant sight. Student Council, '27, '28 Dulcimer, '26, '27, '28 Girls' Athletic Association

LESLIE PLUMMER

We've often heard of Central's clubs, Although there's a variety: But Leslie has a new one now. The Herpetological Society.

Boys' Literary Society, '26, '27, '28 News Representative, '27 Glee Club. '24, '25, '26, '27, '28 Vice-President, '27

President, '28
President, '28
Classical Club, '27, '28
Treasurer, '28
Debating Team, '27
Tennis, '27

Herpetological Club, *28

MIRIAM J. WALSH

Miriam must be artistic, At least she's made a start: For though she takes the General Course, She's had two years of art. Dulcimer, "26, "27, "28 Librarian, "27 Baseball, Tennis Hiking Girls' Athletic Association



NAN SCHAUM

Nan makes anyone want to dance, Even the leaves on the trees; She just sits down at the pi-an-o. And begins to tickle the keys. Girls' Literary Society, '27, '28 Writers Club, '25 Hockey, Tennis, Hiking Swimming, Baseball Girls' Athletic Association

FREDERICK W. RAMMES

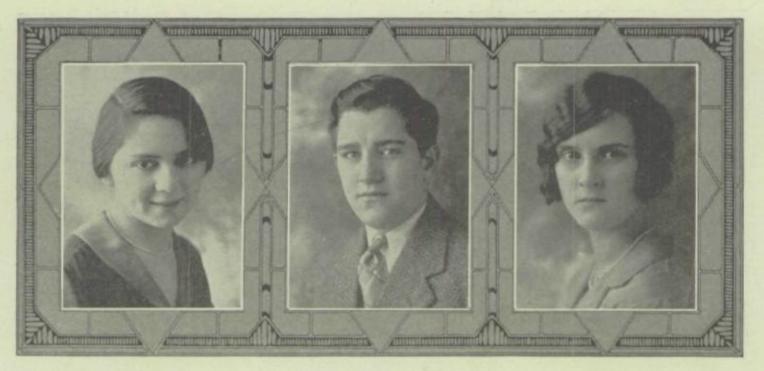
Fred Rammes with his hair so light. And with his eyes so blue; For plays in which are Holland boys, He'd make a Dutchman true. Sergeant-at-Arms New Senior Class, '27

MARGARET OMOHUNDRO

The attractive girl you see above, Is Margaret Omohundro. She likes to dance; she dances well. There is no step she does not

know.

Dulcimer, '25, '26, '27, '28 Treasurer, '27 President, '28 Hiking, Swimming Girls' Athletic Association



ANNA F. KATZ

Anna is a busy girl, She's a reporter for the news. She finds things out about every-Whether they're listed eight's or two's. Red and Blach Staff, '28
News Staff, '27, '28
Student Council, '28
Athenaeum, '27, '28
Writers' Club, '26, '27, '28
Secretary, '28
Art Appreciation Club, '26, '27
Tennis, Baseball
Girls' Athletic Association

Girls' Athletic Association

MAX COLODESCH

Max Colodesch you will find Is fond of debating, And when he vents his sarcasm, You're bound to feel the sting. Boys' Literary Society,

'25, '26, '27, '28

Vice-President, '27

President, '28

Debating Team, '27, '28

RUBY HILL

Ruby is a maiden.

Who responds when duty calls,
We're glad that we have girls like that. Among old Central's halls. Classical Club, '26, '27, '28
Treasurer, '26
Secretary, '27
Baseball, Golf Tennis, Hockey Girls Athletic Association



BERNICE PRIMO

You know they've often said that blondes. Are better than girls that are dark. But after you've looked at Bernice, You won't believe that remark. Student Council, '27, '28 Dulcimer, '25, '26 Tennis, Hiking, Golf Baseball, Swimming Girls' Athletic Association

PAUL HAMILTON

Here's to Paul Hamilton. Who indulges in tennis, And to "big Bill" Tilden He's a mountain of menace! Golf, '27, '28 Baseball, '28 News Staff, '28 Student Council, '26, '27 Central Hi-Y, '27, '28 Vice-President, '28
Pepper Box, '26, '27, '28
Botany Club, '26, '27, '28
Archeology Club, '27
Chemistry Club, '28 Committee of Sixes, '27 Tennis, '25, '26, '27 Captain, '27

HELEN STRICKLAND Helen gets enjoyment, From teasing the typewriter keys; She takes her notes in shorthand, And then types with perfect ease. Hiking. Golf Baseball Girls' Athletic Association



OLGA MOLINAR

This is Olga Molinar,
The girl who never is sell.
She's here, she's thus, she's everywhere;
She makes friends with a will.
Art Appreciation Clab. 27, 228
Botany Club, 26, 27
Dulcimer, 27, 28
Swimming, Boseball, Hiking
Golf, Hockey, Tennis
Girls, Athletic Association

LEO M. HIKEN

Leo is a musician:
He plays the violin.
We're sure he'd make a melody
E'en if the fiddle were tin.
Orchestra, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28
Secretary, '26
Librarian, '27
Treasurer, '28
Band, '25, '26, '27
Glee Club, '24, '25, '26
Art Club, '25, '26
Chemistry Club, '26, '27
Tennis, '27, '28

ANNA JOSEPH

Anna Joseph has long hair,
She'll soon be right in style;
And we with locks all shorn
away,
Will envy her the while.
Art Appreciation Club, '27, '28
Hiking, Golf
Girls' Athletic Association



MILDRED WHITE

A loyal Central rooter,
Was modest Mildred White,
When e'er we scored a few
points
She cheered with all her might.
Art Appreciation Club,
26, 27, 28
Tennis, Golf, Hiking
Girls' Athletic Association

ARTHUR WHITNEY

Oh, Arthur, how surprised I am, My poor head fairly swirls, To find you're mostly interested In lunch, free periods, and girls.

Baseball, *28

MELBA WIDBIN

Melba is a pleasant miss,
Quiet and unassuming,
So different from a lot of us,
Whose tongues are always
booming.
Art Appreciation Club,

26, 27, 28
Tennis, Hiking
Baseball, Hockey
Girls' Athletic Association



IRENE STABENOW

Irene's such a dainty miss,
So slender and so light,
If a strong wind came along,
She'd fly off like a kite.
Student Council, '26, '27, '28
Freshman Sponsor, '26, '27, '28
Co-C-Hi, '26, '27, '28
La Castilla, '27
Baseball, Hiking
Tennis, Golf
Girls' Athletic Association

ABE RUSH

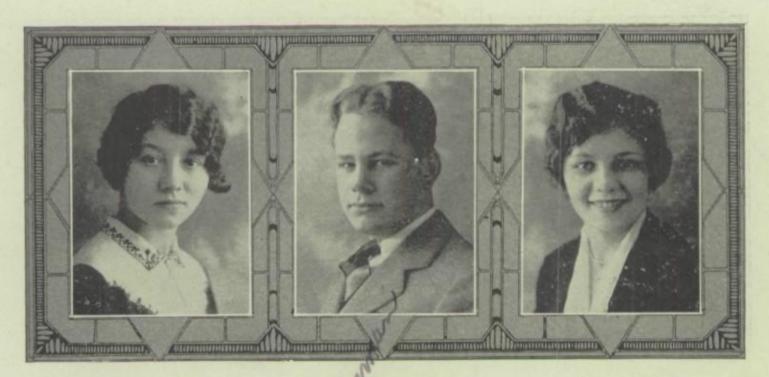
Though Abe was never flashy,
Nor his acts spectacular;
"'e was a ripping corker,"
In Cockney vernacular.

Boys' Literary Society, '25, '26
Tennis, '27

MARIE GREEN

Marie takes Home Economics;
As a cook she ranks quite high;
She also belongs to several clubs,
And is president of the Co-C-Hi.

Student Council, '27, '28
Co-C-Hi, '25, '26, '27, '28
President, '28
Art Appreciation Club, '24, '25
Chemistry Club, '27, '28
Golf, Swimming
Hockey, Baseball
Hiking
Girls' Athletic Association



MARIAN REUBEN

Comely Miss Marian
With brown eyes a-twinkle
A sprightly young damsel,
With hair all a-krinkle.

Red and Black Staff,
Art Appreciation Club, '27,

Red and Black Staff, '28
ppreciation Club, '27, '28
President, '28
Writers' Club, '27, '28
Secretary, '27
Co-C-Hi, '27, '28
Tennis, Baseball, Hiking
Hockey, Golf, Swimming
Girls' Athletic Association

EDWIN C. HEIDEMAN

Though Elwin "Heidie" will not burn
The proverbial midnight oil,
Upon obr good old football field
le work, and sweat, and
toil.

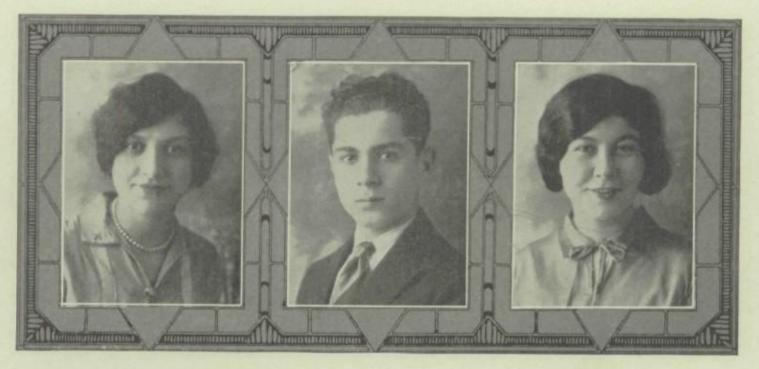
Student Council, '27, '28 Athletic Council, '27, '28 Pepper Box, '26, '27, '28 Central Hi-Y, '27, '28 President, '28 Basketball, '26, '27, '28

Captain, '28 Football, '26, '27 Baseball, '26

THELMA NYE

Thelma's such a pretty girl,
She makes the boys all sigh.
They just can't get their minds
off her,
Because she's always "Nye."
Writers' Club, '27

Writers Club, 27 Tennis, Hockey, Golf Swimming, Hiking, Baseball Girls' Athletic Association



SOPHIE SINAVITZ

Sophie is skilled in something. Quite different from the rest, For in the art of chirography. She might be termed the best. Girls' Literary Society, '27, '28 Treasurer, '28 Hiking Girls' Athletic Association

ALFRED THEA

And now comes Alfred Thea, A wily argubator. Why, he can convince the best of us We should not go to the theatre. Boys' Literary Society, "25, '26, '27, '28 Secretary, '28 Debating Team, '27, '28

Chemistry Club. '28

ETHEL MARCUS

Ethel is an accomplished miss, With fingers quick and nimble: She plays the piano, types, and draws, And no doubt wields a thimble. Girls' Literary Society, '28

Dulcimer, '28

Co-C-Hi, '27, '28

La Castilla, '26

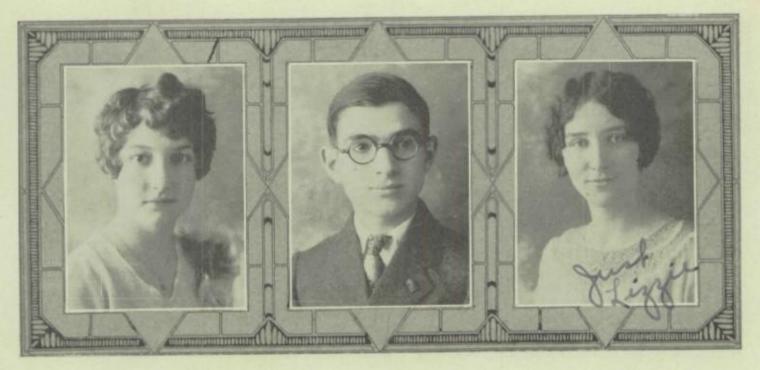
Swimming, Tennis, Hiking Baseball Girls' Athletic Association



ESTHER RAHMOELLER Eather likes high school, we are And you at graduation: There won't be room for any sears. Swimming Hilling Baseball Girls' Athletic Association

RUDOLF MOLINAR Believe me, when "Rudy" leaves High School, joing to be some hub-Il be rost without Botany y Club. '27, ootball, '26, y Club.

MYRTLE FOSTER The frosty air and frozen lakes, Do Myrtle so entice, That she gets out her trusty skates, And writes it on the ice. Girls' Athletic Association



BESSIE PIPE

Bessie Pipe with the golden hair, And velvety dark, brown eyes, Will be an enterprising miss, We knowingly surmise.

Student Council, '27, '28
Athenaeum, '27, '28
La Castilla, '26
Tennis, Swimming Hiking, Baseball Girls' Athletic Association

ISADORE KATZ

Oh, Isadore, Isadore, Isadore, Oh, Isadore, Isadore Katz, You know I have always wanted To see how you looked in spats.

Boys' Literary Society, '27

ELIZABETH COUPLIN
Here is a girl named Elizabeth,
But don't you dare call her
Lizzie,

because, dear people, if you do-You'll make the undertaker busy.

Chemistry Club, '27, '28 Tennis, Swimming Baseball Girls' Athletic Association



NAOMI E. SCHILD

Naomi Schild is a quiet girl, With modest speech and attire. She doesn't go in for flapperish whims Towards higher things she will

aspire. Swimming, Golf Hiking, Tennis Girls' Athletic Association

SAM SCHNEIDER

As marble champion of St. Louis, Sammy was a wizard. But now he wields a fountain pen And writes "hot" poems in a

blizzard. Red and Black Staff, *28
Joke Editor, *28
Chemistry Club, *27, *28
Glee Club, *26
Tennis, *27
Track, *26, *27, *28
Captain, *28

HELEN KAHMANN

Helen is a slender girl,

But not inclined to be small.

In fact, if you would measure her,

You'd find she's rather tall. Student Council, '27, '28 Art Appreciation Club, '27, '28 Fashion Show

Golf, Baseball, Hockey Girls' Athletic Association



FRIEDA GROSS

Frieda Gross is a maid, Of dark hair and eyes. She is not thin, she is not plump, She is just the right size.

> Co-C-Hi Hiking, Tennis Swimming Girls' Athletic Association

ALFRED BEINLICH

I've heard that Alfred Beinlich, Is interested in track. I hope he'll be a top-notch star, And win trophies by the pack.

Botany Club, '25, '26, '27, '28
President '28
Indian Archeology, '27, '28
Vice-President, '28
Chemistry Club, '28
Track, '25, '26, '27, '28

MARY ROSE BORTZ

"Oh, yes," said Mary, "I do like school

But there's nothing especially. In which I'm particularly interested.

I just like it generally." La Castilla, '26, '27, '28
President, '28
Vice-President, '27 Golf, Hiking Tennis. Baseball Girls' Athletic Association



MARIE DOMINI

Although Marie's just a little

In regard to weight and size, When it comes to the strength of her vocal chords-Prepare for a great surprise.

News Staff, '27, '28
Athenæum, '26, '27, '28
Art Appreciation Club, '26, '27
Co-C-Hi, '27, '28
Chemistry Club, '27, '28
Botany Club, '27, '28
Golf, Baseball, Hockey
Swimming, Hiking, Tennis
Girls' Athletic Association

EDMOND KING

Ed is a prince of good fellow, And his father is a King. He comes from the aristocracy! A rather royal thing.

Red and Black Staff, "28 Assistant Joke Editor, "28 Student Council, '28 Boys' Literary Society, '26 Football, '27

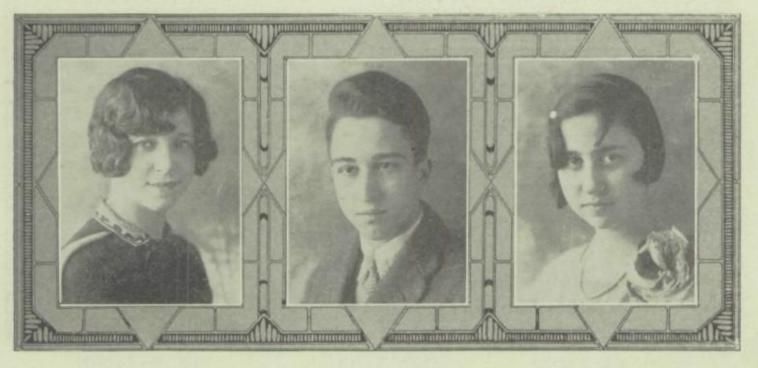
NETTIE JACOBSON

Nettie has learned when a Spanish

Is nominative or dative, And since she belongs to the La Castilla.

We guess she can speak like a native.

La Castilla, "26, "27, "28 News Representative, "27 Secretary, "28 Swimming, Hiking Girls' Athletic Association



SARAH BIERMAN

We've many maidens in our class, With natural wavy hair,
And Sarah is another lass,
With lots of waves to spare. Girls' Literary Society,

'26, '27, '28 La Castella, '27, '28 Girls' Athletic Association

JOSEPH CHARLES SIMPSON

Joseph Charles Simpson, A very worthy name,
And yet we only call him "Joe,"
Now, isn't that a shame?

Boys' Literary Society, '25, '26 Orchestra, '24, '25, '26, '27 Glee Club, '24, '25 Botany Club, '25, '26 Indian Archology Club, '27, '28

MARY BERGER

Mary takes stenography, In which she often gets "E's," No doubt she is an adept At pounding the little, round keys.

La Castilla, '27 Co-C-Hi, '27, '28 Athenaum, '28 Golf, Baseball Hiking Girls' Athletic Association



MILDRED ALLEN

Mildred Allen is friendly, Her geniality you will entice: For she is the kind of a girl, That makes high school so nice.

Girls' Athletic Association

CLIFFORD DENNER

I don't know what to do about Clifford, But I'll try another time, There are several nice things that

I could say, But none of 'em will rhyme.

IDELLE SHUHARDT Most of us girls would be joyous. We wouldn't have a care; If our own stubborn locks would

only be More like Idelle's wavy hair. Swimming, Baseball Golf, Hiking Girls' Athletic Association



VESTA E. KNOPP

Blonde Vesta is a fortunate girl,
To the greatest degree and extent:
For in the near future she's going
With her Dad to the Orient.

La Castilla, '27, '28
Girls' Athletic Association

FRED RUENPOHL

This Freddie also has light hair.
And eyes of clearest blue.
His initials are like the other
Fred's—

If they got themselves mixed,
what would they do?

Student Council, '27, '28
Chemistry Club, '27, '28
Treasurer, '28

FRIEDA BROWN

Frieda is a lucky girl,

'Cause let me tell your something:

Her dad is a photographer,
So she gets photos for nothing.

Girls' Literary Society,

'26, '27, '28

Vice-President, '28

French Club, '26, '27

Girls' Athletic Association



DOROTHY KORTUM

Our thoughts are that Dorothy likes Leap Year,
And this is how we support 'em—
According to her last name,
She is going to "Kortum."
Botany Club, '25, '26, '27, '28
Baseball, Hiking

Girls' Athletic Association

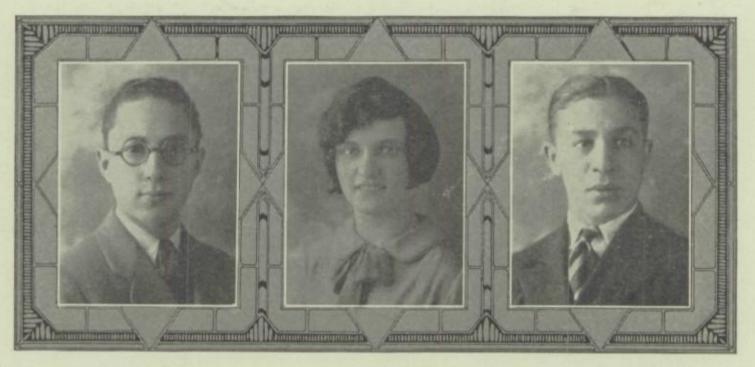
ABBOTT PEGRAM

Slender Abbott Pegram
Is an able drummer.
He livens up our orchestra
As mosquitoes do in summer.
Student Council, '26, '27, '28
Band, '24, '25, '26, '27
Orchestra, '25, '26, '27

BERNIECE MASCHMEIER

Berniece has a little sister,
Who is but a lowly new-jay;
May she be when she's a senior,
Like Berniece in every way.

La Castilla, '27, '28
Hiking, Swimming
Tennis, Golf
Girls' Athletic Association



ABE L. LAND

Though Abe was a member of the Boys' Lit., Which is known for its ora-

tions,
He is a little more interested,
In musical organizations.

Orchestra, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28

Secretary, '26 Librarian, '26 Treasurer, '27

Boys' Literary Society, '27 La Castilla, '27

YETTA POLINSKY

Yetta Pol-lin-sky is such a nice name,

You can roll it around on

your tongue: And Yetta herself is a very nice

Dark haired, blue eyes, and young.

Girls' Literary Society, '27, '28 Golf, Hockey, Tennis Hiking

Girls' Athletic Association

ELI TURKEN

Eli studies chemistry.

With assiduous appliance.

And that's because he likes it so, He's interested in science.

Student Council, '27, '28 Boys' Literary Society, '26 Baseball, 28



JULIUS FRIEDMAN

Since Julius belongs to the Glee Club,

He must have a pleasant voice:

Yet we've never heard him solo, For which we all rejoice.

Student Council, 27, 28 Boys' Literary Society, '27 Orchestra, '25, '26, '27

Secretary, '26

Librarian, '26 La Castilla, "26 Glee Club, '27, '28

DOROTHEY HAGERMANN

I wonder if Dorothy will ever. Go to the barber some day, And pointing to her long blonde locks

Cry "Cut them all away!" Girls' Athletic Association

JAKE LONDE

Jake Londe is a pleasant chap: As nice as he can be, And his taste is intellectual, For he's fond of history.

Glee Club, '28 Track, '24



CARL BERNABE

Carl will be a lunchwagon king.
And master of vast riches:
He's practiced in the school
lunchroom.
By selling us sandwiches.

Baseball, *27

GERTRUDE WIRTZ

If Gertrude Wirtz should ever wish.

She were a little taller,
Remind her that if she were large.

She'd then want to be smaller.

Art Appreciation
Club. "26, "27, "28
Co-C-Hi, "27, "28
Golf. Swimming
Hiking, Tennis
Baseball

Girls Athletic Association

WILLIAM HARBOUR

Though Bill is interested in sports,
And especially football.
He'll never be a star therein.
Because he is too small.
Orchestra, '24, '25, '26, '27
Chemistry Club, '27



MEYER GOLDER

There was a youth at Central High.
Whose name was Meyer Golder,
And as the days and months go by.
He gets a little older.

ETHEL RUBINSTEIN

Ethel was in the orchestra.

She pounded the ivory keys.
And always played the notes
just right.

*Cept once when she had to

News Staff, '28 Orchestra, '25, '26, '27 Hiking, Baseball, Golf Girls' Athletic Association

W. RONAL SMITH

Ronal took the Art course.

While up at Central High.

And we sincerely hope he'il be
A well known artist bye and
bye.



WILLIAM EMRICK
Bill Emrick is an artist.
And how he can cartoon!
He certainly knows his pencils.
He'll beat Bud Fischer soon!
Red and Black Staff, '27, '28

ELIZABETH RICHASON

Elizabeth is an enchantress.

With hair and eyes so dark;
Each night her worthy swains
gush forth.

"Proud beauty, to my passion, hark!"

Student Council, '26, '27 La Castilla Swimming, Tennis Hiking, Baseball Girls' Athletic Association HYMAN SCHNEIDER

Hyman said to binself ore the "I won't be ad. I know But when reduction open. He'll really be sorre to go.



WILLIAM FLETCHER

William's characteristics
Are quietness and reserve:
We hope that he will always get
Whatever he might deserve.

Student Council, *27

IDA NATHANSON

Ida has a mass of hair.
The color of light gold:
We hope that it will stay that
way.
Until she is quite old.
Girls' Literary Society. '26, '27
Classical Club. '26, '27
Girls' Athletic Association

EUGENE HERMANN

Though Eugene is a good old chap.

He must be quite errat c.
He says his favorite subject is
That bugboo mathematics.



RUBEN M. MITCHELL
Perhaps when Ruben leaves High
School,
He'll heave a heavy sigh:
Or maybe he'll be so very sad,
He'll even want to cry.

Football, *27 Baseball, *27, *28 MARGARET SCHEITLEN
Margaret came from Beaumont
To Central just last full:
But that doesn't make any disference.
Because she's liked by all

Girla Athletic Association

JOSEPH FELDMAN

Joe Feldman is a husky lad;
A merry chap is he;
Whene'er he laughs, his mouth
spreads wide.
As far as you can see.
Chemistry Club, '28



VERNON SANTENS
Vernon Santens says that he
Is fond of every sport,
But pitching ball is best of all,
According to his report.

Baseball, '26, '27, '28

MARGARET KNOTT
Says Margaret Knott to every
girl,
Whether freshman or P. G.:
"Darling, you are the prettiest
thing—
Won't you draw in my
G. G.?"

Art Appreciation Club.

26, '27, 28

Athenæum, '27, '28

Classical Club, '26, '27, '28

Writers Club, '26, '27, '28

Swimming, Tennis, Hockey

Golf, Hiking

Girls' Athletic Association

HARRY HUFF
Though Harry takes the General course,
He likes science best of all:
And he's interested in several sports,
Base- basket- and football.



HARRY EISEN

When Harry goes out into the world

He won't be put on a shelf:
Since he's had four years of accounting.

He'll make a good account of himself.

BERTHA COHN

Bertha Cohn cried: "Don't you dare Write anything funny about me. So there's no use of writing at all,
As far as I can see.

VERNON GUIBOR

Vernon is a plucky chap, Athletic it would seem; He was a worthy member Of Central's football team. Pepper Box, '27, '28 Track, '25 Baseball, '26, '27 Football, '27



CAST OF CLASS PLAY GIVEN MAY 18 AND 19, 1928

"ADAM AND EVA"

Ву

GUY BOLTON and GEORGE MIDDLETON

Characters

Characters	
James King, a rich man	Thomas Knox
Corinthia, his parlor maid	
Clinton de Witt, his son-in-law	
Julie de Witt, his daughter	Virginia Stone
Eva King, his daughter	
Aunt Abby Rocher, his sister-in-law	Ida Pearline
Dr. Jack Delamater, his neighbor	
Horace Pilgrim, his uncle	John Buckowitz
Adam Smith, his business manager	Edward Weigle
Lord Andrew Gordon, his would-be-son-in-law	Elmer Sunderman

SCENES

Act I-Mr. King's home, Long Island-Morning

Act II—The same. Ten days later—Evening

(The curtain will be closed one minute to denote the passing of an hour.)
Act III—The old King farm in New Jersey—Three months later.

THE NEW SENIORS

The New Seniors were organized in March with Miss Olmstead as their sponsor.

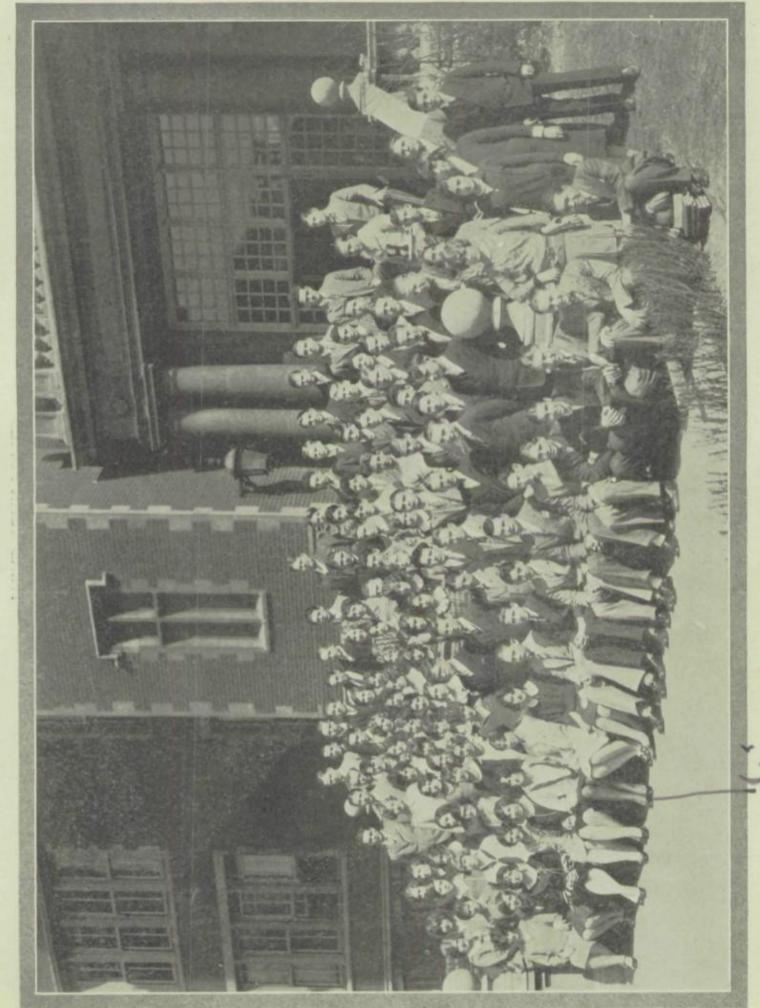
President Vice-President Secretary Treasurer

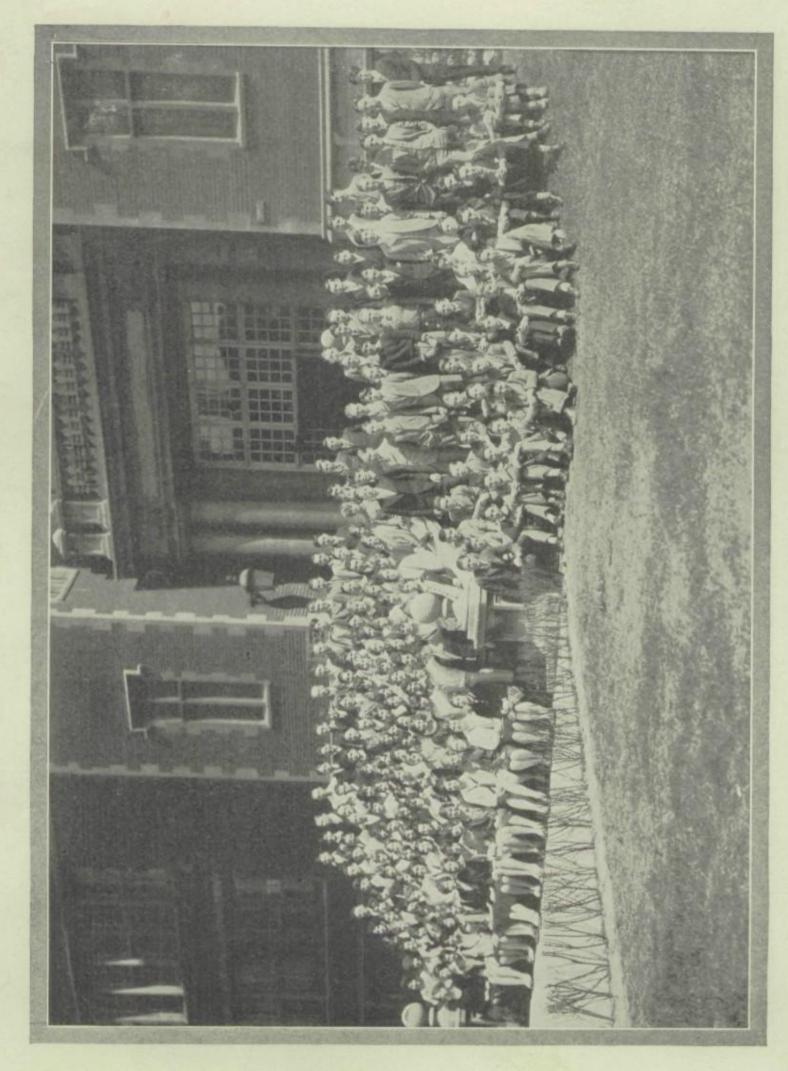
Sergeants-at-Arms

Charles Huff
Lila Mojonnier
Angeline Coombes
Fred Knauer
Burris Schumacher
Carl Roewe

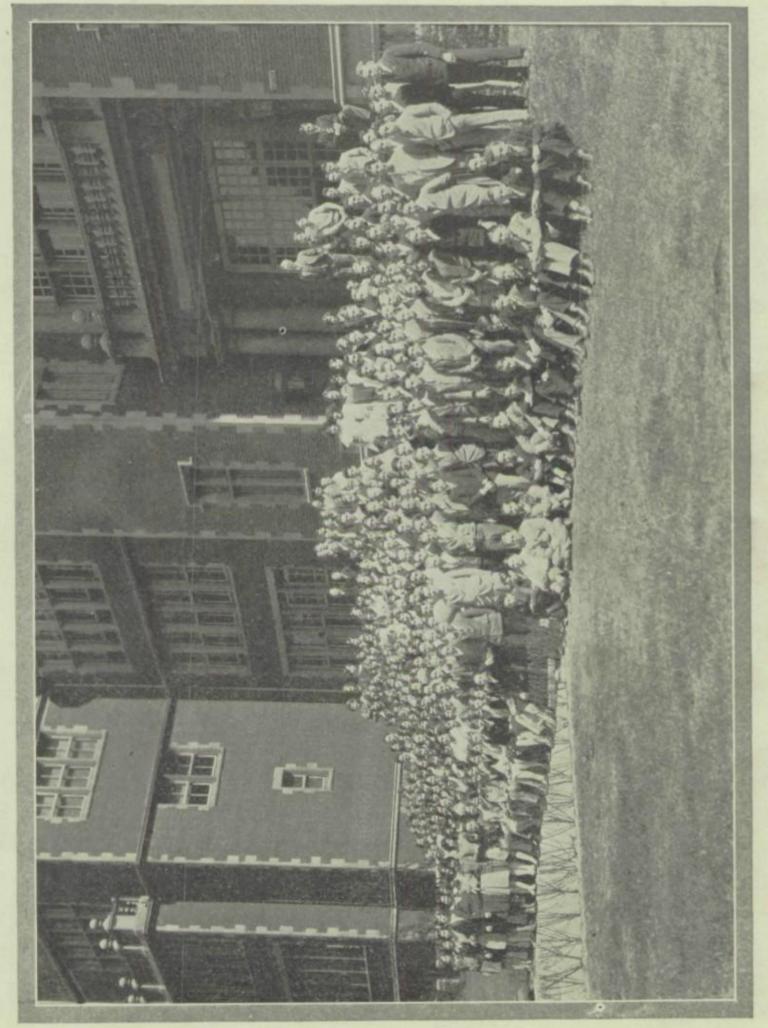
One Hundred and Eighty-four



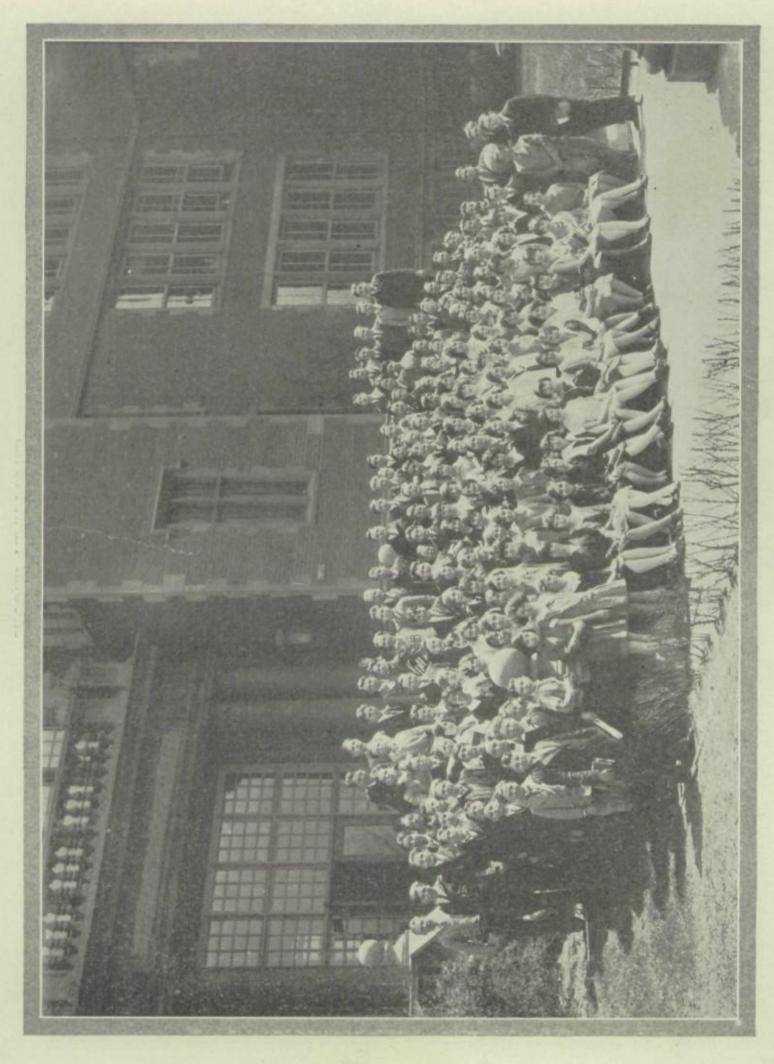




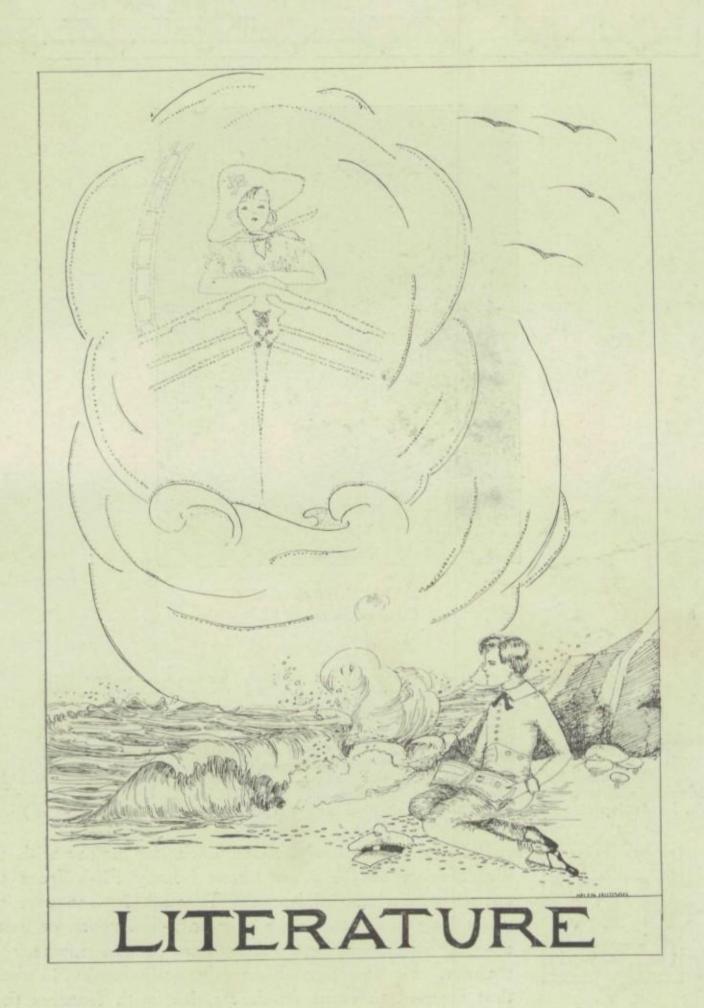
One Hundred and Eighty-six



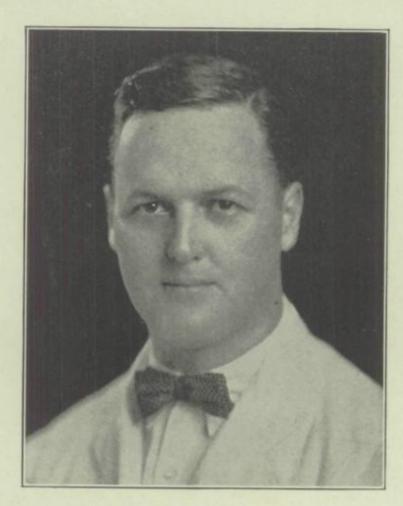
One Hundred and Eighty-seven



One Hundred and Eighty-eight







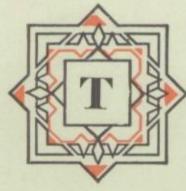
RALPH E. MOONEY Class of June, 1910

BETWEEN 6 O'CLOCK AND MIDNIGHT

By

RALPH E. MOONEY, Class of June, 1910

(Reprinted by permission from the Ladies' Home Journal of May, 1920. Mr. Mooney's new novel, "David Rudd," is a highly entertaining story of the days when St. Louis depended mostly on the Mississippi for transportation and communication.)



HERE was a street of houses, each one aglow with the illumination of the after-dinner hour. Fifth from the corner was a special house. Through it, one evening, moved a young gentleman of twenty-five years, or thereabouts, who was possessed of a certain mystery of manner. He bore himself gravely, yet cordially, in a way that seemed to court frankness, but with features that, contradictoriwise, were schooled to conceal a tremendous

inner fire.

This young gentleman was descending the forward, social or "front" stairway of the house. He bore an object in his right hand—an oblong box with gold seals upon the wrapping—and kept it concealed from chance observers

One Hundred and Ninety



by a deft twisting of his wrist, although there were no chance observers. Arrived in the front hall, he placed this object upon a small, ornament-littered table and fumbled about for a time, apparently in delightful admiration of a squatting Japanese doll with bobbing head—this, too, for the benefit of spectators who did not exist. Then he proceeded along a short, dimly lighted hall to the kitchen. While passing, he excavated his hat from a small closet tucked beneath the stairs.

In the kitchen, the young gentleman kissed an elderly lady he found there and turned away with a casual word for her: "See you later;" he nodded genially.

"Are you going out, Arkwright?" asked the elderly lady in careless disregard of the obvious.

The young man paused with a serious air. He was of average height, clad in a dark business suit, and his mood invested him with a practicalness which won a look of admiration from the elderly lady.

"Yes, I've got to go out tonight, mom," he averred as though disturbed by the fact, "but I'll be in early. Just a call this time."

Wherewith he disappeared. In the disordered dining room he encountered a much younger lady—two years his junior, in fact—who stopped the folding of a tablecloth to eye him curiously. "Going out?" she asked in apparent amazement.

Both of the female tenants of the fifth house, be it remarked, were accustomed to ask this question whenever they saw a male with his hat in his hand. It was tradition, habit, instinct, doubtless inherited from the Middle Ages when men went so fully armed and accoutered as to make it impossible to know whether they were going out or had just come in.

"Um huh!" answered the young man. "G'night, sis."

"Arkwright!" exclaimed the girl, surprised at the information. "Who with?"

"Not with. Just to. Just a call. Why?"

"Well, who?"

"Oh, Jane again," replied the eldest son of the fifth house in wearied tones.

"Oh!" The girl's tones were not so wearied.

Arkwright pursued his way.

"Brother!" called the girl suddenly.

"Yes?"

She came close to him. "Did you hear the way father went on about the League of Nations at dinner? Wasn't it perfectly disgraceful?"

"Oh, father's kind of old-fashioned and slow, you know," nodded Arkwright. "He isn't quick at seeing things."



"But he's so ridiculous! He got mad at President Wilson seven years ago over the tariff act, and he's never forgiven him."

"Well," apologized Arkwright, "you know that did cut down his business all right. It hit us pretty hard."

"But, my goodness! He's made lots since. Just the other day he was talking about getting a car."

"But you know how he is. He attributes all that to his own work—says he did it in spite of Wilson. An' besides, he's mad about the taxes now."

"Arkwright!" exclaimed his sister in pleading tones. "Do tell me something."

The young man shifted uneasily. "Well?"

"Are you engaged to Jane?"

Denials were prompt and emphatic.

"No! My goodness! For heaven's sake, what put that idea—how in the world could you think—gracious, no!"

"Well, you needn't bite my ear off just because-"

Arkwright interrupted with the pained air of a grown man explaining social usages to an untutored child. "Where's your breeding?" he asked loftily. "How would it look for a man to give out such information anyhow? That's for the girl to announce."

"But I'm your sister-and I wouldn't tell-"

"Well, if I was engaged, you wouldn't have a chance. So long."

Again did Arkwright get under way. He proceeded from the dining room into the hall and from there peered into the living room at the front of the house. The room was lit by a shaded reading lamp which stood on a center table. All below the table top was in darkness so that he was afforded a good view of an outspread newspaper which seemed to be curiously supported in midair by an easy chair. From behind it arose a periodical curl of smoke.

He cleared his throat and spoke, a trifle shamed. "Going out, dad," he called.

The newspaper dropped, disclosing an elderly man who was, most obviously, the mate and complement of the woman in the kitchen. His hair, like hers, was grayed and thinning. His countenance, like hers, told in graphic lines of vicissitudes met and ended, of emergencies dealt with, of a lifetime taken face to face without flinching. Forced to the duty of answering his son, the father hesitated for words.

"That so?" he managed finally.

"Yep," answered Arkwright.

"Um!" rejoined the father.



There was silence. The youth spoke, fidgeting. "Have a good day today?"

The father answered spasmodically, forcing his brain to recall distant facts. "Oh, ye—ah—yes! That is, nothing unusual."

"Well," said Arkwright, "good night."

"Well, good night."

Arkwright departed catching up the gold-sealed parcel from the hall table as he went. The newspaper arose crisply before the father's face. Anyone desiring to do so might have observed that both breathed a long sigh.

The door slammed after Arkwright, and a moment later the hidden fire behind the newspaper emitted new clouds of gently curling smoke.

It is a significant fact that almost simultaneously other doors slammed along the street and other houses, like the fifth house, sent forth rapidly moving young figures into the haze of the lamps. Other houses, besides the fifth, might now be observed to have one room dark amid the brilliant illumination of after-dinner hour.

The departure of Arkwright left four people in the building; his father and mother—addressed as Mr. and Mrs. Eames on wedding invitations and birth announcements—his sister Catherine, and another important personage to whom we have not been introduced as yet, Arkwright's brother Tom.

Tom was a rather sardonic society favorite and club man of nineteen. At a time coincident with Arkwright's leaving, Tom was aloft in his third-floor room, clad only in athletic underwear, scratching industriously at a ukulele, while he chanted the weird and barbaric melodies of another land. As he heard the door slam, however, he flung the instrument aside, grabbed a bath robe and made a hurried dash for the bathroom on the second floor.

Catherine, with an ear cocked for just such noises as accompanied this maneuver, made an indignant sortie from the dining room into the hall. "Tom?" she called.

"Yeah?" answered the young man in tones that were surprisingly fierce for he was of that downtrodden submerged tenth of us—youth—which receives and is in constant fear of persecution. "What's matter?"

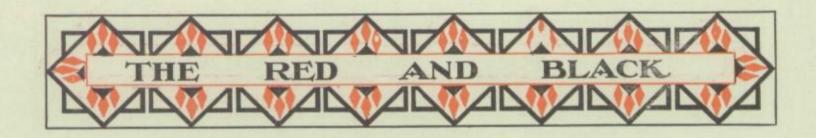
"Are you going in there?"

"Yes; what about it?" howled Tom, boiling with impatience at what seemed nothing other than petty supervision of his affairs.

"Tom, I want the bathroom this evening; I'm going out," Catherine wailed in plaintive dismay.

"Well," roared the enraged social light, "you'll get it. I'll only be a minute. Be through before you're ready."

"Please now, Tom," begged his sister doubtfully.



"All ri—." The door slammed, and the enraged voice of Thomas broke straightway into joyful song.

Catherine, shaking her pretty head, made her way into the kitchen. There she found Mrs. Eames stirring soap about in a dishpan of steaming water.

"Darn heater was out of order again," explained Mrs. Eames, "and I had to put the kettle on."

"Oh," nodded Catherine in tones of sympathy.

"I don't see why father don't get a new one," went on Mrs. Eames. "He is so slow about things."

"We ought really to have a new house—or an apartment," averred Catherine tentatively, as she took up a dish towel.

Mrs. Eames shook her head emphatically. "He wouldn't think of that," she deposed. "He's awfully proud of this place, and I don't think you could make him sell it. We built it, you know. It's ours."

Here the dinner dishes began to flow from the pan in a rapid, clattering stream, and Catherine was hard pressed to keep up with them.

Nevertheless, she found time for a few words. "I do think father is awful about the League of Nations, don't you, Mother?"

Mrs. Eames sniffed indignantly. "Oh, I don't know; if President Wilson is so fond of us all, why didn't he quit traveling all over Europe and get our boys home sooner? Look at how long he kept Arkwright in that dreadful dusty camp."

Catherine observed moody silence for a bit. "That reminds me, mother," she offered at last; "I think Arkwright is engaged to Jane Pelham."

Mrs. Eames' features flickered and then set in little twisted lines. "What makes you think that?" she asked a trifle harshly.

"Well, he just the same as told me, although he denied it."

Mrs. Eames nodded and sighed. "It's about time, I guess," she murmured, "for Arkwright to be thinking of such things. Goodness! it doesn't seem possible."

Her eyes, staring at the faucets above the kitchen sink, reviewed a long retrospect of Arkwrights—little Arkwrights as they squirmed in the cradle—big Arkwrights just out of khaki.

Catherine interrupted the passing of the oddly mixed procession. "Jane's an awful sweet girl," she affirmed. "Don't you think so?"

"I guess so," said Mrs. Eames. "I suppose so." There was finality in her voice which forbade further comment.

The dishes done and put away, mother and daughter moved out in single file by way of the hall and front stairs—the back stairs were rarely used, now that help was impossible of hire and abilities—to the second floor. There Mrs. Eames busied herself with a heap of freshly laundered clothes which



needed sorting into five smaller piles and subsequent putting away. Catherine, meanwhile, executed a skillful attack on the bathroom and succeeded in ousting the lingering Thomas.

She was detained momentarily in the hall. "Say, sis," nodded the youth, "what kind of car is father thinking of getting, do you know?"

"Oh, I don't know, Tom. He talks mostly about one of those little Popular touring cars."

Tom wilted in speechless indignation. "A—a Popular?" he gasped. "A Popular? Sis, it's a pile of junk!" His tones were tragic.

"Tell father, not me," answered his sister.

"But, sis, you've got to talk, too. A Popular is no car for us to be having. We ought to get a Roadmobile Eight, or at least a little six of some kind. A Popular! For us!"

"Oh, any kind would be nice enough, although I should like a big one, too."

"Any kind nice enough!" Tom paused for lack of words to voice his indignation, then concluded huskily and furiously: "I won't ride in it! I won't ride in it!" He moved away, but stopped, calling Catherine in sudden urgency. "Kate," he whispered, "where's mother? Downstairs yet?"

"No, she's in the front room fixing the laundry."

Receiving this information, Thomas' actions lost a great deal of their genteel suavity. He scuttled upstairs and very shortly afterward scuttled down again, fully clad this time.

Entering his mother's room, he kissed her in haste. "G'night," he greeted in hurried tones.

"Where are you going, Tom?" she demanded.

"Oh, just to the movies and bum around with the fellows, I guess."

"All right; be home early."

"Yes'm; but I ain't going right away."

With which he descended to the living room.

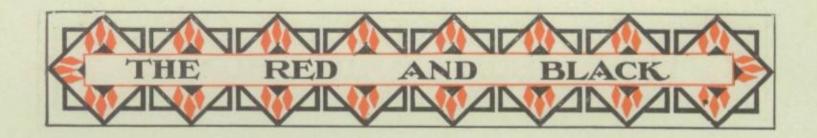
"Hello, dad," he greeted cordially.

"Hello," responded dad briefly.

"Mind if I play a record?"

"No; go ahead," mumbled dad with no small annoyance.

Tom selected a recently made and uproarious talking-machine record—intended solely for dancing and not for contemplative enjoyment of harmony—and set it going. He settled himself in a chair and drummed his fingers to its cadences with every appearance of easy pleasure. A casual observer, however—yes, a very casual one—might have noted that he fidgeted from time to time, and that the movements with which he stopped the machine and replaced the record were both noisy and hasty. Also that there were craft and cunning in his eyes.



Mr. Eames, being a sufficiently casual observer perhaps, noted all this and glared savagely under cover of his newspaper. He was impatient of Thomas, or, rather, he was annoyed by him. To be exact, Mr. Eames found Thomas a somewhat weird and incomprehensible creature, a sort of bandit who would resort to any low means to exact ransom and tribute and yet who could claim amnesty and love in spite of his depredations. The feeling was mutual. That is, both were somewhat annoyed when they found themselves together.

To return: When the talking-machine cabinet was closed Tom strolled uneasily about the room.

"Well, I guess I'll go out," he announced.

Mr. Eames grunted.

"Picture show," explained Tom in response to a hypothetical question. "Home early."

There was another grunt.

Thomas accepted it as an encouraging bit of badinage. "I'll tell you, dad," he announced most illogically, "I had to have a suit cleaned the other day and I'm broke and I've got this date with some fellows and, of course——"

Of course! Tom, pocketing a two-dollar bill, burst into effusive gratitude. "Thanks! Thanks! Dad, that's fine. Well, I'm late, I guess; I'm awful much obliged. Good night!" Again the door slammed.

When Mrs. Eames heard it she went to Tom's room and cleared up the wreckage caused by his departure. After the worst had been removed, she turned out the lights he had left burning—and another room in the fifth house went dark.

All along the street third-floor beacons had been extinguished now, and, from outside, numerous shrill whistles were answering Tom's call of the fraternity.

A few minutes later, as Mrs. Eames finished helping Catherine with her frock, the doorbell was heard to ring. When the girl descended the stairs she found Mr. Eames in the agony of being regaled with the presence of a blond-haired young man of her age, who was steadily and with considerable embarrassment courting destruction by offering a few scattered comments favorable to the League of Nations. Catherine relieved her father of this blight as soon as might be, and the house was left with only two inmates.

Mrs. Eames, powdering her face and straightening her hair, gathered up a pile of newly laundered socks and her darning materials and came downstairs, extinguishing the last light on the second floor.

All along the street something similar had happened. Each home had settled to evening quiet. In each remained only the faint glow cast by reading lamps on the lower front windows to indicate that anyone was within. And



off, under the street lamps, one might catch occasional glimpses of strolling couples.

Mrs. Eames entered the living room and deposited the damaged laundry near the seat known as "her" chair. Upon the table beside it she placed a novel and a magazine. Then, with a long-drawn sigh, she seated herself.

Eames looked up gratefully. "Going to sit up a while?" he asked.

"I guess so," she replied. "Got all this mending to do."

"Um!"

It was a little grunt that had hundreds of words and thousands of protestations in it. It told of comfort, content, well-being and joy in the presence of Mrs. Eames. That's what comes of people talking baby talk when newly married. They keep shortening words and expressions until a simple "Um!" tells things that would have been impossible to include in a three-hour conversation at the beginning.

Mrs. Eames smiled quite happily when she heard it and bent to her darning. After a bit she spoke. "Catherine thinks Arkwright is engaged to Jane Pelham," she announced.

Mr. Eames raised his eyebrows. "What do you think?" he asked.

"I-I don't know. It-it is about time for that, Jim."

"Yes, I guess it is. Know anything about the girl?"

"She seems awfully sweet—kind of senseless little thing, though. It would be just like him to throw himself away on a girl like that."

"Um!" This was a reflective, not an affirmative sentence.

"Nothing to do," said Eames after a bit, "till he says something. He—he's grown up now—especially since the war. He hasn't said anything, has he?"

"No."

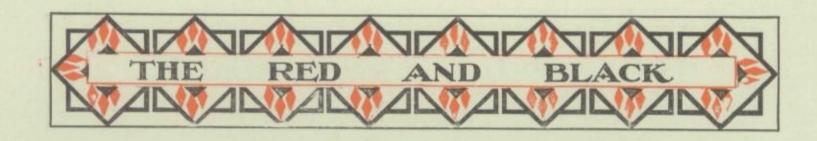
Silence fell that lasted until Mrs. Eames laid aside the novel. "Half past ten, father," she reminded.

Mr. Eames looked up guiltily. "Be right along," he declared.

At quarter to eleven o'clock he followed her. In the fifth house—as all along the street—the first-floor lights had subsided, except where a dim glow marked the position of the front entry. Second-floor fronts, on the contrary, were now brilliant, and subdued activities were in evidence behind the drawn window shades.

At eleven another light flashed up—as Catherine returned. Fifteen minutes later still another marked the presence of Arkwright. When Mr. Eames left the bath and paddled along the hall to his room he encountered Arkwright in the hall, waiting his turn. "Have a good time?" asked Mr. Eames interestedly.

"Yeah—so, so," replied Arkwright. "Say, father, have you heard of Jane Pelham?"



Mr. Eames caught his breath and turned about quickly. "No," he answered. "What about her?"

"Oh, nothing important—only it's astonishing news to the boys. I—I just heard she was engaged to ano—just engaged, that's all—to Charlie Rivers."

"Is that so?" breathed Mr. Eames. "Funny; I knew Old Man Rivers well."

Just what was queer about it he did not say, but paddled on down the hall toward the darkened second-floor front.

"Night!" the men called to each other.

Eames, entering the bedroom, spoke to the dark heap which occupied the right half of the large louble bed. "Asleep, mother?"

"No, I couldn't sleep. I'm worrying about Arkwright. I'll miss him so."

Eames chuckled. "No need to worry, mother—not for a while yet. He just told me she was engaged to Charlie Rivers. Said it was astonishing."

"Jane?"

"Yes."

"Engaged! Well!"

Quiet descended upon the household. The Eameses were in bed. Catherine was reading herself to sleep—and not going about it very sensibly, for she was following a rather exciting narrative. Arkwright, alone in his room, was standing, rumpling his hair and regarding his bed with haggard countenance. At last he extinguished his light and lay down, prepared for a sleepless night. The comfort of its soft mattress and crisp sheets lightened his heart tremendously, however. He turned over with a contented grunt.

"Oh, well!" he sighed. "Wish her luck."

Silence reigned until, at half after twelve, Tom came softly clicking at the front door with his latchkey. When he entered the hall he observed the time with the desperate expression of the worn roué and latched the door with a cynical smile. His ennui left him, however, with that. He made preparations to mount the stairs with exceeding stealth. Whether Thomas had spent the evening about some penny-spattered gaming table or had merely been "bumming," singing a plaintive tenor with a shambling quartet, does not matter. The point for us to remember is that now all five were back in the house and, further, that silent, dissolute third-floor lights were



now gleaming along the street of home, gleaming lone and solitary above the darkened edifices that supported them.

It was one o'clock, perhaps, before this phase ended and Thomas flashing off his solitary beacon, dove into a mistreated bed with the cheerful observation: "Oh, boy!"

The neighborhood was dark now—deserted—somnolent. The houses shrouded themselves in shadows and lay unobtrusively on their grass plots, warily cheerful, comfortably on guard over their tenants, like a file of bivouacking sphinxes.

At two o'clock Mr. Eames, brought to consciousness by a faint stir, looked about the half dark and saw a shadowy figure in white at the window. "What's matter? Can't sleep?" he demanded thickly.

"No; don't mind, dear. It's silly, but I just can't help getting madder every time I think of it. The idea of her throwing over Arkwright for a thing like that Charlie Rivers."

"Um!" was the answer, neither reflective nor affirmative, merely a sleepy, animal grunt.

Which completes the queer story of the two mysterious young men, the elderly reader and the two women; completes the story of the fifth house from the corner. It was home—just home. That's all.





TO THE NTH DEGREE

Ву

ABRAM BALCH (Awarded First Prize in Story Contest)



-R-RING-RING-RING!

George Farrell unhooked the receiver and assumed a look of polite unconcern.

"Hallo!" came a brisk voice over the wire. "That you, George?"

"Yep," returned George, instantly recognizing the voice as that of his colleague, Dr. Stanley. "That's me."

"Dash over at once to my place, will you, George?" exclaimed Dr. Stanley excitedly, "I have something extraordinary to show you!"

A few minutes later a large roadster drew up at the private residence of Ronald Stanley, M. D., and George Farrell alighted. Running nimbly up the steps, he rang the door-bell, which was answered by Dr. Stanley.

"Ah! my dear fellow," cried the latter, "come right into the 'lab' and I'll show you my latest discovery."

In the "lab," Dr. Stanley led Farrell to a glass case and produced from it a small box-like bit of apparatus.

"Do you see this?" inquired Dr. Stanley, holding up the object to the light. "This is the outcome of my two years of study of high frequency electromagnetic waves. In this small box lies the potential revolutionizer of science and industry. How I stumbled on the secret was a mere accident. The"—

"That's all very fine, and due credit will be given you," interrupted Farrell rudely, "but as yet I haven't the slightest idea as to what it's all about or what this thing of yours will do."

Dr. Stanley gave him a keen, searching look.

"You haven't been listening," he cried reproachfully. "I've been telling you all along. This machine, when properly adjusted, will make any solid matter grow to any size, to the nth degree, and still retain its original qualities and proportions."

Farrell eyed the doctor in frank astonishment, then a shrewd light came into his eyes.

"Look here," he said slowly and deliberately, "are you trying to"-

"No, I'm not!" cried Dr. Stanley impatiently. "If you don't believe me, come over here and I'll show you."

Two Hundred



Dr. Stanley beckoned him to the dissecting table and began to set up his apparatus.

"Before this demonstration is over," said Dr. Stanley, "you will have realized the immense importance of this little invention. Now here is a perfectly flawless diamond. Examine it to see if there is anything prepared about it."

Farrell took the proffered diamond and after "flashing" it several times declared it to be perfectly legitimate stone of the first water.

"I will place this diamond," said Dr. Stanley, "directly in the focus of the short waves—so. Now notice what happens when I press the button."

Farrell watched. The doctor bending over the small, black box which in turn was pointing towards the scintillating stone formed a remarkable picture.

Click! A faint blue light was playing around the diamond and a tiny crackling sound began. Suddenly the doctor pointed a shaking finger toward the diamond. Farrell needed no second invitation—he had seen enough. The diamond was slowly but unmistakably growing in size.

Farrell nervously watched the experiment.

"Is this on the level?" he asked very slowly.

"Nothing could be more above-board or conclusive," replied Dr. Stanley. "Perhaps you begin to realize the importance of my apparatus. It is time to cut in on our experiment. Here is the largest diamond in existence, and the first of such a nature to be produced by man. I will name it the "Stanley Stone."

Farrell took the exaggerated diamond in hand and weighed it. It was truly a marvelous affair. The slightest turn or twist transformed the huge diamond into a fiery fountain of rainbow-colored light.

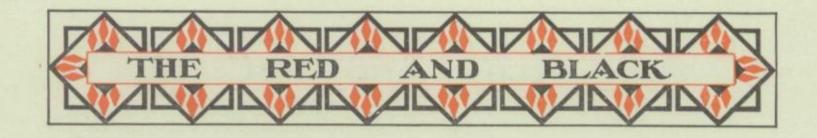
"Bigger and better products will soon follow," said Dr. Stanley, "and in the meantime try to keep this a secret, since if the knowledge were spread that a certain Dr. Stanley had in his keeping a diamond five inches in diameter, the said Dr. Stanley would soon be deprived of his most valued possession by the less honest class of citizens."

"My mouth is locked," smiled Farrell. Then suddenly an almost insane gleam entered his eye.

"Look here," he cried, "I am convinced of the worth of your machine. Why not make the experiment more elaborate by substituting a man in the place of the diamond?"

Dr. Stanley stared at him in satisfaction.

"George, this is uncanny. I was just about to make the same suggestion myself. But first, I must rebuild the machine so that it can be adapted to



human use. When I have accomplished that, I will again take up the matter with you."

Three months later, George Farrell was being whirled in a taxicab toward Dr. Stanley's home. His mind kept reverting to an incident which had occurred three months ago. Dr. Stanley had first demonstrated to him his new electrical invention. How long ago and unreal it all seemed, now that he thought of it.

He had almost forgotten the matter when a hasty phone-call from Dr. Stanley informed him that everything was ready for the great experiment. That was all; just a request that he be at Dr. Stanley's at seven and that he make it sharp.

Dr. Stanley greeted his friend warmly.

"Now that you are here," he smiled, "I can hardly wait any longer. Come on!"

"You see," he said when they were in the "lab," "the box is only slightly larger and I have provided straps that can be fastened around the chest. The generator tip is made to come in direct contact with the skin. The best location for the experiment is in the back yard where only the sky is our limit. Now, the question is, which one of us will it be?"

The matter was soon settled. Farrell, being younger and more athletic, could more ably withstand the shock which might accompany the transformation.

"Let us begin at once," said Dr. Stanley, "Soon you will be towering above me as the mountain over the valley and I will appear to you as a puny and very insignificant example of mere man. I'll not carry it on too far, but stop at a reasonable height and we will test your subsequent potentialities."

The two men shook hands, the last handshake that one of them was ever to give, for by conceiving of this experiment, Dr. Stanley had unwittingly unleashed his own doom.

All the adjustments had been made and Farrell unceremoniously pressed the button.

Click! The faint crackling sound began. Dr. Stanley stepped back expectantly. A very faint blue light had enveloped Farrell's head and was slowly spreading around his body.

Everything had become still and the seconds seemed to drag on very slowly . . . one minute two three four.

Farrell held his breath. What would be his sensations? Was he actually growing now or was it merely an illusion? But no—nothing happened. Fifteen minutes passed broken only by the dry crackling of the machine on his breast. Farrell certainly had not expanded in any way but continued to retain his own size, and in fact, feel even smaller than before.



"Something has gone wrong!" exclaimed Dr. Stanley, examining the apparatus fastened on Farrell's chest. "Everything seems to be alright, and yet" Dr. Stanley turned a puzzled face to Farrell. "What do you make of it?" Failure? I can hardly believe so. Let us wait a trifle longer."

Fifteen minutes more passed but no result. Dr. Stanley removed the apparatus and turned to Farrell.

"The electrical discharges were being emanated in the correct manner and still we haven't gotten the result we expected. H'm. Let's go up and talk about it over the tea cup."

"George," said Dr. Stanley later, "I think you had better come tomorrow and we will repeat our experiment with what, let us hope, will be more promising results."

Bidding the doctor "adieu," Farrell left promising to return the next day. He struck off at a brisk pace towards the omnibus' stopping point since there was no taxicab within sight. A strange drowsiness had overtaken him and by the time he had reached the corner his eyes almost refused to stay open.

"No doubt an after effect of the treatment of the growing apparatus," he thought.

He was becoming quite drowsy and was fighting desperately to ward off the sleep which was gradually forcing itself upon him. Finally he yielded and peacefully retired into shadowland.

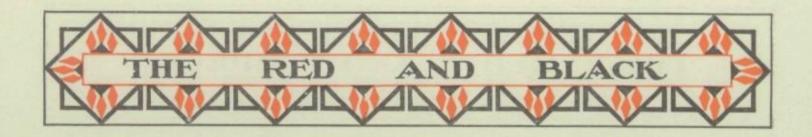
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A loud rousing noise as of waterfalls was in his ears. Tumultuous cries and a sound as of loud shouting pushed their way through his befogged brain. He slowly opened his eyes and the persevering noise became louder.

A strange unnatural feeling was on him and as his mind emerged from its coma the notion definitely entered it that something was wrong. He opened his eyes fully and gazed about him. A grotesque scene greeted him. Stretched below him and as far away as his eye could reach was an immense plain covered with small miniature edifices. On the tiny streets were countless dark specks clustered together in great numbers or some scurrying to and from under his astonished gaze. It was a tremendously compressed waxwork panorama of a huge city.

Farrell dashed his hand to his head. What had happened? He had great difficulty in breathing and a terrible pain was racking his head. He suddenly stooped and intently examined the scene below him. Instantly he saw that these were microscopic human beings, who scattered with a great shriek as his body came nearer to them.

Something crushed beneath his foot and he looked down to see tiny bodies lying in a squashed mass below him. Panic seized him and he suddenly began



to stumble wildly to and fro, seeking to extricate himself from the terrible situation which he was in; in his unreasoning craze forgetting his new-born power of destruction.

That day wild stories reached neighboring towns of a terrible monster that had appeared in the city and had already killed over a hundred and who was still bringing anguish to the inhabitants. A prominent paper, noted for its authenticity of statements, gave this account of the affair:

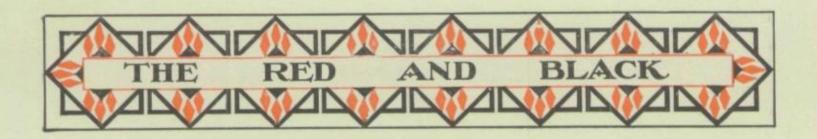
"On January 18, a terrible monster appeared in the city and wrought the greatest havoc known in our history. The monster, who resembled a human being when viewed from a distance, was fully 3,000 feet high and proportionally broad. He could be seen from all over the city, when he suddenly appeared out of nowhere.

"The inhabitants were almost startled out of their wits when the sky was suddenly darkened by the tremendous giant whose features could be discerned from the ground. He then seemed to become confused, for he stumbled and rushed away, crushing many buildings and people in his mad flight. He then disappeared outside of the city and has never been seen since. Whence this monstrosity came from, and how he came into existence is a mystery and one that may remain unsolved a long time.

Among the people killed was the prominent Dr. Ronald Stanley, who has been one of our leading citizens since he came here."

Thus the mystery stood. But the effects of the high-frequency electromagnetic waves on Farrell soon wore off, and after he was lost from sight, he speedily shrank to his former size. Farrell has very wisely kept still about the matter and removed himself to another city.

In the Smithsonian Institute stands on exhibition an enormous diamond, fully five inches in diameter and declared the most valuable in the world. It was discovered in the debris that remained of the home of Dr. Stanley. Its identity is not known; for there is only one person in the world who knows that this diamond is the relic of the greatest discovery of all time which, because of the daring of its inventor, was to be forever lost to the civilized world.



THE APPRENTICE

By

DORA MISSLER

(Awarded Second Prize in Story Contest)



HEN I was about twelve years old, I was living with my father and mother in a little cottage on the Duna River in Russia. My father was a fisherman, and while he lived, our family consisting of my parents and me got along fairly well. Our cottage was situated in the midst of a forest completely isolated from the rest of our people. The nearest community was the village of S - - - -, three miles away.

It was the custom among the people of the village to apprentice their boys to either the village blacksmith, the cobbler, or the harness maker; for, in these times, there was no way of learning a trade except by apprenticeship. It was just before the death of my father that I was apprenticed to the village blacksmith for a term of four years. In the terms of the agreement between the blacksmith and my father I was to live with my master for those four years without pay other than bed and meals.

It was about four months afterwards that the great calamity occurred. My father and several other men of the village had gone on a trip up the river to sell goods that were being transported on my father's boat, at the city of D - - - - . The men had been gone hardly two days when a terrible storm arose. My father's ship was only a small sailing vessel, of the kind used by all fishermen of the village. It was knocked about on the angry waters and carried out into the Baltic Sea. There it was beyond all control. Carried by the mad, frowning, waters of the Baltic, farther and farther into the sea, it at last struck an iceberg and sank. My father and all men on board were drowned.

That winter was the hardest, the meanest, the coldest winter my mother and I had ever experienced. Although she was left all alone in her little cottage, my mother could not be persuaded to move into the village. I could not go to her because I was apprenticed; neither could I send her money, for I was not earning any. She hardly managed to support herself throughout that year on my father's meager savings.

It was not long, however, before the effect of the shock, caused by my father's death and the privation she was enduring through lack of money, began to show. She became ill. This I did not know until I chanced one day to hear about it in the blacksmith shop. It worried me; and, yet, all the



coaxing I could do in my letters to make my mother get a doctor was of no avail. The chance reports I heard in the blacksmith shop told me enough to convince me that she was getting decidedly worse.

I decided then that someone was needed to watch and attend her; and, if she would not take a doctor, I determined to do this myself. But there was one drawback: I was apprenticed. Would my master let me go? I decided to ask him that night at supper.

When our supper was almost at an end that night, I put my question forth, but, I must say, with some misgiving—that my master was a hard man. After I had asked my question I waited for an answer, but none came. I knew my master was looking at me closely, so at first I had lowered my head to avoid meeting his glance; but I felt like a coward at that, and immediately I threw my head up and met his eyes. They were sharp, keen, stern eyes that I met, and there was a sneer on the face which held them. I now knew what my answer was to be, and I began to beg for a leave of absence—all for nothing. He would not consent.

That night when all were asleep I stole out of the house into the cold and dark to make my way to my mother. It was not hard for me to do this. As nothing of great interest happened, I shall not relate in detail how I got out of the house. Although I knew that if I were caught while on this escapade it meant a public whipping from both the magistrate and my master, I cared not. I wanted to see my mother—help her if I could.

It was snowing when I began to walk, but it was not so terribly cold. The snow was knee deep when I reached the river. Then I stopped—I was afraid to cross. Was the river frozen over completely? I did not know. For a moment I wavered; and then, taking up courage, I stepped firmly upon the river. It was frozen where I stood. I walked over. Really it could hardly be called walking, for my feet were tremendously cold, and each step shot a pain through my whole body. Eventually, I got over safely. Only once had the ice cracked while I was crossing, and that danger I had side-stepped immediately.

As the dull sun of winter was just peeping out of the east, I knocked on the door at my own home from which I had departed a year before. When I received no answer I tried the door. It was unlocked! Upon discovering this fact I was surprised. Never, as far back as I sould remember had that door been left open at night. So, for a moment I was at wit's end as to what to do. If I entered, what would I find? Would my mother be there? If she wasn't, would that account for the open door? Where would she be if she wasn't in the house? A hundred questions I asked myself as I opened the door and crossed the threshold all tired out.



All was dark inside, even darker than the night had been. I could see at a glance that there was no fire in the oven. On the table in the center of the room, I found the lamp which I lit in order to see better about the room.

Although a year had passed nothing had been changed. On the shelf, on the wall next to the oven, was my shuttle. Ah! what pleasant memories it recalled. I could see myself again weaving the different sizes of fishing nets for my father with that very same shuttle. Underneath the shelf was the same water pitcher and basin I had used. Alongside the wall on the other side of the oven was my bed. In the wall close by was one of the two windows which our cottage contained. In the center of the room around the table stood four chairs. Another chair stood by the oven—the chair which had been my father's. At the wall opposite the oven was a dresser, the one which had held my clothes. Next to the dresser, I knew, stood another bed—my mother's.

Somehow after looking again at the familiar surroundings a feeling over-whelmed me. I wished to shout from the heart out—from the heart which seemed to be swelling within me, yet, because of that very feeling, I was afraid to look at the bed next to the dresser to see if the one I loved best was there. I did look, however, but in the dim light it was hard to see. I could discern a figure lying on the bed. I went close and as I bent over the bed I thought I heard some mumbling, an attempt to speak from the one lying on the bed. I listened more closely, and this is what I heard—what I could make out," "Olaso, Olaso, my boy—."

Olaso is my name. Was she calling me? Should I answer? I thought I would try.

"Yes, mother, dear, here I am," I cried.

It seemed as though she had received a shock. Then-

"Oh, Lord! Have mercy, do not deceive me now. Let me see my own boy—only once, only a moment. Let me—let me speak to him—"

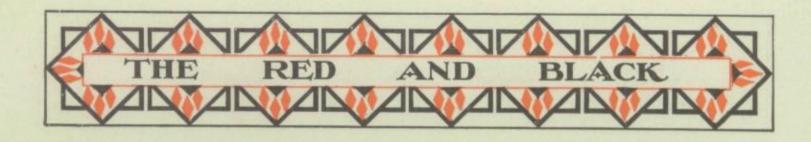
I bent lower, crying softly, and I kissed her cold forehead.

"Surely, now, mamma, I am here," I said again, "see, here, feel my hand! See—it is your own Olaso." When I gave her my hand, my heart almost stopped as she took hold of it, so cold was her hand.

"It is my boy!" she cried exultingly, "my own boy!" Then she stopped short as though short of breath and looked me in the face. By this time I was crying hard. After all, the reports I had heard were true—.

"Be a good boy, Olaso," she said, "I am going to your father."

She lay back softly and closed her eyes. At this I was horribly frightened. Was she dead—or was she just sleeping? While her eyes were open I was not afraid; but now they were closed. A terrible fear came over me. I arose, looked this way and that—what was I now to do? Should I run for a doctor?



What should I do? I was at a loss; I did not know. I ran towards the door, then back to my mother's bed, then again to the door and back. I was terrified. Upon reaching the door again, I swung it open and ran out into a newly broken day. All my feelings must have left me, for I felt not the bitter cold nor the frost which had occurred while I had been in the house. The snow was almost ice, so frozen had the crust become. Yet I ran on. At intervals I fell—fell into snow where it was still soft, but always I lifted myself up, almost fainting. After I had run a mile and a half over the river and into the woods beyond, I did not care then where I was or how I was running. All I knew was that I was going, going to the village—to the doctor.

I had run three miles in the snow and was at the edge of the village, when I stumbled and fell. I was too exhausted to lift myself up, and a numbness had come over my feet. One thought passed through my mind, "my mother was dying." Then all was a blank.

Upon regaining consciousness, I began crying out, "My mother!—Doctor! My Mother—She's dying!"

"Ah;" I heard the voice of "someone" say, "did I not tell you that was the cause? His mother—did I not say when we found him, and then the woman?"

At that a thought arose in my mind—"Are you the doctor?" I cried. A nod from "someone." "Did you see my mother? Is she all right? I—"

The doctor had lowered his head and started rubbing my feet furiously. Try all I would, I could not make him look me in the face; so I knew, though he did not tell me, that my mother was dead. I turned my head aside and cried to myself.

"Go on, my boy; cry." said the doctor to me, "go on; it will do you good."

Need I tell my feelings of that day or the next, or the next after that? I am sure my reader understands.

The months passed and I am now living with the doctor—my benefactor. He has given my mother a fine burial. He has already bought my apprenticeship from the blacksmith and helped me to sell my old home and most of the furniture. The shuttle I am keeping.

Dr. Roden has taken a great liking for me, and is doing many things for me. Someday I will repay him.

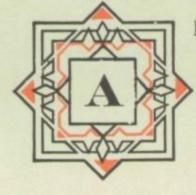
Perhaps I should inform my reader that my left foot never fully recovered, for it was frozen too badly. I am not sorry; sometimes I am glad of that, because it is a reminder that I had not forsaken my mother.



GUARDAN SIEMPRE DIOS Y MADRE

By

MARY VINCENT
(Awarded Third Prize in Story Contest)



MERICA, the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Don Jose de Biano looked from his garret window down on the street below; noise,—squalor,—filth, as far as he could see. Here a little street urchin was crying, here a fat Jewess was spanking her helpless babe, here were the ever running elevated trains with their noise and confusion. Yes, this was New York, but not the New York Don Jose had pictured.

He longed once more for his own dear country, Spain. He longed to see the rancho, the tiny tinkling brook, the green meadows, the beautiful flowers. He longed to feel the sweet cool air fan his face and blow through his hair; but most of all he longed for his mother. But—alas! she was gone forever, leaving her son alone in the world. He remembered her last words, "Guardan siempre Dois y madre,"—God and mother are watching always. He wondered now if there was a God.

After his mother's death he had been forced to leave Spain with hardly any funds, and search for his living in America, with only his violin for a meal ticket and a friend. He had not cared, however, and had started on his adventure with the eternal spirit of youth. He was twenty-three when he left Spain, and he was almost twenty-five now. For almost two years in America he had lived in one small room in Mrs. O'Malley's boarding house, barely getting enough to pay for his room, let alone food. Food, yes, that was what he wanted now. He had not eaten for almost forty-eight hours, and he was determined to find food. He donned his threadbare coat and old worn hat and walked over to where his violin was lying. His dear violin, his only friend in all that time—but he did not care; for, when he played, he could once more imagine his dear Spain. He tucked it carefully under his arm, turned out the gas, and left the room. He proceeded down the dark and narrow stairs and was almost out of the door, when he heard a sharp, rasping voice:—

"Is that ye, Mr. Biano?"

"Yes, Mrs. O'Malley, it is I," he replied.

"Well, I only stopped to tell ye that y'er rent's due, and if ye don't pey up today, I'll kick ye out head first. I'll have ye know I'm a respectable lady, and me house'll lose its reputation unless all the gentlemen in it pays up on time. Now either you give me y'er two dollars, or out you go and that squeaking music of yourn with you."



A look of pain shot across Don Jose's face, but he replied as cheerfully as he could:—

"All right, you shall have your two dollars when I return."

He opened the door and stepped into the street. It was getting dark, and he must have two dollars when he gets back. Well, he would have it, if it could be had, and he stepped forth with a firm step.

Block after block passed by under his slowly diminishing steps. He had walked from First street to Seventy-fourth, and still his pockets remained empty. He looked overhead—the moon and the stars were shining, and they seemed so friendly and near. He repeated his little prayer, "Guardan siempre Dois y madre." He was interrupted from his revery by the loud squeaking of a trombone and the flat voice of a man trying to sing "Rock of Ages." He looked around and saw a small body of men and women, about seven in number from the Salvation Army, playing and singing on one of their night tours. He walked over. Perhaps here was a chance. After the man had finished his solo, Don Jose walked up to him and hesitated:—

"Pardon, Senor, but are you in need of a violinist? I am rather accomplished at that instrument and I should be willing to help if I might get food and a little money in return."

This speech cut Don Jose like a knife. A Biano, one of the descendants of the one time most powerful family in Spain, asking for alms. He grew red from shame and humiliation, but he stood silently awaiting his answer.

The leader of the band, a man who appeared to be about sixty, with white hair and a round, red, jovial face, turned around. He looked at Don Jose for a few minutes, then smiled,

"Well, my boy, I guess we can use you. Here is my ribbon. Put it around you crosswise so that we may know you are one of us."

Don Jose hesitatingly took the emblem, a ribbon which was blue with the words, "Salvation Army," printed on it in big red letters. He fastened it on him, and took his violin from its case. He tuned it, and proceeded to join the band in its wanderings.

An hour passed and he was still playing. Everywhere he went people stopped, entranced by his music. One by one the other instruments dropped out, and he was left alone to play.

Coin after coin came into the tamborine of the bandmaster. They had received more money than ever before. At last the band stopped to rest, but Don Jose kept on playing.

A large limousine drove up on the opposite side of the street, and a very elegantly dressed man stepped out escorting a fair slip of a girl. They proceeded up the steps of the building, when suddenly the girl stopped short, and began to listen.



"Daddy," her voice was electrical with excitement. "Listen to that violin, what soul in its music!"

Her father also stopped and listened. His face lit up with astonishment, and he cried out,—

"Lila, as I live, that is our man! Come, we must catch him before he gets away!"

The man and the girl hurried down the steps and across the street. Don Jose had stopped playing, and was standing spellbound looking at the girl. Never had he seen such heavenly beauty! Her hair was like spun gold, and in the light from the street lamp it glistened like many diamonds. Her eyes were as blue as the sky of his sunny Spain, and her lips were as red as the poinsettias near the porch of his old rancho. Her skin was very white and fine, and her nose, though small, was exquisitely formed.

He stared and stared until the situation grew embarrassing. At last he found his senses, and muttered in a most humiliated way,—

"Senorita, I ask your pardon a thousand times. I was entranced by your beauty for a moment, and I quite forgot myself."

He looked up,—the girl and the man were advancing. The man held out his hand and fairly yelled,—

"My boy, you are a genius! Where did you learn to play like that? What are you doing here? Why aren't you playing at some concert?"

Don Jose's knees almost gave out from under him. He looked first surprised, then scared.

"Oh, Senor!" he cried, "I meant no harm. I did not know I was not allowed to play on the streets. I assure you it was all a mistake. I will go now if you will excuse me."

"Excuse you?" hastily inquired the stranger. "Good heavens, you are the person we have been looking for for the last twenty-four hours. Now this is how it happened; I—" He paused. "But I see you are cold. Come, we will go over to my car."

He took Don Jose's hand, and together the three crossed the street and entered the car. Don Jose was in a dream. Where was he going? What had he done? Why was he being taken away? He wondered.

Once in the car Don Jose began to get warm. The three sat in silence for a few moments, until finally the father began,—

"I suppose you think we are crazy from the way we have acted; but being in the position we are in, and hearing you play quite upsets us. I will begin at the beginning,—



"My name is Hohn Bramson, and this is my daughter, Lila. I am the manager of Carnegie Hall, and I am in a terrible fix. Tomorrow night the great violinist, Ludwig Draga, was to give a recital. The hall is sold out and now Draga is in bed with a serious attack of scarlet fever, and is unable to play. We cannot tell the public of his inability, and we could not find a suitable artist to take his place. We were almost frantic, and were on our way to see if we could put on one of his minor contemporaries. And then we heard you, and the result is—will you take Draga's place, and play at Carnegie Hall tomorrow night?"

Don Jose's jaw dropped and he turned deathly pale. Had he heard right? Did this man want him to take the place of Ludwig Draga, the world's greatest violinist? Did he want him to play at Carnegie Hall, the greatest and highest place an artist could play at? He closed his eyes. No, it was all a dream. He opened them, and saw the girl's face. Her eyes were shining with excitement and joy. He reached out to touch her, and his fingers came in contact with her hair. He gave a low moan, and slumped down in his seat. He had fainted from excitement, and exposure for so long to the night air, and want of food.

In the next twenty-four hours the world seemed fairly to fly. He was taken to Bramson's house, and there he slept until morning. He was given suitable clothing, and was taken to Carnegie Hall for a short rehearsal. His one outstanding solo was to be the "Evening Star" from "Tannheuser," his favorite piece.

At last night came, and the great hall began to fill with people. Men in evening dress, and women in silks, satins, and diamonds. Don Jose's head began to swim. He was to play before the elite of New York's four million. A silent fear clutched at his heart. Was he good enough? Yes! he must be, or Bramson would not have picked him from so many others. His fears began to be quieted at last, and his one thought was that his chance had come, and he was determined to make good.

At last the crucial moment came. He stood on the stage. His violin raised, ready to play. The stage was silent, and then slowly the curtain was raised, and he found himself face to face with the greatest critic in the world,—the public. In front of him was a veritable sea of faces, surging and rolling. A sea which was to decide whether he would rise to the top of a blue wave—Success, or sink to the bottom—Failure.

He closed his eyes and said his little prayer, "Guardan siempre Dios y madre." He raised his bow and as the first sweet, low note issued, he suddenly forgot the stage, the bright lights, the audience; he saw only Spain, his Spain. He was not playing to the people in front. He was playing to his



old rancho, the sunny skies, the birds, the flowers, and the tinkling brook. He was not merely playing notes, he was telling of all the pent up emotions he held in his heart. He was playing with his soul!

When the last note died down, he came to, and looked out across the footlights. Silence!—as deep as the ocean. Oh, God! had he failed? He looked, and suddenly like a thunderclap from heaven came applause,—and such applause! The hall fairly shook with the noise. Men were yelling, "Bravo! Encore!" everywhere. Yes, he had been a success.

Don Jose took fifteen curtain calls and each time he was received heartier than before. At last when he went to his dressing room he found Bramson waiting for him. The man was so overcome he could hardly speak, and just squeezed his hand very hard, and turned, and left.

Don Jose was left alone. He sat down almost in a daze and was awakened by a light tap on the door. He turned and there stood Lila, her face flushed with excitement, and looking more beautiful than ever. There were tears of happiness in her eyes, and with a short sob, she ran to him and put her hands in his.

He looked into her eyes. Yes, there was a God. He had found money, success; but best of all, he had found love.





A SNEEZING SUCCESS

By JANE WOTKE



ORTY years ago, Tom, forty years ago. But I remember it all—clearly"

"Ho! I imagine you do," smiled the speaker and then chuckled so energetically that every curve of his corpulent person vibrated like jolly jello.

"Tchk! That was a merry enough prank! We Bradfords were a group of sharp young blades. The chaps in that literary club were of the best metal in school," he

asserted earnestly.

Upon the vocalization of the words, literary club, a youth who had been sitting at a neighboring table turned his head alertly towards the two elderly gentlemen. He hesitated a moment but perceiving their good natured and kindly expressions and the merry twinkle in their fine eyes, he rose and approached them.

"Pardon me," the young man began, courteously. "I heard you mention something about a literary club. I am a member of the Red and Black staff and I thought I might get some valuable material from you alumni this evening for our jubilee issue. I hope I have not been mistaken in thinking you might give me some interesting material and that I am not intruding upon your society."

"Not at all, not at all!" exclaimed the affable Howard Montegan. "We were recalling our schoolboy days and the club which you heard us mention was the Bradford, a literary organization. Tom Chase, here, was a member as well as I."

"Yes? It must have been quite a while ago that you attended Central," suggested the student reporter.

"Oh, yes. We both graduated in 1888."

"Hot-diggity-dog!" said the happy reporter under his breath, but remarked aloud: "I'm sure you can give me just the data I want, then."

The two gentlemen informed him they were at his service and motioned him to proceed.

"At that time," he therefore continued, "I understand that there were two literary clubs at Central, the Bradford and the John Milton. These organizations, extinct now for many years, were great rivals and many interesting incidents resulted from this antagonism."

Two Hundred and Fourteen



Howard Montegan, with all his staid years behind him and his gray hair

tinged with white, broke out like an exultant schoolboy.

"—and many interesting incidents resulted from this antagonism! Hear the boy, Tom! Interesting incidents, indeed! I'll say they were interesting! Why, I can remember when we gave that play—we were the meanest rascals! Spoiled all the other fellow's efforts every time we got a chance!"

"You seem to remember a tilt over some play," volunteered the eager youth, scenting a "haul." "Do you think you could write a story about it?

The editor is anxious to have some contributions by the alumni."

"Well, I could remember it all right and Tom would help me where I hesitated. But perhaps your principal wouldn't like us to set such a poor example for his scholars. I tell you, we indulged in some rascally pranks. I remember the faculty got quite huffy some times, eh, Tom?"

"Oh, our principal and faculty are good sports; they won't mind. Come,

please tell me!"

The crafty reporter pleaded his case so well that the two kindly old gentlemen who were still schoolboys at heart couldn't refuse him. They brushed away the cobwebs from their memories and the tale which they told is as follows in story form.

* * * * * *

"I say, O'Keefe, did they get in all right?"

"Fear not, dear old Archibald, everything is O. K. now."

"But didn't any of the stage hands see them? Are you certain they got to his dressing room?"

"Boy! Doubt not my words! I repeat: everything is K. O. But just wait till the leading man steps upon the stage. Then will be the triumphant moment for our trusty club, the John Milton. But rest thy tongue, Son of Britannia, the curtain rises."

The curtain was indeed rising and the hum of voices completely faded away as the audience settled itself to enjoy the play.

The scene depicted a living room in Yuletide decoration. Holly wreathes hung in the windows and a lighted Christmas tree stood on the left side of the stage while a large table was piled high with packages all wrapped in tissue paper and tied with tinsel string. The stockings hung expectantly on the fireplace and everything had an anticipatory air as if Santa might drop down the chimney at any minute. An elderly lady and a young woman came into the room, commented on the tree, and rearranged several parcels. They then entered into a conversation as characters in a play usually do, and the action proceeded.

"Archie, stop whispering! He's coming any minute," said O'Keefe, keeping his eyes on the stage.



A step was heard approaching the center entrance, and that part of the audience which had heard Archibald Stanley's and Pat O'Keefe's comments waited knowingly for good old St. Nick to appear.

But, great governor! Kris Kringle would have been very justly offended if anyone had accused him of resembling the creature that now appeared upon the stage.

A young man it was, but so oddly apparelled. His left eye was generously blackened and a grotesque moustache graced his upper lip. A huge green silk tie flowed rakishly from his collar, while a bright purple handkerchief hung nonchalantly from his breast pocket and a sickly yellow balloon careened at the end of a string attached to his right wrist.

As the singular figure strode onto the stage simpers were heard throughout the hall. Even the ladies on the stage looked startled, and a childish treble piped out from the balcony—

"Oh-ooh! Lookit the funny man, muvver!"

The whole audience burst into gales of laughter. The newly arrived actor attempted to go on as if all were quiet, but suddenly his balloon soaring about near the ceiling collided with a pointed piece of electric light fixture. With an explosive pop it came plunging downward and the young man grabbed it and hurled it furiously backstage, after having broken the string.

For four acts this odd hero appeared upon the stage always robed in the same way, even in the hunting scene, and in the very end when a particularly sorrowful part was enacted. The young man's sweetheart had died and he, in tears, cried out:

"O, lost one, observe my mourning from heaven. These drab colors that I wear express the depth of my sorrow."

At length the play was ended, to the great relief of the leading actor and the supreme satisfaction of every member of the John Milton. A group of these youths went to the hero's dressing room to express their admiration for his acting.

"I say, ole top, you were ripping," exclaimed Archie, the English boy.

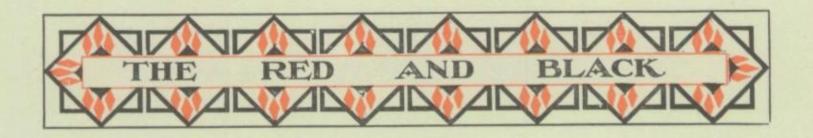
The hero glowered at him.

"Your entrance was so dramatic," volunteered another.

The hero continued to wipe away his black eye.

"You were fine, Robbie," said Pat O'Keefe solemnly. "But your taste of costume was queer to say the least."

"Queer? I imagine so! I looked and felt like a fool. Don't act so darn innocent. I know who it was though the fellows did wear masks. It was Morton and Darrow! They stole in here and made my face up; then pinned that handkerchief into my pocket and secured that crazy tie around my neck. They kept me here till it was so late that I either had to spoil the play and



get off that truck or go on stage as they had tricked me out. "And you," cried Robert Lansing as he wheeled on the grinning O'Keefe, "you tricky little Irishman, you planned it all!"

"Oh, Robbie, me lad," said Pat in an antagonizing falsetto. "How can you treat me so?"

"Get out!" yelled Bob as he advanced menacing on the group. "Get out and stay out, you John Miltons. You may have succeeded tonight, but wait till your play comes off and see if we Bradfords don't square matters! Now get!" and, as he thundered the last words, a daub of grease paint landed splatteringly on the beak of Archibald.

Needless to remark, the John Miltons departed rather hurriedly.

Robert Lansing, the hero of the play presented by the Bradfords, was angry. Everybody at school teased him about his costume, "so intriguing, don't you know," and the continual kidding was like piling fagots on his already overwrought temper. He was out for bul-lud and vengeance, and he didn't mean maybe. Bob was usually a good natured chap, large and well built, with pleasant brown eyes and a mop of crisp, waving, chestnut hair, but now the characteristics hinted at by the square cut chin and thin lower lip threatened to play a potent role.

At the secret meeting of the Bradfords the question of "getting even" with the John Miltons was discussed and Lansing was appointed chairman of the vengeance committee. He was always popular and competent, but for this exploit he was expected to be more efficient than ever.

The play was barely a month off, and in the meantime the vengeance committee scouted about to find out the plot of the coming performance, which fact was always zealously guarded from the world. But the secret was not so easily laid bare, and it wasn't till a week before the play that they were rewarded for their efforts.

Robert had heard two members of the rival club talking, forgetful of caution, about the play and he managed to understand the words "war play at branch library." He went immediately to the nearest branch library and, on questioning the librarian, he found out that O'Keefe, the leading spirit of the John Miltons, had taken out a certain war play. Lansing took a replica of the book, read it, and made his plans accordingly.

At a certain point in the play a great noise had to be made behind stage to represent the crashing of army headquarters. The John Miltons had collected tin cans, large and small, to be dropped from a temporary scaffold. This army of cans had been kept on the ground flood in order to prevent any



pre-crashing and weren't to be hoisted up till just before the play. Archie, who had been appointed Chief Executive Crasher, was told to get a strong rope, tie all the tin objects to it, and gently elevate them to the top of the scaffolding. At the right moment Archibald was to cast them overboard; and, when they had completed their fifteen foot fall, the desired crash would result.

Acordingly, on the following Saturday, the Chief Executive Crasher wended his way to the neighborhood hardware store to purchase a sturdy, reliable rope. There he was waited upon by Robert Lansing, who lived but a few blocks' distance from Archie. Although the C. E. C., alias Archibald Stanley, was rather surprised to find Bob working, he did not attach any importance to the fact, but went on to explain what he wanted.

The object of his desire was soon brought forth and he grasped it in his hands to test its strength. The bristly fibers of the rope scratched his tender palms and he complained petulantly as a puppy would who has a thorn in his paw but doesn't know how to remedy it.

"By jove! This bloomin' hemp has an irritating grasp! I won't be able to hang on it very long at this rate. Haven't you something less—er—a—provoking, as it were?"

"No, but perhaps I can suggest some way to help you. What did you want the rope for?"

The Chief Executive Crasher hesitated a moment, but perceiving no harm if he chose his words sagaciously, he explained.

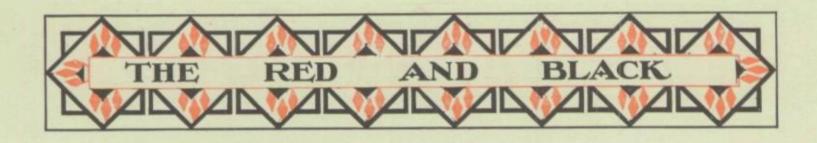
"You see, I have to pull about twenty-five large tin receptacles at the end of a rope for nearly fifteen feet into the air and if the rope is so prickly, I can't be able to do it! Not at all!"

"Well, let's see," said Bob, assuming a thoughtful attitude. "There's soap, now. If you rub the rope well with soap it will smooth the surface and make it glide easily through your hands. "Yes," he added with a slight touch of irony, "it will glide quite easily."

"Thanks, ole top," exclaimed Archie, perfectly oblivious of any hidden meaning that might be invested in that last remark. "I'll soap it this afternoon. What is the charge?"

Having paid for his purchase, he returned home immediately and worked on the preliminaries of making his part in the play a great success.

The day of the play arrived, with the John Miltons highly nervous and alert. They expected anything and everything from the Bradfords, though the members of that club had uttered not a taunt or threat as usually was the custom. They said nothing, in fact, that signified they knew that the time for the play was at hand. Nevertheless, O'Keefe confided in Archie:



"Son of Britannia, mark well my words; those boobs aren't going to let our play go off without trying something."

And, gentle reader, perhaps he was right.

About fifteen minutes before the presentation was scheduled virtually all the Bradfords had assembled in the balcony with a committee of vengeance occupying the front row. Bob took two boxes from his coat pockets and, opening the lids, disclosed the contents. In the boxes were many black tissue paper balls about the size of a marble, and one could tell they were filled with a brown and black powder by the grains that lay scattered about which had contrived to slip through the paper.

"Here, Carter," said Robert, handing over the boxes to his henchman. "Take these and divide them among the committee. There'll be about six to each, and warn 'em not to burst these, else they'll be tremendously sorry."

The auditorium by this time was considerably filled, and as a few late stragglers hastened in, the lights suddenly went out and the war play of the John Miltons was on.

Backstage confusion reigned supreme. O'Keefe was stamping about muttering things which are unprintable. Brother John Miltons stood around looking silly and sheepishly moving only when Pat came near them. The why and wherefore is this:

The Chief Executive Crasher was nowhere in sight. Although he wasn't supposed to "crash" till a later act, it had been arranged that he should be perched on the scaffold with his tin comrades a little before the play started in order to avoid any banging which might annoy the actors on the stage. But here it was twenty to nine and O'Keefe couldn't hold the play up any longer. Hence the confusion.

The play had perhaps been on for a half-hour when the gentleman in question hurried breathlessly up to Pat.

Couldn't help't," Archie spluttered. "Some one grabbed me on my way and didn't let me free till few min'ts 'go."

"Just what I expected," snapped Pat. "Some loyal Bradford I guess. Well snap into it, boy, tie up those cans—begorry! you didn't forget the rope did you? Oh! I see it now. Well hurry up on your roost; we'll have to hoist up the cans while the play is going on. I'm not going to wait any longer."

"Righto," acquiesced Archie.

"At any rate," continued O'Keefe, "the Bradfords' plan is going to be foiled. No doubt they thought the crash was to come early in the first act and they're greatly mistaken. Huh! I guess we haven't much to worry about now. The worst is over."

Archie had soon fastened all the cans to the rope and he mounted the scaffold carrying the other end of the cord with him. Upon reaching the top



he began to tug cautiously and carefully. Gradually the cans ascended but not without a little jangling. The Chief Executive Crasher soon discovered that his job was not so easy, for O'Keefe stormed at his clumsiness; and the slick rope, for he soaped it well, continually eluded his grasp. But Archibald kept on valiantly though his now perspiring hands made it harder than ever to keep the rope from slipping. Once, when he attempted to rest a minute, the rope descended with such rapidity that it was only with a super-human effort that he averted a smashing catastrophe.

On the stage things were progressing more successfully. In the scene that depicted the interior of an officers hut situated near Paris, France, several uniformed figures were gathered before a large wall-map. Amidst the bare furnishings and ill light of the room one of the party was explaining the movements and supposed plans of the enemy while his finger traced a route on the map. The dialogue was quite interesting at this point and the audience was attentively listening to the pleasant voice of the "general" when suddenly a terriffic, jangling crash smote the air and everyone involuntarily jumped.

The actors on the stage stood aghast and shaken. How could this be? That smash up wasn't supposed to occur till the third act and here it was only the first!

The "general," a boy of impressive stature and more aggressive than the others gathered himself together and, trying to help things along, said loudly but rather uncertainly:—

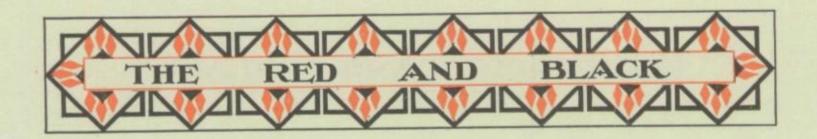
"Hark! I heard a noise."

"That's nothing, brother," came a deep voice from the balcony. "We all did."

Again pandemonium prevailed backstage. O'Keeke stood helpless with anger and despair. He ignored the frantic appeals of the promoter, who, not knowing what else to do, therefore ordered the curtains to close as if it were the end of the act. O'Keefe who had now gained control of himself called the cast together for a hasty consultation.

It was decided that the best way out of their predicament was to go on from where the crash should have rightly occurred. This meant cutting out the second and third acts since the crash came at the end of the latter, but what else could the John Miltons do? Who would ever have thought that Archie's fingers would be so inconsiderate as to let the rope slip through them and with such a fatal result?

"I cawn't understand it," confided the ex-Chief Executive Crasher as he sat on the scaffolding looking blankly from his perspiring hands greased well



with soap to the pile of unfortunate cans fifteen feet below. "I didn't think the rope would slip that way."

"Never mind, Julio, come down from your balcony. Romiet's making a trans-Atlantic jaunt," growled a stage hand, and then added unfeelingly: "You've done your bit."

But now let us return to the stage. Time had passed as time is apt to do, and a big scene in the play had arrived. The hero, who had been sent to rescue the plans of attack lost in the headquarters that had been bombed in the preceding act, was searching diligently in the debris when he discovered a dozen of the enemy apparently hunting for the same thing. He immediately leveled his rifle, and at the first shot an enemy toppled over. When his magazine was emptied, he pulled forth his revolver and continued the deadly fire.

At this point the stage was quite dark and only the whing of the bullets could be heard or the thud of a limp body. Up in the balcony action of a more peaceful sort was going on. The black tissue paper balls had been made handy and Bob was giving last minute instructions.

"When that chap down there says, 'Take that and that and that, you villian,' throw the balls and throw with a snap so they'll be sure to break when they bumb into the stage. Aim right and be careful not to hit anyone on the face. That is neither necessary nor sportsmanlike.

On the stage the hero suddenly realized that the last of the enemy had secured the treasured plans and was hiking off into the night. So he made off after him and succeeded in bringing him back engaging all the while in a little tussle. Then suddenly he cries out victoriously:—

"Take that! and that! and that! you villian!"

The tiny black balls sped unnoticed in the darkness through the air and cracked on the stage. Light clouds of powder drifted about the grappling figures and dead bodies but its real significance was only known to the spirits in the balcony.

"Well," said one of the Bradfords not in on the secret. "What's supposed to happen now?"

"Smell this," responded Lansing and thrust an open ball under the questioner's nose.

"A-aw-choo-hoo!" he sneezed and then smiled knowingly at Bob..

By this time the hero had conquered his last foe and tied him up securely. Just as he put on the finishing touches, the "general" and a scouting party arrived on the scene making everything visible with their powerful lamps.

"Private Armstrong, did you secure the papers?" questioned the "general."

"Yes, sir," answered Armstrong with a salute.



"Are you responsible for the death of these men?"

"Yes, sir," came the modest answer.

"Good work," conceded the "general" magnanimously. "I'll see that you are rewarded. "Search those bodies," he continued turning to the others.

The above conversation had taken but a few seconds and the clouds of powder had completely settled except the more adventurous that had drifted out towards the audience. Just as one of the dead soldiers was being examined, he raised his head and let forth a mighty sneeze. Suddenly another followed his example and soon the dead men were all snorting violently in attendance with private Armstrong and the "general."

The audience at first was surprised at what was going on—it wasn't exactly an everyday occurrence to see dead men sneeze; but soon an amused expression settled on their faces as they realized that this was not supposed to be in the play. But their amusement did not last long for suddenly the powers of the powder gripped them too. They felt their nostrils twickle and twitch and twitch and twickle until no one could restrain the sneezes.

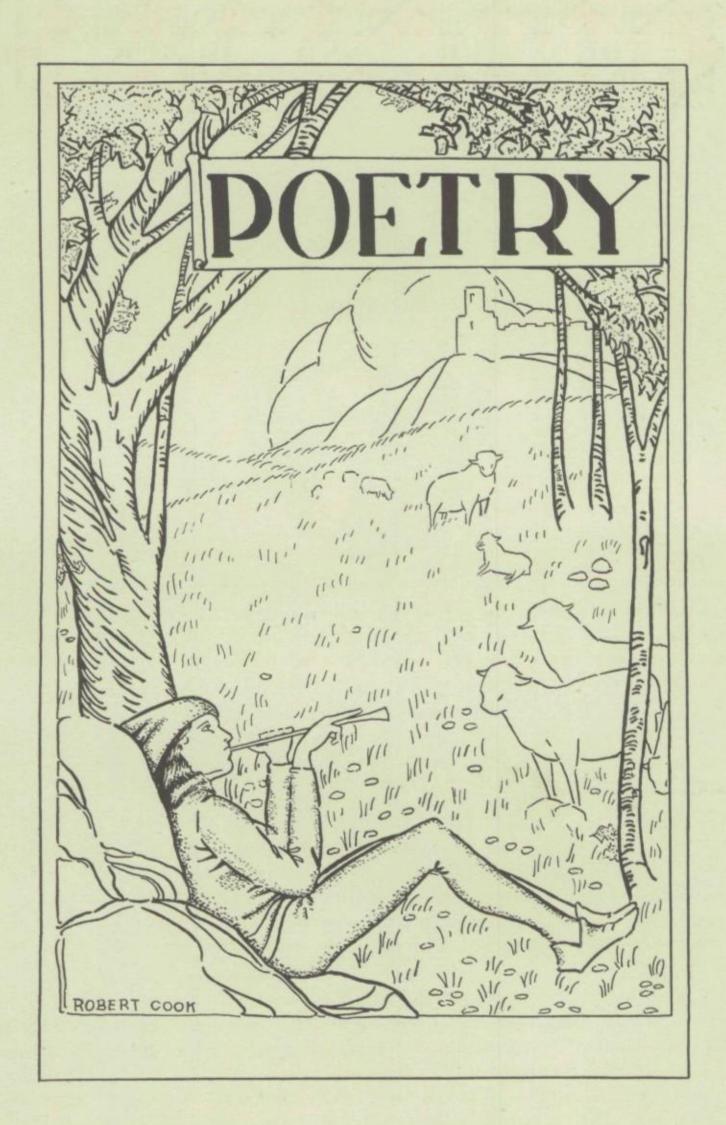
There ensued big sneezes and little sneezes, fat sneezes and thin sneezes—sneezes halfway sneezed, and sneezes sneezed with a vim. In fact, there were sneezes of every size and description and they finally overcame the audience to such an extent that most of the people were forced to sneezingly depart and take refuge in the open air.

The actors had repaired behind scenes—dead men and all to get some much needed handkerchiefs and to hang their heads out of open windows. The sneezing powder (for that's what it was) had even extended its devastating influence into the wings and O'Keefe was venting his colorful wrath on Archie and the others between sonorous sneezes.

"You dumb-bells," he shrilled at the ushers who had gathered around after the people departed. "Do you mean (sneeze) to say you never noticed anything suspicious going on up in the (sneeze) balcony? Why didn't you stop them? Why didn't you (sneeze) prevent it? Why didn't you (sneeze, sneeze)? Oh, shucks, what's the use?" he ended lifelessly.

A dismal silence dominated the room punctuated only by a few solitary snizzling sneezes when suddenly some stealthy footsteps approached the door. Upon looking up O'Keefe and his companions saw Bob Lansing standing in the entrance with some vegetation poised in his right hand, and a triumphant look on his face. He sent the missle spinning at Pat's feet and making a gracious bow disappeared. O'Keefe picked up the soup-bunch gingerly and glanced at the card.

"From the Bradfords," it ran, "to the John Miltons. Congratulations, Johnnies, your play was a sneezing success!"







THE GREAT RIVER

By

FREDERICK OAKES SYLVESTER Immortal teacher, painter, and poet

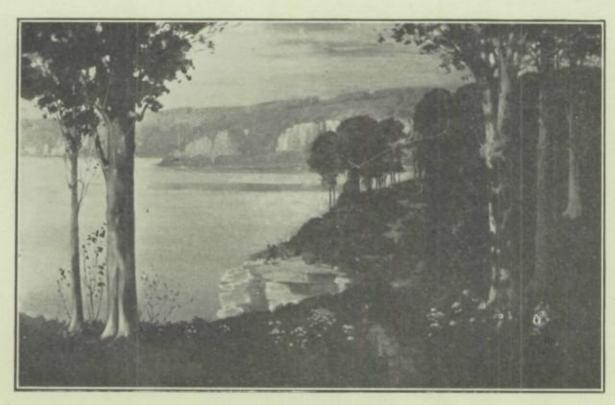
By the red man's grave and the ancient trail,
By cabin and camp I glide.
Dark pines o'er which the eagles sail
Stand guardians at my side.
In a cradle of gentle hills I wake,
I nurse and sleep on the breast of a lake—
And when my first full leap I take,
I tremble in my pride.

By the fields of wheat and the fields of corn,
By forest and isles I flow.
Now shadowed by dusk, now mirror of morn,
Far down to the sea I go.
I join the mirth of a thousand rills
That laugh in the meadows and dance on the hills,
My song the path of the springtime thrills
And the tide of the pathless snow.



By the great gray cliffs and the prairies wide,
By valley and farm I speed.
Fair Heaven I clasp, a willing bride,
To my ocean home to lead;
Her garments of gold and azure light,
I fashion anew in our onward flight,
I double the jewels she wears at night,
Her every mood I heed.

By the fiery kilns and the noisy marts,
By city and town I race,
The smiles and tears of a million hearts
Are mirrored in my face;
The kiss and the curse, the sob and the song,
The cry of the weak and the shout of the strong—
I gather them all as I hurry along,
And scatter them all apace.



THE GREAT RIVER



By the deep bayou and the broad lagoon,
By the ranch and the range I roll;
The silver sheen of the southern moon
I offer the sea as toll.
I throw the delta gateways wide
In my rush to the deep, and, side by side
And hand in hand with the welcoming tide
I reach my journey's goal.

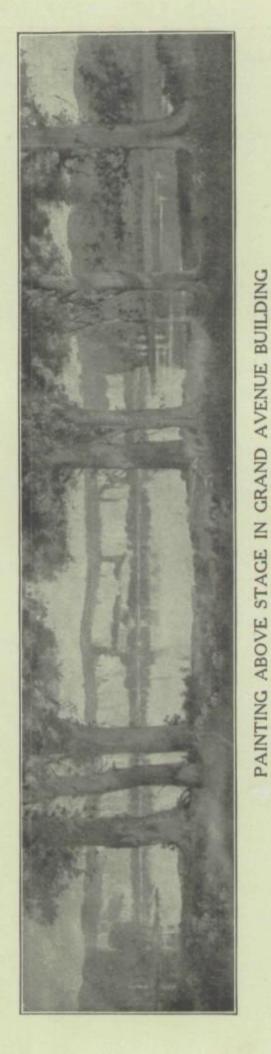
O river, river, never yet Was half your glory sung;

And never skill of painter's brush Nor praise of poets tongue

Shall half reveal the majesty, The charm, the primal grace

That clothe you and attend your ways And shine from out your face.

"BY THE MIGHTY MISSISSIPPI"



Painted and Donated

by

FREDERICK OAKES SYLVESTER



MEMORY'S GARDEN

By

EDITH LAFOREST (Class of January, 1900)

I have a garden in my heart
Where flowers always bloom;
However crowded it may be,
For more I still have room.
The flowers in this garden
Are the friendships I have known—
Some still in leaf, and some in bud,
And others fully blown.

Here are the friends of long ago
With new ones close beside,
And over there I cherish still
The friends men say have died.
Unfading is the flower
Of a friendship tried and brave,
So I keep them in my garden
Who go beyond the grave.

Dear children play about the paths
And climb the garden wall,
Then straightway grow to stalwart youths
And maidens fair and tall;
Grandmothers nod in easy chairs
Forgetting days of strife,
Young lovers wander hand in hand
And pluck the flowers of life.

The sunbeams in my garden
Are all of friendship's smiles;
The breezes are their loving words
That travel miles and miles;
The showers are the tears they shed
In sympathy and love;
The fragrance is the memory
Of course with God above.



THE LAND BEYOND THE SUN

By

UVAN HANDY Awarded First Prize in Poetry Contest

Some time when I am thinking of the land beyond the Sun, I seem to think I'm sinking when the day is nearly done.

The poplars rear their guardian shapes through which the south winds sigh;

The poplars rear their ghostly shapes—tall spectres in the sky.

I see the marble earth rise out the thick and pitch black sea, Wherein are caves for long dead loves and room for you and me.

I see a winding worn highway that leads to marble halls, And there are those who would decline the long eternal balls.

It is the ancient highway o'er which all men must pass; And many pilgrims go this way, for here is tear-stained grass.

I see the star of destiny give this poor earth a glance, And I gaze up toward the sky in woeful ignorance.

Some time when I am thinking of the land beyond the Sun, I seem to think I'm sinking when the day is nearly done.



A RETROSPECT

By

PEARL GRIGG Awarded Second Prize in Poetry Contest

I sit alone of an evening,
And sigh, yet it thrills me so,
As I shut my eyes and remember
The scenes of the "long ago."

The Present fades in the distance,
And the Past comes crowding o'er me—
Scenes of the days of my childhood,
And haunts I shall nevermore see.

A home in the hills of the Ozarks, Sheltered over with heaven's blue; To that spot in the midst of the forest I cannot help but be true.

A little, lowly, brown cottage
Presided over with care
By a dear, kind, loving Mother
Who is now with the angels up There.

How often have we romped and roamed
In all of autumn's glory,
Or sat beneath the old elm tree,
While she told me some story.

I often wish I could recall

The years that have rolled by;
I think I would be better,
I know that I should try.

But since we know time never turns,
Then let us look ahead.
And strive for the goal we fain would reach
When all is said and done.



VARIETY

By

MARY SCHULACK Awarded Third Prize in Poetry Contest

Some people live for love alone; Some people live for wealth; Some people live but to be known; And many live for health.

Some live up to their reputation; Some do not reach our expectation. Some seek the joy that's in the present; To them the future's dim, unpleasant.

So God creates us at his will,
Our part to play, and place to fill;
To each, he gives a different mind,
For variety is the spice of life, we find.

THE FRIENDLY HEARTH

By

CHRISTINE LITTLE

When dusk invades all quiet homes,
And evening shadows start to fall,
The grate with its bright, crimson coals
Peace and contentment gives to all.

The bleak wind whistling wild without,
Blowing the snow which flies so fast;—
Then bliss is by the friendly hearth
Where one can think of days long past.

A place it is for youth to dream
And build high castles in the air—
The rosy future is romance;
Youth knows not what it will find there.

To sit alone in a dark room,
Lighted only by the glow
Of burning embers in a grate
Is joy that everyone should know.



LINES WRITTEN IN SORROW

Ву

RICHARD GROSSENHEIDER

Old Central pauses, sad of heart;
Her head in sorrow, too, is bowed,
For death has stalked within her walls
Mounted on a cyclone cloud.

Five maidens all of tender years

His hand so rude has snatched away;

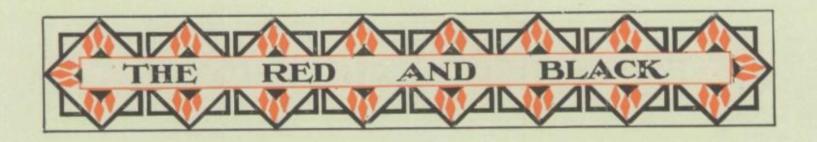
And Alma Mater keenly feels

The loss which she sustains today.

Time's kind hand will heal all wounds,
And soon will bring a fairer dawn
To brighten up the shadows there,
And Central's spirit will live on.

IN MEMORIAM

Alice Berner Eva Michalske Blanche Reid Zena Schneider Lois Shaw



MAY-OUT OF DOORS

Ву

RICHARD GROSSENHEIDER

For the naturalist with his senses alert

To the fauna and flora afield,

Vast numbers of things that are fit for the kings

In one month of spring are revealed;

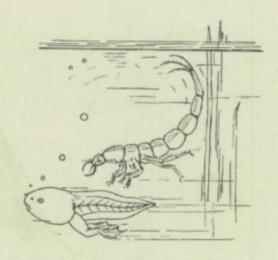
When the warmth of the southland has crept north again,

And awakened all life on its way,

There's an out-of-door lure that is lacking a cure

In this glorious month of May.

Spring peeper or tree frog with resonant voice
Is calling and wooing his mate,
And lolling around on the oozey ground,
Or is perched on a leaf sedate.
Salamander and newt with their four-toed feet
Are printing their language in slime,
Or foraging forth on the humus earth
In the silence of evening time.



The serpent so gracefully glides through its haunts,
The lizard darts quick as a mouse,
The turtle, though slow, needn't faster to go
For he's safe in his portable house.
Our reptilian neighbors of versatile forms
Are too often unjustly abhorred;
Though in secret they live, great service they give,
And death should not be their reward.



Waterhole bottoms when lit by the sun
Reveal life on the sunken sod—
One may see pollywogs of the spotted greenfrogs,
Or the larva of dragon flies odd.
Black whirligigs circle on top of the pools
'Till they find some protecting frond
To escape the jaws and the hungry maws
Of the "tiger" of the pond.

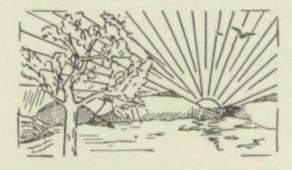
A brightness of color to marshes is lent
By painted-cup and marigold;
Many a pollen-fraught insect is caught
In the pitcher plant's leaves as they fold;
Small yellow butterflies rob of its nectar
The iris—a colorful sight;
Bloodroot abides higher on the hillsides
With azaleas and trilliums bright.



The warbler migrations o'er land and o'er sea,
When to northward there's urge to wing
From the gentlest breeze blowing through the trees
Are features of this month of spring;
Arrivals that earlier came from the south
Are engaged with domestic care—
From a perch where he wings, the male sweetly sings
To his coy little mate so fair.



There are many tree homes being occupied now
By babes of mammalian kind:
The white-footed mouse has repaired its grass house
Where the young are rocked in the wind;
A litter of five blind and naked wee squirrels
In a leafy recess wrapped fast,
Stay hidden away 'til a later day
When their helplessness is past.



Go out in the field, for you're missing a thrill— You miss the sun's health-giving ray; Find the out-of-door lure that is lacking a cure In this glorious month of May!

I SHALL GO

By UVAN HANDY

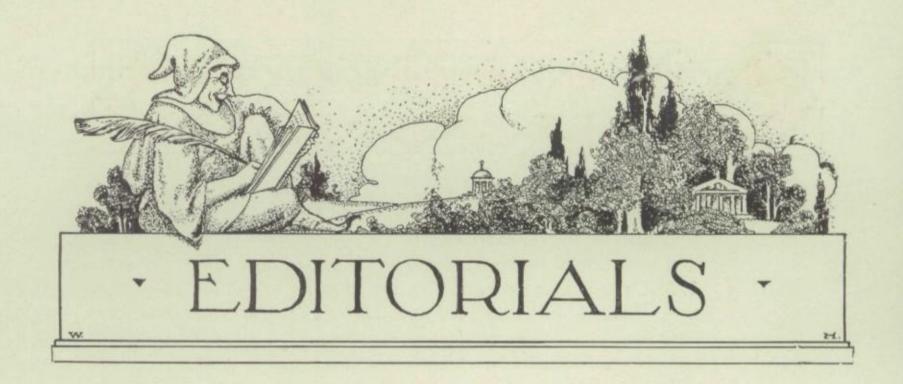
The stars gaze down on Lethe's brink—
I'll hear the oars before I drink;
I know that they'll be kind to me,
And yet I fear to cross the sea.

The stars will guide the muffled oar In paths the swan has tried to soar Across to yonder silent isle; And yet I wish to stay awhile.

The dimmer light will soon have blest My weary soul in quest for rest.

O boatman, wilt thou solve for me
The great terrestrial ennui?

I quaffed the cup and closed my eyes; No more I'll see Apollo rise. I was alive; I fought the foe; Elysium! I—I shall go.



OUR PRINCIPAL, MR. STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS



UCH has been said and done to make this seventy-fifth year of Central's existence an outstanding period in the school's history. The faculty, the student body, and the alumni have all worked earnestly and enthusiastically to make Central's birthday a truly jubilant year, but there is one person who deserves more than general praise. That individual is our principal, Mr. Douglass.

The thought of making this a gala year of both worth and enjoyment had long been in the mind of Mr. Douglass and he labored to determine what ways would lead to the desired results.

The banquet at Beaumont in February was an idea worked out entirely by Mr. Douglass. He had, of course, able assistance; but the scheme itself was originated and developed by him. No one can doubt the success of that evening—not only in the attendance but the atmosphere it created and the friendships it reawakened.

Then there is this issue of the Red and Black. The staff would, no doubt, have published an edition of greater importance than usual; but Mr. Douglass worked with it to such an extent that this issue is virtually the fulfillment of his dream. Much information which would have been hard to acquire was volunteered by our principal. He gave the staff much of his valuable time and helped us in every way he could.

Anyone attending one of our auditorium meetings cannot fail to observe the great respect which all show our principal. His knowledge of secondary education is extensive, and this makes him an able executive for a high school. He is a disciplinarian who is interested in the advancement of his students and, as such, richly deserves the praise and admiration we Centralites feel for him.



ANNUAL REUNION URGED BY MANY



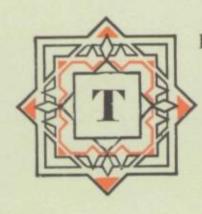
ROM many has come the suggestion that ten or twenty-five years is far too long a time to be allowed to lapse between our gatherings to honor our Alma Mater and to renew old friendships. There should be an annual reunion or alumni day at Central. This might be held during commencement week or on February 11. The latter date seems to us to be the more appropriate. We, therefore, offer it as our proposal that all Centralites

make a permanent engagement for that date. A dinner or banquet is unnecessary and is sure to heap responsibility upon a few persons. We think it would be sufficient to have a relatively short auditorium program followed by class reunions as arranged for at the Diamond Jubilee Celebration. As to the programs the following plan would divide responsibility and provide for participation by all classes at regular intervals:

Each year one number on the program could be provided by the classes that graduated 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70 years before, and so on. For example, in 1929 there would be a speaker (or other number) from the graduates of 1919, 1909, 1899, 1889, 1879, 1869 and 1859, if possible. In 1930 the program would be provided by representatives of the classes of 1920, 1910, 1900, 1890, etc. In 1931 the classes of 1921, 1911, 1901, 1891, etc., would have charge.

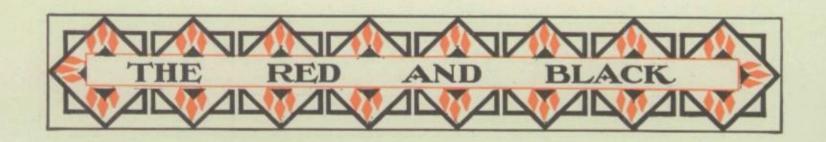
According to this plan all classes would have the pleasure of having an annual reunion but would be responsible for a part of the program only once in ten years.

THE SWOPE SCHOLARSHIP MEMORIAL FUND



HE Swope Scholarship Memorial Fund was given by Gerard Swope, a Central graduate, as a memorial to his parents who lived in St. Louis many happy years. He placed with the Mercantile Trust Company, as trustee, securities valued at more than Fifty Thousand Dollars from which a net income of Seven Hundred Fifty Dollars per year is derived. From this the trustee pays the successful candidates who are designated by the Swope

Scholarship Committee.

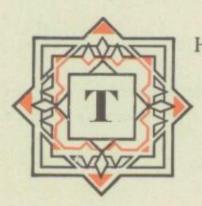


These scholarships are open to graduates of the St. Louis Public High Schools without regard to sex, color, or creed. Their purpose is primarily to enable exceptional students to continue their studies in cases where otherwise they would be prevented through lack of means. The students selected may choose for themselves the colleges or institutions that they wish to attend. The amount of each scholarship depends upon the distance from St. Louis of the institution selected and upon the needs of the student. In later years the student may, if he chooses, repay the amount given him, but this is entirely a moral obligation.

The first awards were made in July, 1926, to Jacob Saper, Milton Cohn, and Omar Midyett. Three more were awarded in 1927.

What an appropriate memorial for a native of St. Louis and a son of old Central to establish for the youth of the future in memory of the parents who guided him so well through his own high school and college days!

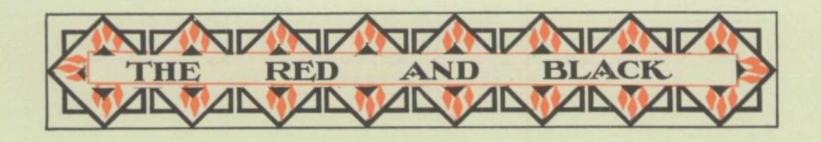
CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL PATRONS' ASSOCIATION



HERE is no more loyal and effective organization connected with the school than our Patrons' Association. The support they have given to the Red and Black is just an example of their readiness to encourage the worthy enterprises of their sons and daughters. We extend our greetings and thanks to the association and especially to the following who are the officers for this term:

President
Vice-President
Secretary
Treasurer
Sergeant-at-Arms
Delegates to the St. Louis
Public School Alliance

F. T. Croft
Mrs. J. Huff
A. L. Huff
Mrs. M. Carol
H. A. Dreifke, Jr.
J. M. Green
Mrs. J. M. Green



SPORTSMANSHIP

MONG the nobler qualities that compose any man's make-up is his sense of sportsmanship. The affirmative or negative nature of this characteristic reveals itself in every phase of one's life; at home, at school, on the athletic field, and later on in the business world.

Just what is good sportsmanship?

Good sportsmanship is the cheerful manner in which one handles any situation that may arise. It is a twin sister of fair play, and the daughter of a cheerful disposition and good nature.

Good sportsmanship is apparent in the uncomplaining attitude one should take even if things go wrong; even if you don't get a seat on the street car; even if an innocent offender steps repeatedly on your favorite corn, or even if your rival gets a higher grade in history. Take your medicine like a man—like a good sport.

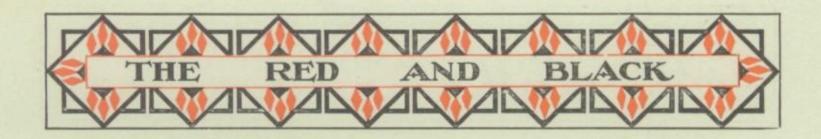
Perhaps more opportunities are offered on the athletic field to show true sportsmanship than any where else—graciousness and untainted pride in victory; good natured tolerance and undiminished courage in defeat. In these instances not only the team but also the rooters show their true color. Every will and muscle is fighting to win and win by fair play. If the opposer proves stronger, the players shouldn't act sullen nor the rooters become less enthusiastic to any great degree. Take defeat gracefully and remember: Any one can support a winning team, but it takes a good sport to support a loser.

SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS



OR many years the students of Central High School who were ambitious and successful in the field of athletics had been awarded with red felt "H's" and neat little black and red enameled pins. But that group of toilers whose touchdown was a ten in Latin, whose home run was a hundred in a math exam., and whose marathon was finishing the maximum of outside reading for history on time—that group had gone unremunerated except for

occasional praise from their classmates and perhaps a scholarship at the close of their four years at High. During the principalship of Mr. Curtis pupils were first awarded the scholarship "H." However in March, 1927, Mr. Douglas called a meeting of the all "E" students to decide on a fitting reward for the scholastic celebrities of the school.



It was determined that pins, ranging in value, would be given to the worthy deservers. The freshmen were considered ineligible so that six terms were to be open for competition.

Four different pins were designed by the art classes. A gold medal had already been designed by Harold Pirie several years before, and this would be presented for the acquisition of five terms of "E's," and for the last term the customary scholarship "H."

In June, 1927, the first set of pins were given out.

There have been only three so far who have received the gold medal: Lulu Lorandos, a senior of June, 1927; Mollie Schlafman, a senior of January, 1928; and Jane Wotke, a new senior in January, 1298.

Following are the people who have received a pin for four terms of "E's":

Brena Uber Pauling Pfeifer Helen Kummings Charles Huff

These people have got "E's" for three terms:

Mollie Taurog Neil Koop Sarah Dolgin

Abram Balch Lydia Mueller Margaret Peyton Laura Mae Collett Ruth Weidle

The following made "E's" for two terms:

Pauline Potter Ruth Mason Mary Tutinsky Dorothy Mable Ruth Magidson Rose Meyer Nathan Askiwich Winton Schmale

Fred Knauer Evelyn Traudt Nora Steel Edward Hackman

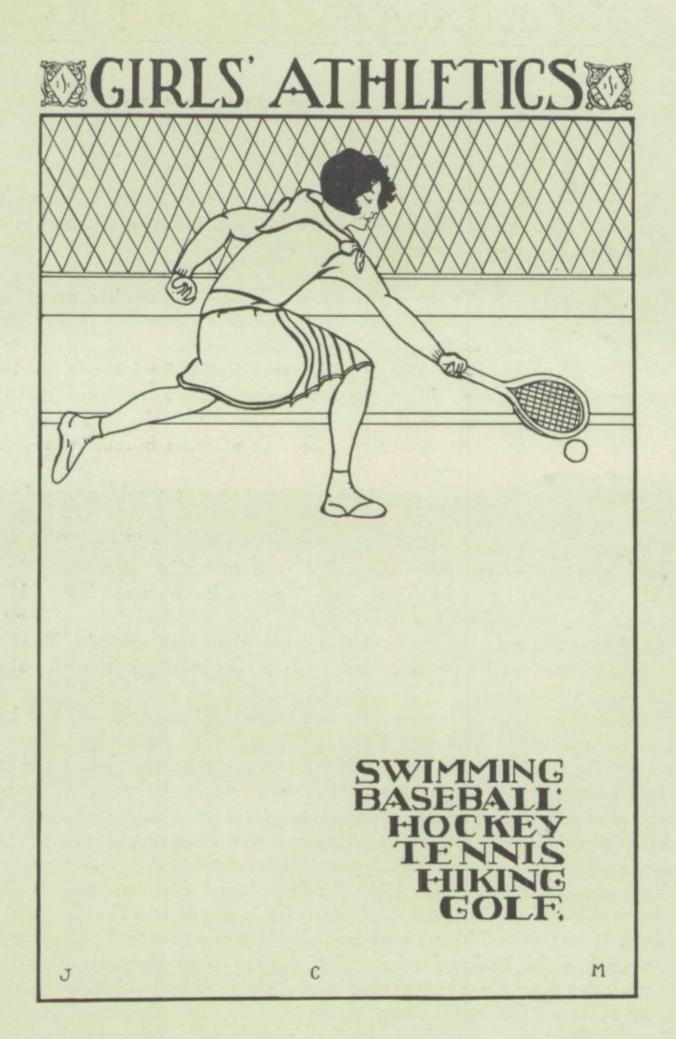
Those receiving the pin for one term of "E's" are:

Willie Smith
Martha Shulman
Nettie Spasser
Marian Reuben
Irene Stabenow
Frieda Gross
Emily Berry
Lila Mojonnier
Marie Inteman

Portia Kubicek
Alban Baltzer
Sophie Sinavitz
Virginia Caskey
Ruby Pemberton
Angeline Coombes
Frieda Knoernschild
Fannie Zimmerman
David Kramer

Morris Braun
Mary Vincent
Fannie Winkle
Virginia Stone
Mary Morgenstern
Abe Rush
Abraham Alpert
Robert Ecoff
Stella Koernschild

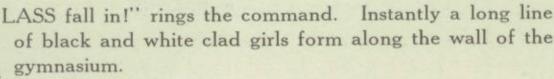
These students whose names appear above are deserving of much praise for their diligence and perseverance. It is only the pupil of backbone and determination who stays at home in the evening studying his lessons instead of seeing Ramon Navarro at the movies or practising the Varsity Drag.





HISTORY OF GIRLS' ATHLETICS

By BRENA UBER



"Attention!"

For once all is silent, all heels are together, every head up, every hand down, every chin in and every chest out—the ideal "Gym" class.

The development of athletics for girls has been a long, interesting process. Many things were attempted at Central that had never been tried in this part of the country before. With the help of enthusiastic students and excellent instructors Central's athletics became established as an organization of great merit.

It all began in the most natural way. Of course, it would never do for the boys to continue forever to carry off all the honors. It was time for something to be done. In 1899 twelve girls organized a Tennis Club with the sole intention of matching their skill with masculine strength. As to whether they actually won in this attempt is not to be discussed here. However, with the use of three courts everything went on peacefully as long as the weather permitted. It was then that basket ball was started. The girls were all interested and even refrained from excess indulgence in chocolates to get on the first team.

Basketball progressed very rapidly and while the first organized had been practising regularly at Muegge's Gym the school soon encouraged them by fitting out the front part of the fourth floor as a temporary gymnasium. In the following year, 1902, an association was formed by a few girls who succeeded in obtaining the old Washington University gym for practice also.

They pleaded with persuasive arguments for more members and as a result produced one of the best teams Central ever had. This team won the interstate championship in 1903, having played thirteen games without a defeat. One of the prominent players of this group was Fannie Hurst of of whom it was said, "Miss Hurst has a very pleasant way of coaxing the ball to go into the basket for her. But the crowning glory resulting from these victories was the placing of a new "silver mounted" mirror in the dressing room on the fourth floor.

During this time Mrs. M. H. Ludlam was in full charge of the formal gymnastics while Miss Elizabeth Carr was sponsor of the association. We feel utmost respect and admiration as we consider the great service Mrs. Ludlam has done for Central and for girls' athletics in St. Louis. She is the



pioneer, the first instructor in gymnastics in the city. She taught the Delsarte system, consisting of free exercises with wands and dumbbells. Also under her supervision the Central girls gave some fine exhibitions at the World's Fair, and later at state conventions held in the coliseum.

Interscholastic basket ball games were still exciting enthusiasm, for our victories were many. At one game with the team of the Second Baptist Church our girls had quite a sad handicap. They were playing in skirts.



INTERSTATE BASKETBALL CHAMPIONS, 1903



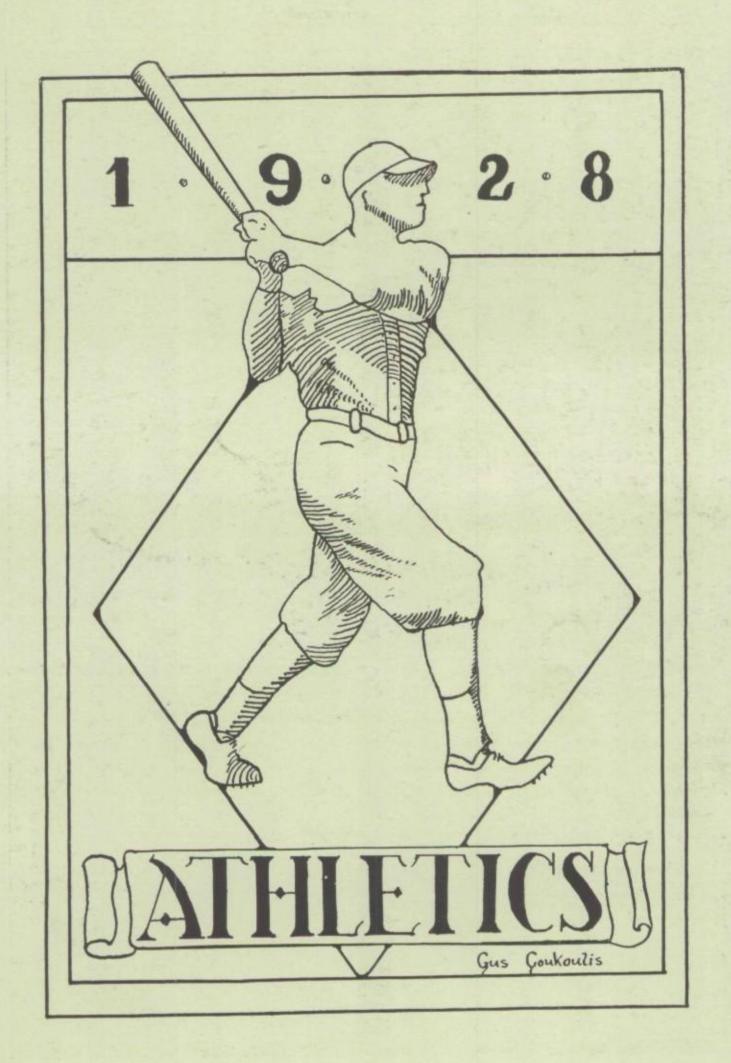
AWARDED ATHLETIC HONORS-JUNE, 1928

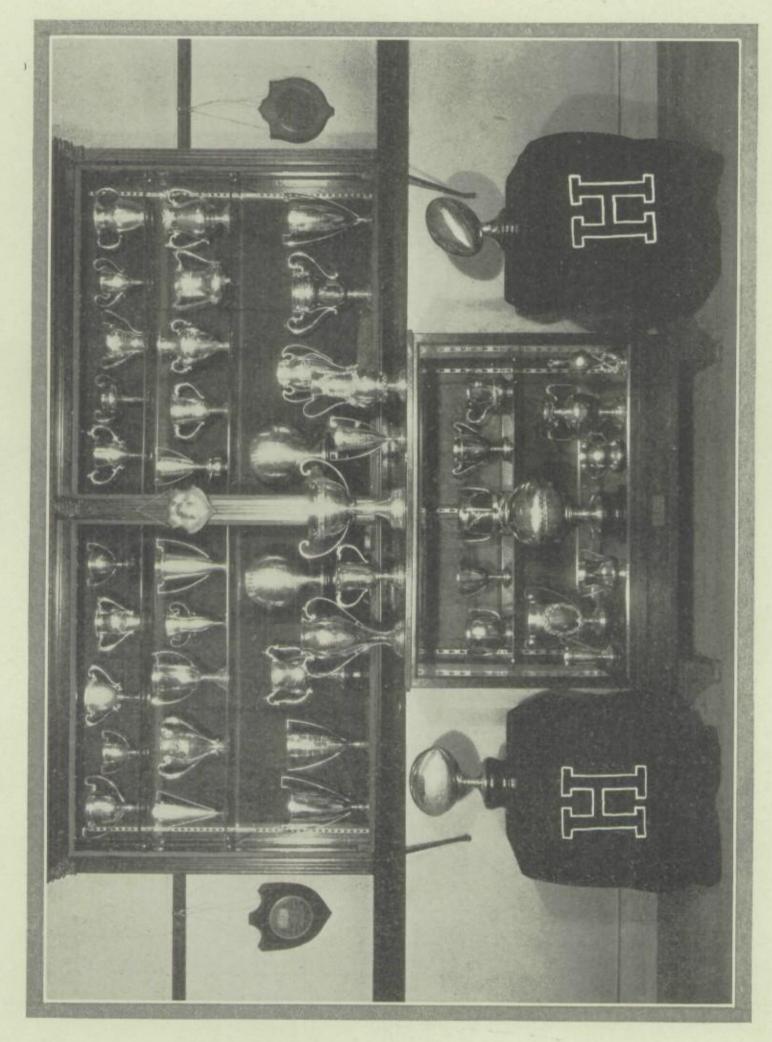
In 1908 the new Gym was opened and in a few more years there were three gyms at the disposal of the girls.

Miss Catherine came to Central soon after the new gymnasiums were opened. Gradually the work was becoming more stabilized, for at that time Mrs. Ludlam and Miss Sullivan were conducting together a program consisting of formal gymnastics, apparatus work (especially selected for girls), organized games such as "Captain Ball," and folk and national dancing. Soon, however, Mrs. Ludlam confined her teaching to English and Latin, and Miss Mason, Miss Guenther and Miss Neubarts came to assist in the gymnastic department.

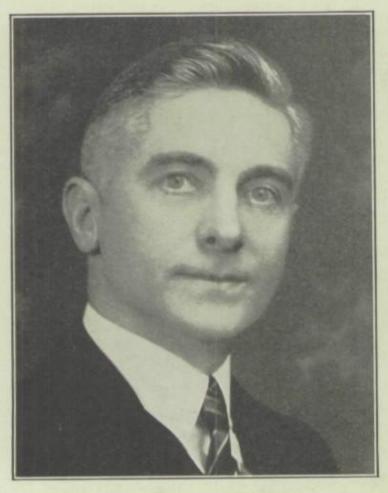
Soon other activities such as Hiking, Swimming, Tennis, Archery, and Field Hockey were replacing the former basket ball and in 1911 the latter was abandoned altogether. In its place a club was organized and sponsored by Miss Sullivan for the study of National and Aesthetic dancing. This was called the Gilbert Club and it lasted for about three years. The old athletic association had fallen by the wayside with the basket ball which gave place to new forms of athletics.

In 1917 the Girls' Athletic Association was organized on the present plan by Miss Sullivan. This was something new, being the first of its kind in St. Louis; but its newness did not detract from its popularity. Every girl in the school now belonged to the association, could share all the privileges, and enjoyed all the activities.

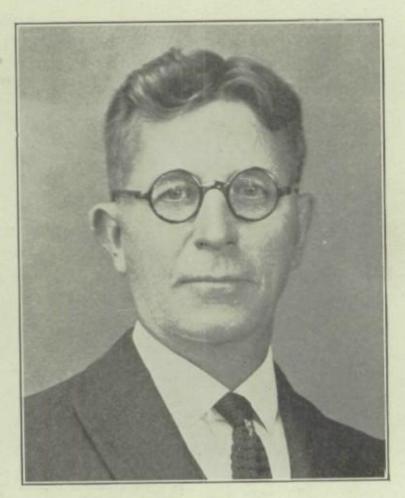




Two Hundred and Forty-six



MICHAEL W. WALKER

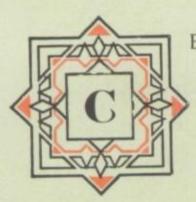


LOUIS KITTLAUS

MR. WALKER SAYS FAREWELL TO OLD CENTRAL

By

M. W. WALKER and FRANCIS FINLEY

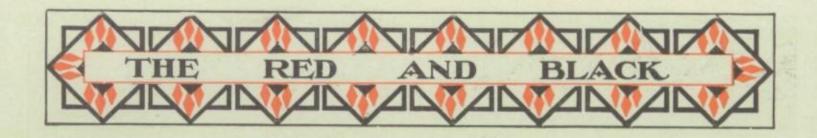


ENTRAL'S Diamond Jubilee Celebration would be incomplete in an athletic way unless honor and recognition was given not only to the triumvirate but to the other fifteen teacher coaches and assistant coaches who have contributed time, nervous energy, and have sacrificed financial gain to promote the mental and physical efficiency of the students, and to build up the prestige of Central during the last twenty-five of those eventful seventy-five years.

These eighteen Spartans have worked in a quiet, unassuming, teamlike way, and have not always received the press notices and commendation they richly deserved. Experienced, well-trained men of ability who when some of them have been given an opportunity in other schools, colleges, universities, and business have made a success. While members of the Central faculty the service, sacrifice, and hard work of these silent members moulded the character and lives of thousand of Central students and prepared them for an active and useful life in the community.

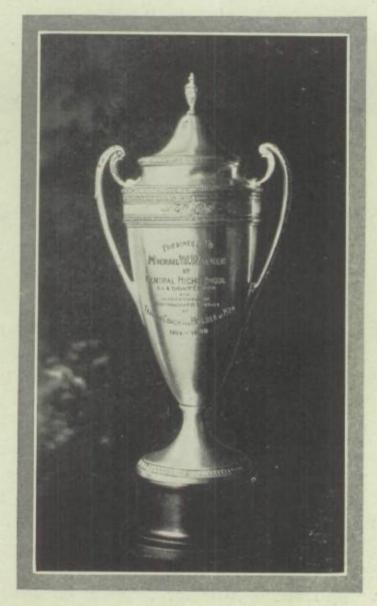
The Nestor in the field of gymnastic and track work in the public high school work in St. Louis is Louis Kittlaus.

The man who coached the basketball teams of 1904-05 and 1906, the greatest in Central's history, was E. W. Mahood, at present a successful business man in Webster Groves, Mo.



Fifty-one years after the founding of Central High there was celebrated in Forest Park, St. Louis, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to commemorate the transfer of Louisiana by France to the United States.

Central High School students played a prominent part in the athletic events of that Exposition during the summer of 1904 by not only winning the girls basketball championship and the Olympic trophy, but the Central



TROPHY PRESENTED TO MR. WALKER, MAY 19, 1928

boys won the local interscholastic, the United States, and the International Olympic track and field championship. The teacher who coached that track team, which was one of the most successful that ever wore the Red and Black, was W. R. Ham, who left Central in 1905, to teach chemistry in the University of Maine.

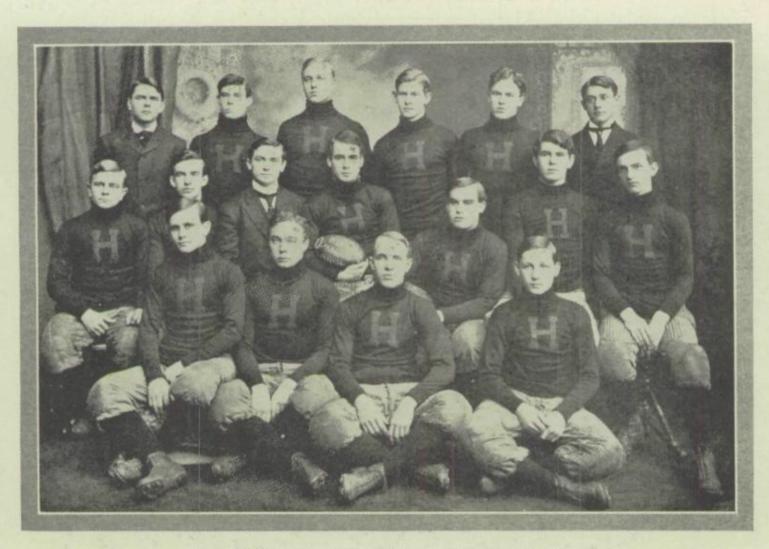
Michael W. Walker, St. Louis' veteran coach, who has served Central since October 1, 1904, has gained much fame for the Red and Black in football and

Two Hundred and Forty-eight



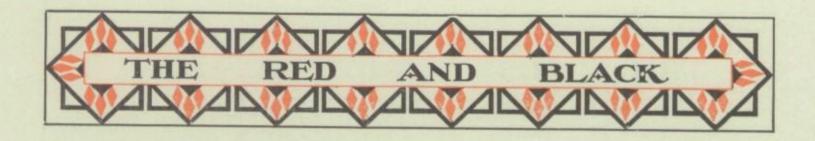
baseball during his tenure in office. The school loses him with much regret, but wishes him success in his new position as Director of Freshman Athletics at Washington University.

It is true there were athletic teams at Central before Mr. Walker cast his lot with the mid-city institution. Mr. Walker's word can be taken for that. While admitting that Central's athletics were not at their height prior to 1904, the head coach of the school stated that, "such men as Calhoun, a product of Alonzo Stagg of Chicago University, and Frank Pease, the old baseball player, were among the men who coached teams for Central in those early days."



CHAMPIONSHIP FOOTBALL TEAM OF 1904 The First Team Coached by M. W. Walker

Members—Fred Bock, Albert Boettler, Barney Blaney, Chas. Castlen, Ralph Christopher, Will Funck, David Lamb, Floyd Newcomb, Willard Oliver, Earl Sherry, Earl Smith, Grable Weber (Capt.), Fred Cornwell, Stratford Morton, Arthur Bader (Manager), Frank Kentnor (Asst. Mgr.).



However, a perusal of interscholastic athletic history since Mr. Walker was placed at the helm of the teams he now leads, reveals that twelve of his twenty-three football teams won championships; and he has fared about as well with his teams on the diamond. Such well-known coaches as E. W. Mahood, H. L. Marshall, "Doc" Callan, and many others have served Central for a time, but none has stayed on the job and met with the success of Mike Walker.

Where he once served a school of 2800 from which he could pick an abundance of material, he now must pick whatever talent he can comb from the 1000 students now in attendance at the school which many years ago was known as "THE" high school. As a matter of passing, it might be said here that, as this was the only high school in St. Louis years ago, an "H" was awarded students for their athletic achievement; and now instead of giving "C's" to athletes the old custom of providing a red "H" is still adhered to.

"I had already signed to teach at Rockford, Illinois, High School when I received an appointment to Central in 1904," Mr. Walker explained, in telling of his early career. "On coming to St. Louis, I was made football and baseball coach and assisted Mr. E. W. Mahood, then basketball coach. We had both boys and girls participating in competitive sport with other schools."



CHAMPIONSHIP FOOTBALL TEAM OF 1911 Coached by M. W. Walker



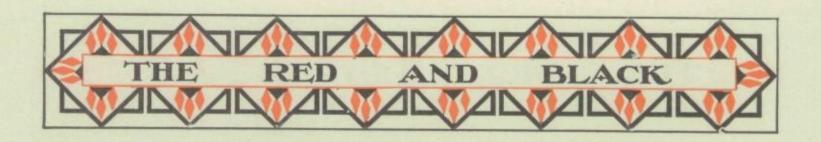
"When I became coach, Central was in the Interscholastic League, competing with Smith Academy, Manual, Western Military Academy, and, for a time, Blees Military Academy of Macon, Missouri. Our teams also opposed St. Louis University, Christian Brothers College, Shurtleff College, Alton High School, McKendree College, Blackburn College, and others. But it must be stated that our boys in those days were much larger and huskier than the crop of the present high school age."

"Our school has won many honors and it is not my intention to take any credit away from any other school. But the nucleus of some of the strongest prep teams in St. Louis, other than Central was first trained at Central. As an example, the great 1915 McKinley High football eleven may be cited. "Dutch" Seibert, Louis Ittner, Loftin Merstetter, and Jimmy Conzelman, members of that club, learned the rudiments of the grid game while students at Central."

"Our school has been severely handicapped since as far back as 1890 because of the lack of athletic facilities. Our boys and girls who took part in sports were never blessed with gymnasium and athletic field such as now are a part of the equipment at Beaumont, Cleveland, and Roosevelt High Schools, not to overlook the preparatory and County League schools. In



CHAMPIONSHIP FOOTBALL TEAM OF 1916 Coached by M. W. Walker



this regard however, our students must be very thankful for the courtesies extended by such men as Dwight Davis, N. Cunliff, Rodowe Abeken, William Yorger, and Reuben Tapperson, present and past park commissioners and superintendents of recreation for the city."

"These men have made it possible for us to use the city's parks for practice, even though at times we have had to travel as far as four miles to reach the practice field in Forest Park. I recall in particular, the period from 1904 to 1914, when these conditions existed."

"We are particularly fortunate in having at Central just now a capable staff of coaches and gymnastic instructors. For basketball, for instance, Coach Friedli, is now in charge; and R. F. Neuman for many years coach at Cleveland High, is now coach of the Central track team. In Mr. Louis Kittlaus, our gymnasium and physical culture department has a man who has served longer in athletics here than any other individual. His affiliations with Central date back to September, 1898, while he had various other experiences in training athletes to his credit."

Mr. Walker said that he could recall hundreds of boys who have made athletic history at Central, but such a list if reproduced as he passed over his



CHAMPIONSHIP FOOTBALL TEAM OF 1922 Coached by M. W. Walker



very fond recollections, would greatly resemble the city directory of a fair-sized town.

Among the athletic stars produced at Central were the following:

BASEBALL

Charles Hollocher, Chicago Cubs; Earl Smith, Art Brader, St. Louis Browns and Denver; Earl Morgan, Washington U.; Jack Bradley, Illinois U., Cleveland Indians, and Oakland, California; Clarence Crossley, Illinois U.; St. Louis Cardinals, and Quincy; and Syl McIntosh, Georgetown U.

FOOTBALL

Eddie Randall, Harvard; Jimmy Weir, Yale; Syl Merstetter, J. Vaughn, Westminster; Sol Goldberg, Ray Kutterer, Will Bremser, Washington U.; John Mathews, Louis Kittlaus, St. Louis U.; Bud Harnett, Washington U.; George Cameron, Herbert Macready, Frank Mathews, St. Louis U.

BASKETBALL

E. Morgan, Washington U.; Will and George Haynes, Missouri U.; Charles Reber, Richard Kelly, Bill Berry, Washington U.; Louis Kittlaus, St. Louis U.; Bob Harnett, Washington U.; E. Cristal, Washington U.; M. Cristal; Dave Cristal, Charley Conners, Herb Traubman, Frank Berryhill, Washington U.

TRACK

Frank Mason, hurdler; John Rowan, 440 yds., Charles Morton, weights, Washington U.; Will Haynes, jumps, Missouri U.; Bill Bremser, sprints, Washington U.; H. Lambert, pole vault, Washington U.; and Blewett Wagoner, pole vault, Yale.

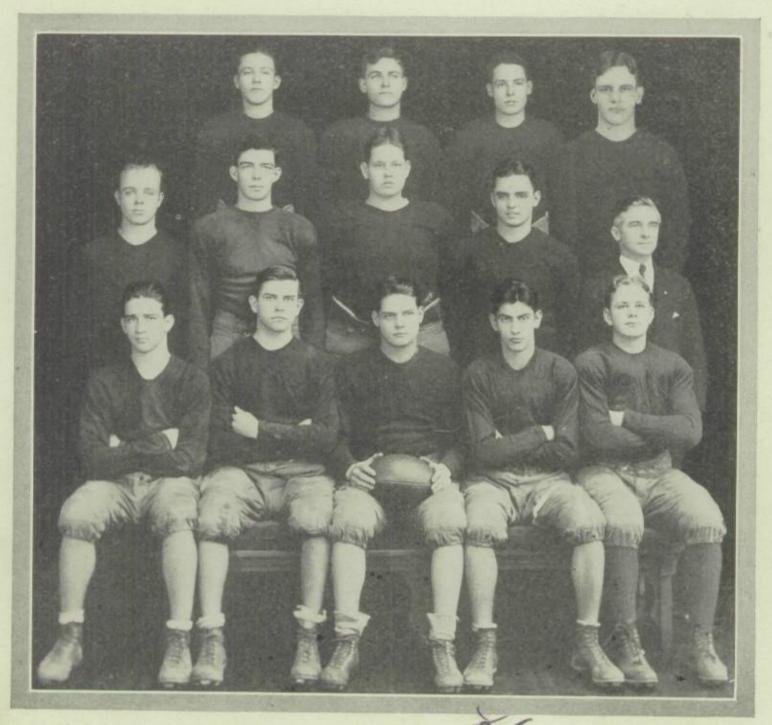
FOOTBALL, 1927



ENTRAL was represented in football this year by a group of clean, hard working boys who tried from start to finish and who therefore in the majority of the games came off the field victorious. In the league games, Central won one lost two, and tied the other, finishing in third place behind Roosevelt and Soldan.

The early season practice was uneventful but enthusiastic Central had six lettermen back, Capt. Schumacher,

Bohringer, Hinrichs, Kostick, Weigle, and Schott, and around these men with several men from the last year's second team, Mr. Walker soon organized a regular team. After three weeks practice Central defeated the heavy Kirkwood team, 20-0. The team was in splendid condition for such an early date and this combined with some quick thinking won the game.



MR. WALKER'S LAST C. H. S. FOOTBALL TEAM, 1927

Then came the tornado which interrupted practice and dused the cancellation of two games, one with Western Military Academy and one with Principia. The Press and public thought this would cause the team to disband but Mr. Walker kept the team together through the mix-up.

Following are the lettermen and their positions: Left End—Herskowitz, Left Tackle—Hubert, Heidiman, Higgins, Left Guard—Higgins, Montgumery, Center—Schott, Right Guard—Marquad, Heideman, Right Tackle—Weigle, Right End—Guibor, Heidiman, Quarterback—Chapman, Left Half—Boheringer, Right Half—Schumacher, Guibor, Tulback, Hinricks, Hubert.

The most outstanding player on the team was Captain Burris Schumacher whose brilliant broken field running, long punting and all around good play won him unanimous choice as All Star Right Halfback. Harry Herskowitz speedy Left End also won his position on this mythical team. Heideman and Higgins received line positions on the second All Star teams.



BASEBALL

By FRANCIS FINLEY



N the spring of 1899 an Interscholastic league was formed. It included Smith Academy, Western Military Academy, Manual Training School, St. Louis University, and Central which at that time was known as the "High" school. Not all of these schools had coaches and Central was no exception. It seems that before this year Central and the other schools had baseball teams, but of our teams

there are no printed records.

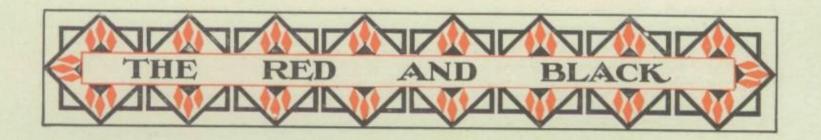
The year 1899 dawned forth with the new league and the baseball team was the first to play under its management. This year the team did well, but there is no record of the final standing. The High School team started off with a "bang," winning the first game from Western Military Academy by a top heavy score, 18-3. The lineup:

top neav	y score, 10-3. The	ineup:								
		AB	R	Н	0	A	E			
	W. Sample, cf	6	1	1	0	0	0			
	Bischoff, c	6	4	2	5	1	2			
	S. Sample, 1b	6	3	3	14	1	0			
	Anderson, 2b	5	3	4	3	3	0			
	Bertig, If	5	2	1	3	0	0			
	Jeude, rf	5	2	0	1	0	0			
	Coyne, 3b	5	2	1	1	0	1			
	Sessinghaus, ss	5	0	2	0	2	2			
	Kane, p	5	1	1	0	4	1			
		-	-	_	-	_	_			
		48	18	15	27	11	6			
Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9)
Western	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0)
High	0	1	3	4	1	3	1	5	3	<

The next year, 1900, found another team entered in the league, that of C. B. C., but there was no representative from St. Louis U.

The High School team again started fast, beating Manual Training 11-2. Then the next game came with Smith, but the result was not so good as on the previous day. The game was a close game, the score 4-2, with men on "first" and "third", no outs and a very good batter coming up. The rooters looked for a rally, but the batter hit into a triple play. This checked the team, and they lost fighting hard to the end.

High School soon forgot the stinging defeat, for in the next game they won from Western. The last two games were lost. In the winning column the team was lacking, but looked good even in defeat.



Records then jump to 1903, in which year Central had a team of such calibre as to warrant a game with the St. Louis Browns. Only two games appear on record, one of which Central beat her traditional rival Smith, 21-8, and tied Blees M. A., 1-1 in thirteen innings.

Again there is a jump in record, this time in 1907. This probably was the greatest team ever produced at Central. After winning the first two league games, the team played Washington U. and won 5-2, after which two more league games were won. In the State High School elimination finals Central played K. C. Manual. This was a very exciting game, Central winning 1-0. Then came four practice games which were lost, followed by an important game with Chicago McKinley. This was another game won by a one run margin, the score being 2-1, with Central on the long end. A short rest followed this game, and the Seattle High School journeyed here to play for the championship of the United States. This game was another thriller like the game with the K. C. school and the result was the same. With it Central was crowned Interscholastic World Champions in the realm of baseball dynasty.



H. S. CHAMPIONS OF U. S., 1906 Coached by M. W. Walker



The team of 1909 was coached by Mr. H. L. Marshall who succeeded in putting a very fine team in the league. This year the team finished second, being beaten only by Smith who went through the season with a clear slate. Kelly was captain.

Years of rivalry between Central and Smith ceased in this year, and much to our sorrow Smith was the more successful. Her last team to face Central faced perhaps the most powerful Central line-up ever put on a baseball diamond up to that time. The fielding and batting averages excelled those of other schools. Central scored thirty-four runs on forty-four hits and pilfered thirty-five bases. The won and lost record for this year is unavailable.

In 1911 a new Interscholastic High School was formed and a reborn spirit became apparent. Central with a crippled team went through the first half of the season without a defeat.

The following year when the team took the field it was practically rebuilt, and playing four practice tilts the team broke even. It was a good team though not quite as good as the previous one had been.

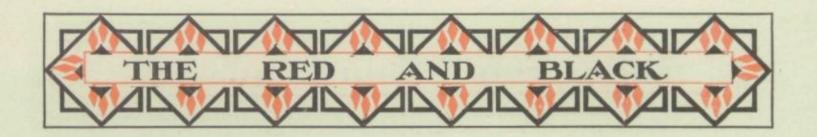
In the season of 1913, the team started by losing the first practice game. They then caught their stride in the next four practice games, and won the first game of the season. It was thought that Central was set for a good season, but in the next game because of erratic playing the game was lost. This season was exceedingly rainy and after losing a loosely played game to Soldan the team went "stale." When they next played it was against Soldan and the game was poorly played and lost.

The succeeding season was a little better. Central won three games, lost two, and tied one. Although the team beat two strong teams in practice games, it was not a great team that played through this season.

In 1916 the team was not so good as the preceeding team. Central won only two games and lost three games, though it can be said that it was not because of ineffective pitching, but erratic playing of the squad.

In 1917 a Central pitcher entered Baseball's Hall of Fame. Against Yeatman, Godfrey Wiedlich pitched; and, as inning after inning passed without a semblance of a Yeatman hit it became apparent this was to be a game to go down in history as the best of the season. At the end of the ninth inning not a Yeatman batter had made a hit. It was a no-run, no-hit game. This was the only feature of the 1917 team as at the half-way mark Central had won only two games.

Breaking even was the fate of Central in the first two games of the 1918 season. In the third game it looked as though another Central pitcher was headed for the Hall of Fame. Not a member of the league leading McKinley squad made a hit in seven innings, but then something cracked. Bremser, the pitcher, hit the first batter, became unnerved, and lost the game, 7-4.



The season of 1919 arrived and Central was to put forth a grand team under the captaincy of Tony Anzalone. The team won the first two games and then followed a series of postponements caused by the resignation of the umpire. Then Central and Soldan had to play for first place. This game was an exciting one. Bremser, Central's pitcher, allowed but five hits in the twelve innings it took to play the game, but Robertson of Soldan held Central hitless for ten innings. In the eleventh his string was broken, and at the end of the twelfth Central was on the long end of a 1-0 score. After this game Central defeated all serious contenders for the title and became champions.



CHAMPIONSHIP BASEBALL TEAM OF 1919 Coached by M. W. Walker

The following season, 1920, Central again had a good team, finishing second to Soldan. This year Jack Rutledge captained the squad. This year Mr. Crippen assisted Mr. Walker in coaching the team.

In 1922 Central played some of the strongest teams in the city and county league and went through without a defeat. Then getting off to a flying start in her own league beat McKinley, 5-3, and then Soldan, 9-5. The third was lost to Yeatman, 10-9, but Central started winning immediately and beat



Cleveland 6-3, and McKinley 17-1. The return game with Soldan was lost 12-9. In this year Olson was Captain.

The season of 1923 came and five lettermen returned. Playing strong teams in the pre-season schedule Central was undefeated. In the first game Central won from Cleveland 7-5 and lost the following two games to McKinley 9-2, and Soldan 10-4, chiefly because of erratic playing. Later in the season the team became contenders for the Harvard Cup and beat Yeatman 6-5, McKinley 9-2, and Soldan 11-1.

Central was not represented in the race for the title in 1924.

1925 dawned forth and by this time the troubles which kept Central out of the league in the previous year were all banished and Central was represented by a good baseball team.

The practice conditions in 1926 were much improved over the previous years since we were near Fairgrounds Park where the sessions were held, but the weather conditions were very bad. After making a fine pre-season showing the team lost the first game of the season to Cleveland 14-3, but braced and beat Beaumont, Soldan, and Roosevelt.

BASEBALL IN 1928



BOUT the first of March Mr. Walker issued a call for boys interested in baseball to meet. Approximately sixty young fellows answered, only twenty-nine of whom were letter men. The winter having been prolonged, it was impossible to get any practicing done. A little over two weeks before our season was to open the squad began to practice. The game with Soldan was to be played April 7, but because of the cold and snow the

game was called off. The next week thirty boys came out and practiced diligently through the week. The second team gave the team something to think about when the "scrubs" won a practice game, four to one. The second attempt to open the season came on April 14. Again the double-header was called off. Central played Cleveland on Tuesday, April 17. This game was very loosely played. Both teams played erratically, eighteen errors being committed. The pitchers were wild, passing fourteen men and they made six wild pitches. This was the first game in which seven of the Central boys played, the only lettermen returning being Schumacker and



Cunningham. There may be some changes in the team as the season progresses, and although we lost to Cleveland we are working hard to learn the fine points of the game from Mr. Walker.

The squad consists of the following men:

Pitchers: Vernon Santens, Meyer Wientraut, Robert Higgins, Carl Hahn, Lawrence Biondo.

Catchers: Burris Schumacher, Elbert Montgomery, John Finley.

Infielders: Lewis Kanys, Wm. Tieman, David Bossman, Eugene Cunningham, Frank Sibley, Hollembeak.

Outfielders: Wm. Sheridan, Robert Golden, Armel Dyer, Edwin Hiediman, Francis Finley, John Marquardt, Arthur Whitney, Paul Hamilton, Abe Bensky, and Ralph Yourtee.



MR. WALKER'S LAST BASEBALL TEAM, 1928

Two Hundred and Sixty



TRACK



ENTRAL has had annual field days for track and field athletics for many years. The printed records concerning them are far from complete. On a different page in this book is a reproduction of an old copy of the High School News which gives a full account of the field day of 1896. In 1898 Link won five events, the shot put and four bicycle races. Wickenden also won several events. In 1899 Blackmer won four firsts and one third

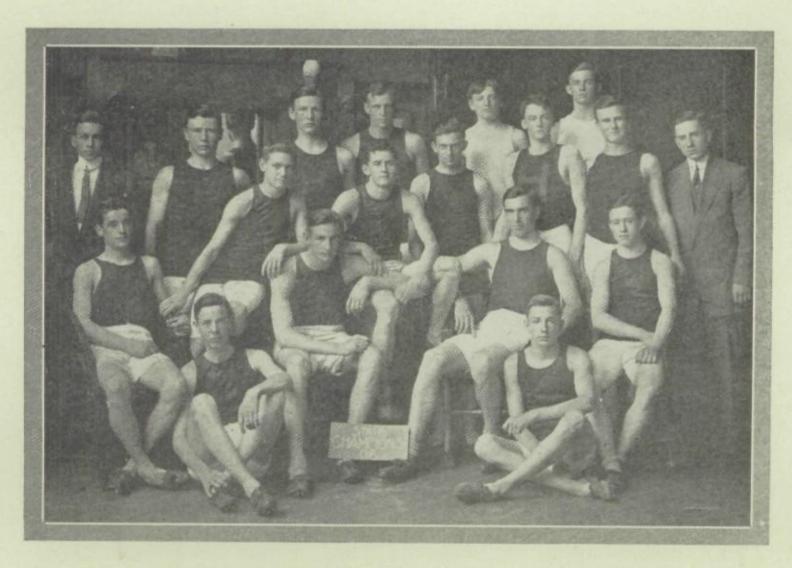
place. In 1900 Kurt Mull and Ed. Sieber tied for the Ferris Cup, each winning three firsts. In 1904 the Olympic games were held in St. Louis and the track team not only were state interscholastic champions and Louisiana Purchase Territory interscholastic champions, but also won the interscholastic championship of the world. In 1905 Central tied with the Manual Training School of Kansas City for the state championship, and won the St. Louis interscholastic championship. Central again won the state championship in both 1907 and 1908. The team of 1908 broke eight records. Jim Lincoln was captain. After 1908 the teams did not enter any meets outside the city.



INTERSCHOLASTIC WORLD CHAMPIONS, 1904 Coached by W. R. Ham



In 1910 the new High School League was organized. Paul Nelson was captain. Owing to the fact that in recent years Central's enrollment has been much smaller than that of the other high schools our track teams have not won as many championships as they did during the days of the old league. On the following pages are given the records for both the old and the new interscholastic leagues. It is also fitting to list the names of those who held the records in their events while they were members of the team.



CHAMPIONSHIP TEAM THAT BROKE EIGHT RECORDS, 1908 Coached by Lee Byrne



A few of those who held records for a time are the following men:

Joseph Forshaw distance events

Hans Wulff weights and pole vault

Carl Glaser 100 yards

E. Sieber 220 yards

Strat. Morton 440 yards

Marsh Boothby 880 yards and mile

Frank Mason 50 yards and low hurdles

H. Fullerton high hurdles

Grable Weber broad jump and 100 yards

E. Michael high jump

T. Henry discus

Dave Lamb hammer

N. Ricker 16-pound shot

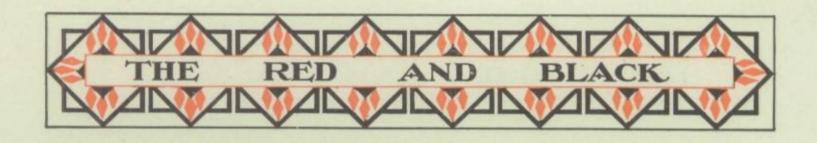
Stephen Adams 12-pound shot

H. Murray low hurdles

Chas. Morton shot and discus

E. Salisbury high hurdles.

Richard Baumberger 100 and 220 yards



CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL RECORDS

OLD INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE

Event	Athlete	Year	Meeting	Record
100-Yard Dash A.	Dore	1908	Missouri	10 1-5 sec.
220-Yard Dash R.	Baumberger	1907	Washington	22 2-5 sec.
1/4-Mile RunT.	Kieffer	1907	Washington	52 1-5 sec.
½-Mile Run T.	Kieffer	1907	Missouri	2 min. 3 1-5 sec.
Mile Run T.	Kieffer	1907	Missouri	4 min. 51 1-5 sec.
120-Yard Hurdle J.	Lincoln	1908	Missouri	16 2-5 sec.
220-Yard Hurdle V.	Davis	1908	Missouri	25 4-5 sec.
Broad Jump W.	Haynes	1907	Interscholastic	22 ft.
High JumpW.	Haynes	1907	Interscholastic	5 ft. 6 1-2-in.
Pole Vault H.	Billings	1908	Missouri	10 ft. 3 in.
Shot Put	Lincoln	1908	Illinois	46 ft. 3 in.
Discus Throw A.	Dore	1908	Dual Meet1	04 ft.
Hammer ThrowE.	Bayley	1908	Washington1	43 ft. 6 in.



TRACK RECORDS

ST. LOUIS HIGH SCHOOL LEAGUE (Public High Schools Only—Organized 1910)

SENIOR EVENTS

Pole Vault—Record 11' 6" Behrman (Roosevelt) 1927

Shot Put—Record 45' 4"
Deeds (McKinley) 1917

Running Broad Jump—Record 22' 11/4"
Cox (Yeatman) 1916

Running High Jump—Record 70" Calhoun (Soldan) 1919

100 Yard Dash—Record 10:0 Van Sickle (McKinley) 1920

440 Yard Dash—Record 52:3
Dunn (Soldan) 1918
Hoagland (McKinley) 1919

120 Yard High Hurdles—Record 16:0 Kensey (McKinley) 1920

1 Mile Run—Record 4:44:9 Moore (Soldan) 1924

880 Yard Run-Record 2:3:3 Rebscher (Central) 1923

220 Yard Dash—Record 22:2
Bremser (Central) 1919
Van Sickle (McKinley) 1920
Mueller (Yeatman) 1921

220 Yard Low Hurdles—Record 26:2 Trumm (Cleveland) 1919 Washburne (Soldan) 1925

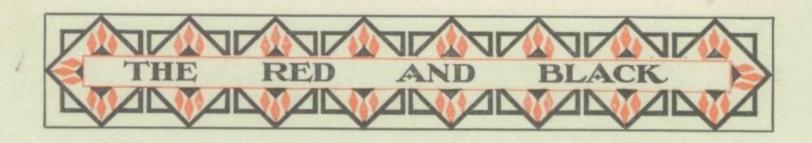
880 Yard Relay—Record 1:33:6 Soldan 1920

JUNIOR EVENTS

Pole Vault—Record 9' 10" Coil (McKinley) 1924 Shot Put—Record 51' 9"

Levy (Soldan) 1924

Running Broad Jump—Record 20' 75/8" Kennedy (Soldan) 1926



Running High Jump—Record 65" Cox (Yeatman) 1914 Speed (Soldan) 1916 Kennedy (Soldan) 1926

100 Yard Dash—Record 10:4 Harvey (Central) 1919

440 Yard Dash—Record 54:2 Hennings (Soldan) 1919

120 Yard Low Hurdles—Record 15:0 Kulla (McKinley) 1924

50 Yard Dash—Record 5:7 Haller (Soldan) 1924 Rossen (Central) 1926

880 Yard Dash—Record 2:07:8 Compton (Roosevelt) 1927

220 Yard Dash—Record 23:0 Hilgard (Roosevelt) 1927

880 Yard Relay—Record 1:37:2 Cleveland 1920

MIDGET EVENTS

Shot Put—Record 46' 91/2"
Rossen (Central) 1925

Running Broad Jump—Record 17' 73/4"
Peckman (McKinley) 1924

Running High Pump—Record 59½"
Myers (Roosevelt) 1926

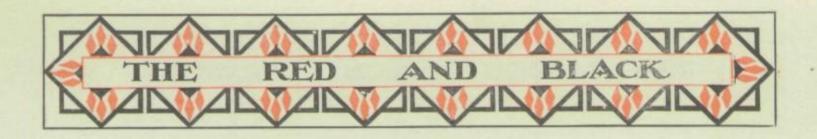
75 Yard Low Hurdles—Record 11:1 Hicks (Soldan) 1927

50 Yard Dash—Record 6:1
Peckman (McKinley) 1924
Rossen (Central) 1925
Skatoff (Central) 1927

75 Yard Dash—Record 8:7 Carofiol (Soldan) 1924 Merrims (Soldan) 1927

440 Yard Relay—Record 52:3

10



Records Made by Central Track Men

ST. LOUIS HIGH SCHOOL LEAGUE (Public High Schools Only-Organized 1910)

SENIOR EVENTS

220 Yard Dash—Record 22:2 Bremser, 1919

880 Yard Dash-Record 2:3:3 Rebscher, 1923

JUNIOR EVENTS

100 Yard Dash-Record 10:4 Harvey, 1919

50 Yard Dash—Record 5:7 Rossen, 1926, Equals old record

MIDGET EVENTS

Shot Put-Record 46' 91/2" Rossen, 1925

50 Yard Dash-Record 6:1 Rossen, 1925, Equals old record, 6:1 Skatoff, 1927, Equals old record, 6:1

THE 1927 TRACK SEASON



Benone " SUALLY people give very little thought to the track team and its many preparations which the members must complete. All through the Basketball and Baseball seasons, some eighty-odd boys work diligently in order to make a fine showing for their Alma Mater on Field Day. Through the first three months of the year the boys work indoors doing ordinary setting up exercises in order to strengthen muscles that are needed in track work. Track

is the only sport in high school competition in which the smaller fellow has the same chance as the larger fellow.

As usual, Coach Marriott was handicapped by the lack of a large student body from which to choose members of the team; but in his usual cheerful way, set to work to build up one of the strongest track teams Central has ever had.

On March 24, the indoor team made up of eight letter men, gave the strong Soldan team a big scare by barely losing the A. A. U. indoor Cham-



pionship at the Coliseum. The event of the evening was the 880 yard relay. Soldan won this race, with Central running a close second. In total points Soldan was 1st, Central 2nd, Roosevelt 3rd, Cleveland 4th, St. Charles 5th, Beaumont 6th, and Cleveland 7th.

When May came the team started outdoor practice. The small track in the rear of the school was used. The team worked so diligently that in a meet with Principia the Central Juniors defeated the Principia Juniors.

In the following weeks the Juniors lost to Soldan Juniors, the Midgets won from Soldans Midgets and the Seniors lost to Soldan Seniors. In a meet with McBride the Central team whitewashed McBride to the tune of 117-29.

The following week Central finished fifth in the Mississippi Valley Track Championship with a total of 9 points, Captain William Chapman and Louis Heinrichs starring.

On May 21, the squad of about fifty men staggered through the preliminaries for the annual Track and Field meet; and of the fifty, only eighteen survived.

On Field Day, Central's small but fighting Squad defeated both Beaumont and Cleveland, thus placing third.

Captain William Chapman showed his heels to all of his competitors and won the 100 and 220 yard dashes in the fine time of 10:2 and 24:1 respectively.

Louis Hinrichs won the Shotput and placed second to Chapman in the 220 dash.

Willard Grafeman placed third in the 220 and fourth in the High Jump.

For the first time in the history of St. Louis High School Interscholastic Competition, three members of the same school ran 1-2-3, in a dash. The three Central men who accomplished the feat in the 220 were: Capt. Bill Chapman, first; Louis Hinrichs, second; and Willard Grafeman, third.

Pat Mariam ran a wonderful race to win the senior mile run.

Louis Skatoff, the tiny midget was the high point man of the team placing first in the fifty yard dash, second in the 75 yard dash, and a tie for first in the high jump. He also ran on the relay team.

Ed Turken placed fourth in the Midget Broad Jump.

Harry Herskowitz placed second in Junior's 50 yard dash.

Clarence Meeker placed fourth in the Junior Broad Jump.

Two Hundred and Sixty-eight



The midget relay team (consisting of Skatoff, Hebberger, Enger, and Nathanson) placed third.

The Senior relay team ended the season with flying colors by running away with the Senior 880 relay. The team consisted of Hinrichs, Grafeman, Ingram and Chapman.

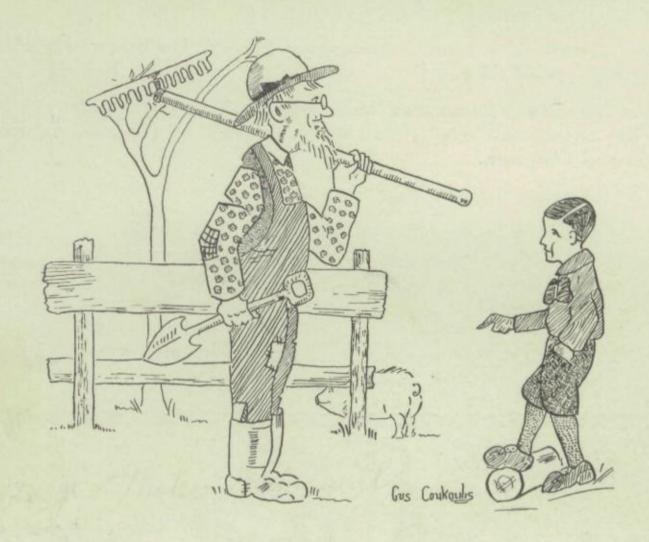
The following members were awarded letters:

Cap't. William Chapman Louis Hinrichs Pat Mariam John Ingram Williard Grafeman Harry Herskowitz Abe Bensky Clarence Meeker Louis Skatoff Paul Hebberger Edward Turken Morris Enger



TRACK TEAM, 1927 Coached by E. T. Marriott





City Boy: "Mister, is that pig of French descent?"

Farmer: "No, what makes you think so?"

City Boy: "Well, when I told him to get out of my way, he replied, 'Oui, oui'."

S....: "Did Miss Kram tell you the truth when you asked her what she made on her report card?"

O: "She surely did."

S....: "What did she say?"

O: "She said that it was none of my business.

"The value of education," says James Weir, "is that it gives a man the power to use words which hide his lack of knowledge."

First Student: "What are you going to be when you get out of High School?"

Second Student: "An old man."

Two Hundred and Seventy



BASKETBALL

Central's basketball teams have won more championships than those of any other St. Louis high school. Our information only goes back to 1903 when the team was the best in the city although the Interscholastic League had not yet officially recognized the game. From 1904 to 1908 the teams won five championships in succession. The teams were coached by E. W. Mahood and Mr. Walker. More recently, it will be remembered, Central won the basketball championship three years in succession during the seasons of 1924, 1925, and 1926. These three championship teams were coached by C. A. (Doc) Callan. During the season of 1927-28 the team was coached by Mr. Alfred Friedli who was severely handicapped because there was not a single veteran on the team and the student body was greatly diminished on account of our having to move into smaller quarters after the tornado.



CHAMPIONSHIP BASKETBALL TEAM OF 1906
Coached by E. W. Mahood and M. W. Walker
Two Hundred and Seventy-one



CHAMPIONSHIP TEAM OF 1925

Coached by C. A. Callan



BASKETBALL TEAM, 1928

Coached by Alfred Friedli

Two Hundred and Seventy-two



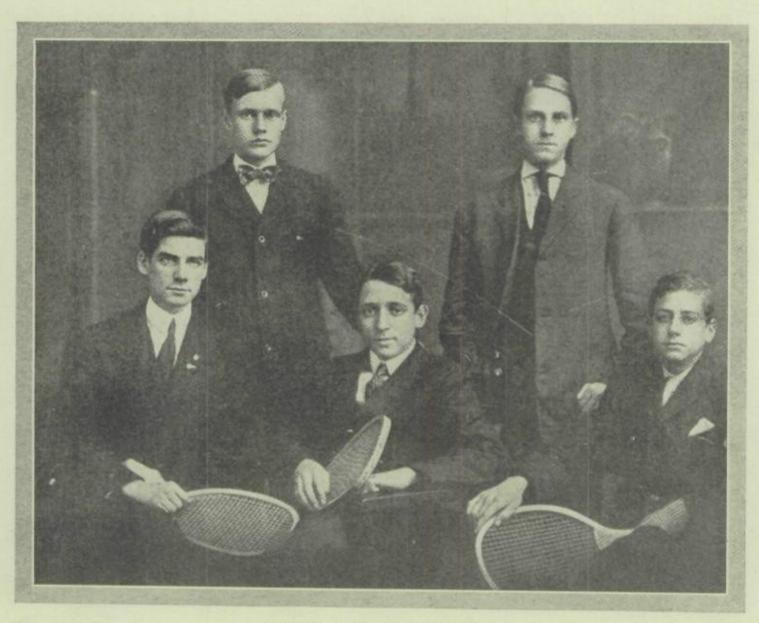
TENNIS By PAUL HAMILTON



ENNIS at Central has always been a minor sport, receiving little or no support from the student body. School support is needed to make a winning team, along with some good players.

The first tennis played among the St. Louis schools, Smith, Manual, McKinley, and Central, was in the form of a tournament, each school being represented by five players. Central won the championship in 1904 through

the excellent playing of Adkins (Capt.), Magill, Perry, Smithers and Wunsch. Adkins won the individual championship cup. The same honors came to us the next year, the tournament being won by Serrano, who also received a cup. The other members of the team were: Bowman, McCanne, Jensen and Wunsch. In 1906 Bowman won the tournament with Townsend, also of Central, second. These twelve men won the school letter for their good playing.



TENNIS CHAMPIONS, 1906



The year 1907 was a poor one for us. We were left in the second to last place. Yeatman had just entered the tournament this year. The following year found us with better material, but we did not win, although two of our boys went to the third round and one to the second. They were McCormach (Capt.), Brooks and Hewitt. These boys won the athletic "H." The other two players were Glorious and Wehlstein. They played hard but were matched against the best players of the other schools and went down in defeat.

The new rules for interscholastic tennis were drawn up in 1910. These rules are used at the present time. A new league was formed, which included only public city high schools. There were four members at this time, which were: Yeatman, McKinley, Soldan and Central.

Soldan was opened in the fall of 1909 and Central had to give up many of her pupils to the new school. We lost several good tennis players, but retained some good ones. Mr. Colwell, our coach for several years, built a good team after many weeks of hard work. Central won second place, with Brooks (Capt.) taking the individual honors. Our team consisted of Brooks, James and Hewitt playing singles, and Newman and Gamble making up the doubles team. All received the athletic "H." The year 1911 also left us in second place, our representatives being James, Funsten and Thomas in singles, and Gamble (Capt.) and Hide in doubles. James and Funsten were the only ones to receive letters.

In 1912 we held the cellar positions, but we had the satisfaction of winning our first match in two years from Soldan. Grossman won this honor. Glorius, Teasdale (Capt.), Reinholdt and Neis composed the team; they all were awarded the "H."

The following year found us in better standing as to rank; here again we won second place after a tie which had to be played off between Josties of Yeatman and Harrison of Central. Josties won after a four-set match by the score of 6-1, 4-6, 6-0, 6-2. This showed that we had not lost our spirit because we had been in the cellar position. The members of the team who won their letters were: Harvey, Harrison, Glorius (Capt.), Martens and Gamble. In 1914 we dropped down to third place, but the boys all played very close games; Gamble, Thole, Skrainka, Dunker, Miller, Hewitt and Oehler made up the team. The team of 1915 was made up of most of the previous team, who were: Thole, Hewitt, Skrainka, L. Gamble and Frohlichstein. They also received their letters.

Lack of interest in tennis and the entering of Cleveland High into the league caused 1916 to be a bad year, with 1917 also a poor season. In 1916 H. Hewitt (Capt.), Weidlich, A. Hewitt, McElwee, Mendez, Weir made up the team, while in the following season Minnegerode, Barnes, Reiman and



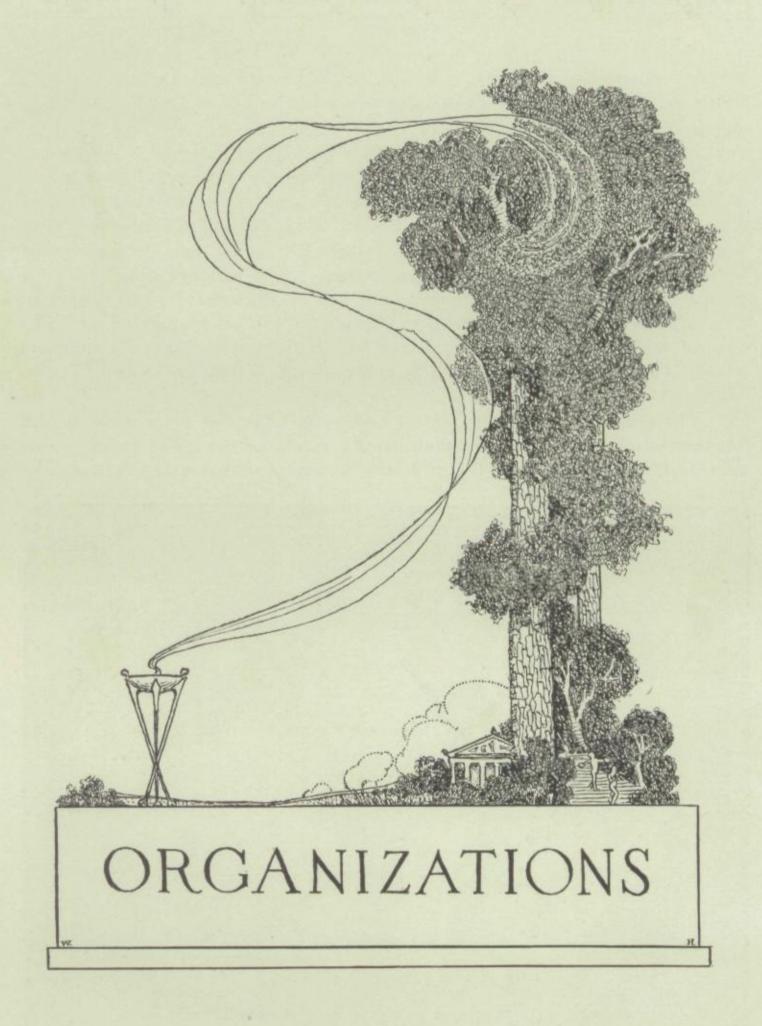
Wiffern represented Central. Yeatman booked two league records in 1917, which were being three times champion in succession and having lost no single match and only one double match.

Mr. Christenson was appointed coach in 1923. This was a poor year, and the new coach was handicapped. Each member of the team won one match, however. The representatives for Central were: Sigoloff, Brewer, Kiender, Smith and Krochelhoffer. Central High did not play the following year, but in 1925 Mr. Christenson developed a good team, composed of Kiender, Berkin, Tietzen, Norter and Bierman. The matches were called off till spring on account of wet grounds, although four matches had been played. Central won the championship in the spring of 1926. In the fall of 1926 Central won second place, and Tietzen won individual honors. The players were: Tietzen (Capt.), Hower, Hamilton, Stein, Ritter, Levtz and Weigle. Tietzen, Hower and Hamilton won their letters.

The season of 1927 left Central in the second to last place, but this did not tell the tale. All the boys fought hard for their school. The tennis honors went to Hamilton (Capt.), Ritter, Rush, Schneider, Hiken and Plummer.



TENNIS TEAM, 1927





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Two Hundred and Seventy-seven



LITERARY AND ART STAFF OF THE RED AND BLACK

HISTORY OF CENTRAL'S PUBLICATIONS



S ONE of the features of the Jubilee number of the Red and Black, each Central organization has undertaken to trace its history. So Central's publications have had their family tree looked up. The first root to be uncovered was the "Monthly Blossom" published in 1877. This little paper with its eight pages of stories and local items was followed by "The Nut" in 1885 and 1886. This, too, was a monthly containing eight pages of stories and

news. The names of the staff members were not printed. After the graduation of the class of 1886 nothing is heard of a school paper till 1891 when the "Reflector," a sixteen-page monthly, appeared.

In 1896 the "High School News" made its debut as a monthly magazine published by the Literary Societies. For many years it was one of the leading publications of the country—certainly it was unsurpassed by any other high school monthly. In 1914 the students of the whole school, under the sponsorship of Mr. Clarence Stratton, took over the work of the Literary Societies. The "High School News" continued to be published as a monthly

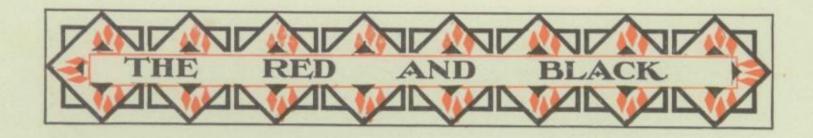


BUSINESS STAFF OF THE RED AND BLACK

until June, 1917, when the high prices of paper, inks, and engravings, due to the war, caused it to be changed to a semi-annual. The change was in keeping with the general movement all over the country in regard to school publications. The first semi-annual came out in 1918 and was called the "Red and Black." From 1918 up to 1922 it was sponsored by Mr. Harry C. Schweikert; then Miss Mary Beck took charge and remained the sponsor until 1927, when she was transferred to Beaumont. Mr. Vest Davis took over the responsibility of publishing the Jubilee number of the "Red and Black," a double number representing the classes of January and June, 1928.

At the time of the presidential election of 1916, the printing class got out a one-page news-sheet, that looked like an overgrown handbill, as an election extra. The class thought the first issue would be the last, but the idea of a school newspaper proved so popular that in 1917 Mr. Pratt sponsored a four-page paper which was the direct predecessor of the present school newspaper, the "News."

During the war the "News" not only served to arouse the enthusiasm and to secure the aid of the students in support of the war, but also served as a connecting link between the school and those who had gone to the front. At one time between one and two hundred copies of each issue were sent



regularly to the boys in the various cantonments in this country or else addressed to them in case of their regiments, "Somewhere in France." In return for their copies many soldiers sent back letters which were printed in the "News." Under the caption, "Central in the War," an attempt was made to keep an accurate record of all enlistments, transfers, and promotions, and to do honor to our fallen heroes. The files of the "News" from 1916 to 1920 contain an almost complete history of Central's part in the great World War.

After the war the "News" continued to publish the achievements of Central's distinguished graduates, the prowess of Central's athletic teams, and, in fact, all news of general interest to the student body. Several special issues have been published featuring Educational Week, tax campaigns, and Michigan Cup or Yale Bowl celebrations of which Central has had not a few. The "News" has always been active in furthering every movement which has had to do with the welfare of the schools. The most noteworthy example was the numbers published to aid in the various tax campaigns. A special issue of ten thousand copies was printed at the request of the Board of Education. This is believed to be the largest issue of a purely high school publication ever published in St. Louis.

In 1923 the "News" was enlarged to its present size, its form changed somewhat, and the students given a greater share in its management. In this year also, Miss Edna de Liniere and Miss Marguerite George took over the sponsorship of the paper. Until 1926 the "News" continued as a Central institution, but on our removal to Yeatman the publication was discontinued until last September when a new start was made. The staff is now under the sole guidance of Miss de Liniere.

The long list of Editors-in-Chief of the "News" includes the following: Fred Bohn, Levy, E. Val Putnam, C. M. Herrington, E. R. Grace, Ben Jacobs, Jos. M. Herzberg, John H. Sears, Melvin Adams, Emil Boehm, Ephrim Caplan, Herbert B. Frank, Arthur E. Simpson, Morton M. Wolff, Everett R. Roeder, George A. Hodgman, Edward A. Mitchell, Arthur C. Eckert, Henry Roemer, George V. Kendall, Joseph D. Hirschberg, Marcus A. Wolff, George C. Enzinger, Vest Davis, Wilbur W. Wood, Leo Hammerschlag, Jacob L. Ellman, Harry L. Oppenheimer, Truman J. Settle, Homer Dye, Irl G. Whitchurch, Roy W. Wenzlick, Max Wasserman, John Elvin Mitchell, John W. Barriger, Richard G. Baumhoff, Alfred Fleischman, Helen Pruess, Clay Bording, Alene Leutert.

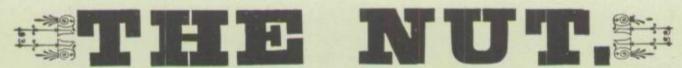
Monte Baer edited the first Year Book in 1904, but the oldest Central "annual" that we have on file is that of 1905. It was called the "Herald." The editor was Stephen S. Adams. In 1906 the name was changed to "Echo." Edward H. Mitchell was editor for January, and Arthur W. Proetz



for June. The Year Book editors for January and June, 1907, were Charles Rohr and Charles Morton. In 1908 Robert Hance and Frank M. Debatin were in charge. The editors for 1909 were Hayes Eckert and Shephard Barnes.

From 1910 to 1917 the January and June editions of the High School News served as year books.

The "Red and Black" was first published in January, 1918. It has been edited by the following students: Herbert E. Koeneke, B. J. Friedrich, Helen Seevers, Bernadine Edom, Herman Salinger, Frances Ruth, Lenard Finger, William Semsrott, Annette Weinberger, Mary Greene, Etta Grodsky, Arthur Bromberg, Omar Midyett, Lela Hager, and Jane Wotke.



Published by the HIGH SCHOOL.

Vol. II.

ST. LOUIS, JANUARY 6th, 1886.

No. 1.

THE NUT, Office: 214 ARGYLE AVENUE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Six Months, Postage Paid, - - - 60 Cents. Single Copies, - - - To Cents.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.

THE NUT is a new growth. As such it is offered and commended to your notice. Its flavor is complex and awakens visions of many lands. It even points back to the origin of the world. For it is a fruit of the Tree of Knowledge. It also points forward as being the fruit of a special variety of that tree, full of vigor and of promise.

Therefore take it; taste it; and fear not. For if the eating of such fruit must result in a certain measure of dying; it is but the dying to imperfect, superficial forms of belief. And this is nothing else than an indispensable condition of living to richer, nobler phases of the Truth.

Toward the realization of this completer life the Editors and the Contributors of THE NUT, as a class in the High School, are and have ever been earnestly struggling. They have fathomed many a myst ematics, and have thus caught something

students. And they have fairly earned the right to recognition as thus far thoroughly successful students. Clearly then they are wholly worthy of your kindliest encouragement.

And be assured of this; that help rendered to him who is preparing to enter worthily upon the proper work of life gives added beauty to the sunrise of a soul.

PROF. WM. M BRYANT.

TWO DEATHS.

It has been truthfully said that man is a shadow, and life a dream; for so silently and suddenly does death come that to-day we may be on the stream of time, and to-morrow far out on the ocean of eternity. None escape; not even the rich and the learned. There is nothing more certain than death, or more uncertain than the time of dying. It is only the other day that we heard of the death of a man who was in the prime of life and apparently in perfect health. History affords no other instance where a man has, in so short a time amassed such a great fortune, and yet with all this wealth, he could not buy one minute of life. His death was not even preceded by the ur sickness and suffering, during which his far shown their love and respect, the death of a prominent

The Bigh School Rews.

VOL. I.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June, 1896.

No. 6.

THE FIELD DAY OF OURS.

Like many others schools, the High School had to postpone its Field Day. The day was set for May 30th and fortunately the elements did not interfere a second time. The cloudy weather caused a great many to stay away, for everyone is carefully watching the clouds since the storm. Although many circumstances combined to decrease the attendance, it was an excellent day for carrying out the programme. Early in the afternoon the boys began to board the Suburban cars in groups. Some of them, when they arrived at their destination, became impatient and made their exit through the ear windows. At the gate, a lively young man pranced about and demanded your ticket before you reached him. He seemed to obtain as much satisfaction from collecting the tickets as he would by collecting twenty-five cents from each individual. The Grand Stand was not entirely filled but the press stand was running over. The management succeeded admirably in keeping unauthorized persons off the field. In fact, the whole affair was so well planned and carried out that no one found any excuse for complaining and the Field Captains deserve much credit.

Before the audience had time to become tired of waiting, the first event was announced. It was the hundred yards dash and was run in three heats, six men running in each heat. L. Brokaw won the first, and F. Abekin the second heat. In the last Brokaw had to go back one yard for making a false start. This heat was run by the first three men of each of the others. Abekin won in eleven seconds and received the gold medal. W. Carmichael won the second prize, which was a fine sweater, and Schwartz carried off third prize, a "Kombi."

The second event was a one mile bicycle scratch race for novices. La Beaume won, time 2 minutes 201/5 | bicycle, handicap, La Beaume. Sec-

He received a diamond medal. The second prize, knickerbockers, and third prize, floor pump, were taken by Barker and McKee respectively.

In the next event Bronaugh put the 12 lb. shot 34 feet, 10 inches and was awarded the gold medal. Chapman came second, putting the shot 32 feet, 4 inches. The second prize was a straw hat.

L. Brokaw won the 220 yards dash, handicap, in 25 seconds. Brey was second and secured the opera glasses. The first prize in this, and all the remaining events, was a gold medal.

The winner in the half-mile bicycle race, scratch, was Stockhoff. His time was 1 minute 8 seconds. La Beaume got second prize, a 20th century lamp.

In the running broad jump, Bryan's distance was 17 feet 10 inches. Abekin's distance was 17 feet 8 inches, and he received the second prize, consisting of a cane and three pounds of candy. He was a general favorite with the young ladies next day.

The 120 yards hurdle race was exciting. Chopin won first prize, time, 20 seconds. Smith got a valuable candy box filled with candy, as second prize.

There was much enthusiasm over the next event which was a two mile bicycle race, handicap. McKee came in first, time, 4 minutes 25 seconds. Wickenden got second prize, a 20th century lamp, and Stockhoff the third, two pairs of bicycle hose.

The pole vault was closely contested. Chopin received first prize, height 10 feet 2 inches. Shelton obtained second prize, a silver headed cane and two pounds of candy.

The tenth event was a 440 yards run, handicap. First prize, L. Brokaw, time, 55% seconds; second prize, a sweater, Brownlee.

Winner of eleventh event, one mile

ond, McKee, prize, a pair of bicycle shoes. Third, Scharff, prize, a Columbia Cyclometer.

The twelfth was the high jump, handicap. Schwartz was urged by his classmates in the grand stand to remember his country, but he only won second prize, a pair of trousers; Swope won first, height 61 inches.

Only four ran in the 880 yards run. Ferris won in 2 minutes 171/5 seconds. The second prize, a sweater, was won by Brownlee.

Much interest was taken in the last event, which was a five miles bicycle race, handicap. La Beaume won the gold medal; Baker, second prize, a pair of pneumatic tires; Wickenden, third, a pair of fine golf hose. La Beaume's time was 14 minutes 51 seconds.

In the last lap of the five mile race, Scharff fell and Rankin was compelled to turn quickly to one side. At the speed he was going he was unable to remain in the track and ran into the hurdles at the side. The equilibrium of many of the hurdles was disturbed, but fortunately Rankin was not hurt. After the winners in the last event were announced, the spectators dispersed, well satisfied with the programme. The Field Day was a success and no doubt about it. The Athletic Association will probably continue to hold annual field days and the High School will, in the future, turn out athletes as well as orators and schoolma'ams.

Forest Park Road Race.

The annual road race of the St. Louis Cyclers took place Saturday, June 6th. 'The "cracks" from Chicago were there, as well as the best St. Louis riders. Notwithstanding the fact that 180 cyclers competed, the High School scored a victory. Thomas McKee, a member of the High School Cycle Club, came in sixth. Good for McKee and the High School!

The High School News.

Published every menth of the school year by the

St. Louis High School Literary Society.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION:
631 South Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

EDITORS:

All correspondence should be addressed to THE HIGH SCHOOL NEWS, Office: Grand and Finney Aves., St. Louis, Mo.

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Entered as second class matter at St. Louis Post Office, January, 1896.

PRICE: - - 50 cents per year.

EXTRACT FROM RULES.

This paper shall be published strictly in the interests of the High School. No other news shall be printed.

Matter may be contributed by teachers and scholars of the school and also by past members of the Society,

Our "colored cover" was so great a success that it will be a permanent feature of the News commencing with September.

The News wishes to congratulate the June class of '96 upon its success in the final examinations, having not a single failure.

Write an account of your vacation this summer and send it in to the News. We want to hear from each one of our readers.

. We are glad to say that the Athletic Association was not only able to pay all of its pledges, but has remaining after the Field Day a snug sum in the treasury.

Although the tornado, in its awful course of destruction, severely damaged the establishment in which the News is printed, we are happy to state that it has not been delayed.

We wish to correct a mistake in the last issue of the News in regard to the new colors of the school. They are, as published under the head of "Notes," crimson and black, not "mson and gold. Don't consign the News to the same place you put your school books in vacation, as you will have plenty of leisure to write for its columns, and the new contribution editor will be very glad to receive your articles either during vacation or early in September.

The High School has proved its right to a high rank in athletics by its very successful Field Day. The boys acquitted themselves in fine style and the News extends congratulations to the High School Athletic Association as being an association which is a credit to the school it represents.

Of course, we are all going to study this vacation, we always do, that is why vacations are given us; but the studies, we venture to say, will be neither Latin nor Greek. Not that these are anything but proper and delightful—in season, but like football they are not exactly enjoyable with the thermometer at 90° in the shade.

If the classifying of forty-three thousand Government positions during the last three years under the head of Civil Service has done no other good than to place that number of citizens in a position where they can think and vote as they please, without fearing the loss of means of a livelyhood, it has accomplished a great good.

The chronic complainer was given no opportunity this year of bewailing the cruelty (?) of taking two examinations each day, as the faculty arranged that, with very few exceptions, there was one per day and sometimes several days intervening.

All things had been prepared in such an agreeable manner that the few, who were unfortunate enough to fail, could not but perceive that it was due to their own lack of preparation.

Shall the young ladies be given places on the board of editors? It seems that the idea prevails to a certain extent that this is a paper for the boys especially and for the girls incidentally. This is most emphatically wrong. The News, we repeat,

is a School paper, and as such it is desired that its board of managers should consist of those, who can best make it a paper for the school as a whole. If this can be done best by having the young ladies a part of the management, we would say most heartily, "Let us have 'em." Think over this in vacation and bring it up again in the fall.

THE ST. LOUIS HIGH SCHOOL.

The High School is at present in a prosperous condition. In a school paper published ten years ago, we find complaints about the poor accommodations of the old High School buildings. Since then the new building has been completed and the pupils find everything arranged in a comfortable manner. The present enrollment of pupils is nearly two thousand. The building, however, is large enough to accommodate them and no inconvenience is experienced. During the past year the school has been improved in many ways. At the beginning of the year the only organization in the school was the Literary Society of the boys, which has been in existence for twenty-seven years. Its membership, which was then about forty, increased so rapidly that the society had to be divided into two divisions. The total membership is now about ninety. Two Literary Societies have also been organized by the girls, with a membership of about one hundred. In January the school paper was established and it is now on a firm basis financially, and there is no danger of it failing from lack of funds. The Cycle Club, which was organized this spring, has been very successful. The Athletic Association, organized through the efforts of several energetic workers, furnished us with a delightful field day, and gives encouragement to athletic exercises in the future. By these many organizations the pupils have been brought into closer contact and more friendliness and sympathy has sprung up among them. Summing it all up, the Literary Societies, the Cycle Club, the Athletic Association, the Field Day and the NEWS, we can well say that the school has made much progress during the last scholastic year.



THE 1927-28 NEWS STAFF

"THE NEWS"

Dark hidden mystery! What have we here?

A picture of the "News," it does appear,

A serious set of journalists they seem

Who by their work have won Central's esteem;

Look very hard and see if you can place

Each member of the News Staff by his face.



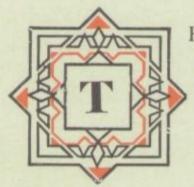
Yet do not wonder, purse your lips, and pout When you find that four members were left out. One maiden, Mollie Taurog, won't be found; McConnel, Karakas, Moeser, were not 'round When all the others on this staff unique This picture made, enduring fame to seek.

The Staff includes Theresa Cardosi, Marie Domini, Lillian Fink, Edward Hackman, Paul Hamilton, Robert Higgins, Anna Katz, Fred Knauer, Frieda Knoernschild, Neil Koop, Thomas Knox, Helen Kummings, Christine Little, Ruth Mason, Dora Missler, Ewell Mueller, Rana Pipiens, Pauline Pfeifer, Sylvia Rothman, Marner Stewart, Helen Williams, Marvel Wood, Gus Coukoulis, Cecil Holley, Dorothy Mable, Mildred Yates.



Omen Bungatur

THE BOYS' LITERARY SOCIETY



HE Boys' Literary Society! What memories will this name awaken in those who have at some time been members of this famous club? With fifty-eight years of colorful existence behind it, it still stands preeminent as one of the most active organizations of Central High School.

A student will often ask what is done in the Boys' Literary Society. What kind of work are its members encouraged to do? The outstanding purpose of this

Society is to improve one's debating and speaking power. The debates are usually of a very important nature and are sometimes actually political. It is not uncommon to hear tremendous sounds issuing from the meeting-room. On inquiring one may learn that some young Daniel-Webster-in-the-making is delivering a fiery oration on prohibition or dramatically declaiming Burke's Conciliation Speech. The scope of these orations is limitless. As proof of the great field which is exploited in these orations, the writer can only cite a case where no less a subject than Einstein's Theory of Relativity was discussed by three different speakers, each presenting his own version of the matter. Need anything more be said when it is stated that all three spoke extemporaneously? And as to the debates, the questions range all the way from "Resolved that the windows of this room should be opened," to "Resolved that capital punishment should be abolished in the United States."



And it must not be imagined that the secret undertone of politics is not also present. Dark whisperings are heard when the party machine gets together to destroy the vote of the opposition. At election times, the candidates for offices may even be seen carrying around a full stock of choice cigars, the purpose of which even those most ignorantly versed in politics can discern.

The work of the Boys' Literary Society is not confined to its time of meeting. At most of the important celebrations or commemorations of the school, it is to the Boys' Literary Society that the school turns for a program. The Armistice Day programs are outstanding examples of this. At the last Armistice Day program, speeches were delivered by Abram Balch, Alfred Thea, Max Colodesch, and Uvan Handy.

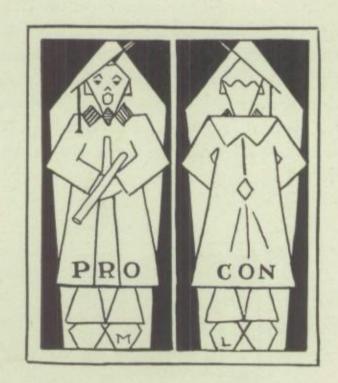
It is to be regretted that we are unable to give a complete list of the presidents of the Boys' Literary Society. However, from the following list of those who did fill that office one may judge the outstanding ability of all to whom this honor came: John F. Wixford, Richard McCulloch, Winfred Ernest Starr, Joseph Forshaw, Ephrim Caplan, Max W. Jacobs, Hugh Wright, George Dwight Kellogg, Ralph Roeder, Hunley Herrington, Simon M. Frank, John W. Calhoun, Oscar M. Stall, Abraham B. Frey, Douglas H. Jones, Thomas Ferguson, Jacob L. Ellman, Herbert Frank, S. A. Abeles, S. L. Stern, Carl Lawton, Claude M. Herrington, Bejach H. Wright, L. Sale, Roy Handley, W. S. Bedal, Richard A. Bolt, George C. Mackay, Theron C. Rice-Wray, Harry Dawes, John M. Coleman, Landeau, Stanton Block, William Hudson, Morton M. Wolff, Harry Sandperl, Delos G. Haynes, Arthur Eckert, John J. Heil, Edward Boehm, Henry Roemer, Oscar Duemler, Arthur Dunham, Thomas Ferguson, Russell A. Rebman, Thorpe Boyd, Samuel Morse, Lewis J. Stadler, Robert W. Pilcher, Alfred Norrish, Arthur Keimel, M. J. Kling, Joseph Senturia, David Shorr, Robert Treiman, Floyd Clear, Chester Rese, Joseph Weisman, Albert Gelfand, Carl Beckers, Sam Goldman, Uvan Handy, Max Colodesch, Vest Davis.





Supported by the Boys' Literary Society, and actually a branch of the Society, is the Central High School Debating Team. This team represents Central in the Annual Interscholastic Debates. Any boy who is a student in good standing may try out for the Debating team.

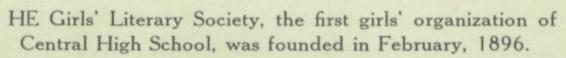
The question which was last debated between the High Schools on March 23, 1928, was "Resolved: that the United States adopt the Cabinet form of Government." The Central boys who represented the affirmative side were Fred Knauer, Abram Balch, and Uvan Handy. The negative side was upheld by John Buckowitz, Alfred Thea, and Max Colodesch. Neil Koop and Louis Stocker were Alternates. The affirmative, which debated Roosevelt's negative at Central lost, and the negative, which debated Soldan's affirmative at Soldan, won. Mr. Davis, and Mr. Detering, the coaches, rendered invaluable assistance, and were largely responsible for the good showing which the teams made. The team also thanks the Girls' Athanaeum for assisting them in preparing for this debate. Incidentally, all the members of the team were also members of the Boys' Literary Society.





GIRLS' LITERARY SOCIETY

THE GIRLS' LITERARY SOCIETY

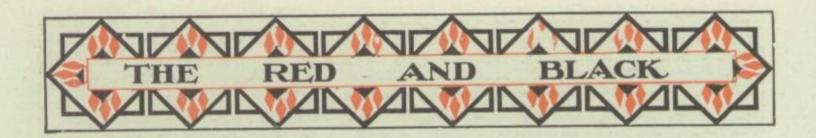


The purpose of the club is to improve the literary attainments of its members. Prospective members are accepted into the Society upon the recommendation of their English teachers.

The officers of the Literary Society are chosen for their ability, selected from the older girls of the club and

from those who have the interest of the club at heart. The motto of the Society is "More Light," and its colors are purple and white. A diploma signed by the sponsor and the officers of the Club is awarded at her graduation to each girl belonging to the Society, who has faithfully attended the meetings for two consecutive terms.

At each meeting a program is given. The programs have been varied, though all of them pertain to literature in some respects. When the Society was started, debates were held and subjects, within the range of knowledge of the members, were discussed. In these early days, the Society had no teacher to act as sponsor and advisor. However there was much serious work undertaken and successfully carried out. Public speaking was studied for several terms with the purpose of training the members to talk easily and with



poise. At another time, when the short story was being rather extensively studied, the members participated in a story writing contest with a prize for the successful contestant. Again, the study of drama resulted in a play given before the school with much success. The programs now are quite varied and extremely interesting; such subjects as plays, poems, biographies, book reviews, and debates have been presented this term. Sometimes extemporaneous discussions are held concerning poems and stories that have been written or read by members of the Society. This term the club has been divided into several groups, each group consisting of four or five girls. At each meeting a different group is in charge of a program. This arrangement enables each girl in the club to be on a program at least once each term.

The Girls' Literary Society has social as well as educational advantages. Each term a party or a picnic is given, depending upon the choice of the girls, primarily for the purpose of entertaining the President as a reward for her faithful work.

The Society is now under the guiding hand of Miss Bowen who has been sponsor to the Society before. Misses Marguerite George and Marion Meyersieck, our former sponsors were in turn transferred to other high schools, when Central moved to its present quarters after the tornado. The Society has been fortunate indeed to have such able sponsors.

The club has 37 members at the present time.

The officers for this term are:

President Vice-President Secretary

Treasurer

News Representative

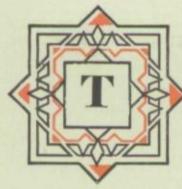
Bertha Gerschbock Frieda Brown Marie Lorandos Sophie Sinavitz Theresa Cardosi

Among the former presidents of the Girls' Literary Society were the following: Ethel Braxton, Ruth L. Bribach, Alna Tyffe, F. Messing, Anna Moreel, Louise Meyers, E. Wahlert, Gussie Isaacs, Margaret Dockery, Mildred B. Olson, Mary Carlisle Jones, Margaret Pilcher, Margaret Hilmer, Esther Allmeyer, Bernice Mueller, Lula Lorandos.





THE ATHENAEUM

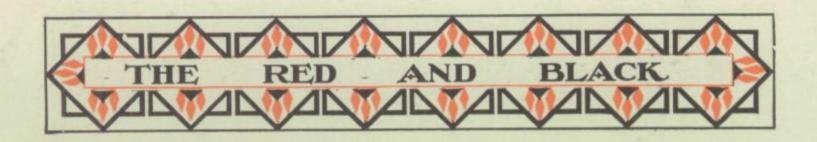


HE Athenaeum was, until 1923, a part of the Girls' Literary Society. Miss Mott, the sponsor of the Girls' Literary Debating team, with a group of girls formed a club purely for debating. Until 1924 this organization was known as the Debating Club. At this time it was changed to the Central Athenaeum.

During its history the Athenaeum has had but three presidents. Rachel Katz, the first president, remained in office until the February term of 1927 when she was succeeded by Sylvia Magidson. Sylvia graduated in June, and the new president chosen was Pauline Potter. Pauline was re-elected in February. A new president must be chosen for September, 1928, as she is graduating in June.

There is but one other officer besides the president, the secretary-treasurer. This office has been filled by Celia Slavotsky, Ruth Schluer, Elizabeth Moses, Mollie Taurog, and Ruth Magidson.

Miss Mott was assisted in the sponsoring of the club by Miss Meyersieck. It was truly a great blow when both teachers were transferred into other high schools after the tornado. Central's faculty was reduced; teachers remaining were over-burdened with organizations or other activities to such an extent



it was impossible to get a sponsor. Miss Olmstead, while she was much too busy to take over the sponsorship, agreed to act as a protector. Miss Olmstead, as well as other members of the faculty, has made us feel that we aren't honest to goodness orphans.

The representatives of the Athenaeum participated in the Pentagonal Debates held annually for the Wellesley Cup.

In 1924 the subject was the Improvement of the Mississippi River. Central lost to Soldan and Beaumont.

NEGATIVE Ellen Querl Hannah Herd Ruth Achuff May Reed AFFIRMATIVE
Libby Inger
Lorraine Smith
Alice Overmeyer
Pearl Portnoy

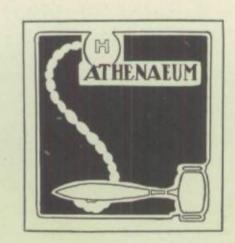
County Annexation was the subject in 1925. Central's affirmative won from Cleveland, and the Negative lost to Roosevelt.

NEGATIVE Ellen Querl Ruth Schluer Ella Marth May Reed AFFIRMATIVE Lorraine Smith Rachel Katz Nettie Spasser Celia Slavotsky

The subject for 1926 was the Rapid Transit Plan. The affirmative won from Soldan, and the Negative lost to Beaumont.

NEGATIVE Ruth Schuler Jane Wotke Ruby Pemberton Laura Mae Collett AFFIRMATIVE Angeline Coombes Nettie Spasser Rachel Katz Pauline Potter

There was no Pentagonal Debates held in 1927 as Soldan was forced to withdraw. The next debate will be in the fall of 1928.

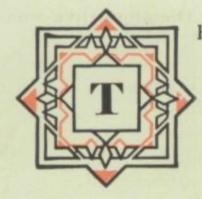




THE STUDENT COUNCIL

By

ROBERT HIGGINS



HE Student Council is composed of two pupils from each advisory group who, with Mr. Douglass, discuss and decide on questions of school importance. The members of the council are chosen by popular vote in the advisory groups, the pupil receiving the largest number of votes is the Senior member the second Junior member. Only the Senior member attends the council meetings unless Mr. Douglass requests the presence of both members or

the Senior member is absent from school.

The council has no regular meeting time but meets whenever Mr. Douglass has something to discuss. Usually the members are elected for one term but this year the council was not organized until December because of the tornado and it was decided that members would hold over till June.

The Student Council was organized by Mr. Douglass when he became principal of Central in 1920 for the purpose of keeping the student body and principal in closer connection and to exchange views with them on school problems. The Student Council gives training in public speaking and also gives students an insight into the practical and business problems of the school.



STUDENT COUNCIL

Senior Members:

Brena Uber, Bessie Pipe, Charles Huff, James Weir, Edward Feigel, Leslie Kuhlmann, Uvan Handy, Edmund King, Glen Jones, Margaret Peyton, Helen Kahman, Fred Ruenpohl, Elizabeth Hawker. Marion Schilling. Lowell Hartman, Frank Suroff, Alban Boltzer. Marner Stewart. Sarah Dolgen, Irene Stabenow, David Kramer. Oscar Bernabe, Ruth Mason, Bernice Primo. Armel Dyer. Marie Green. Louis Silk, Arthur Miner, Edwin Heideman. Iulius Friedman. Anna Katz Sophie Zwieg.

Junior Members:

Charles Reeder, Angeline Coombes, Ruben Lapin, Paul Blumenthal. Laura Lee Howard, Neil Koop, Geraldine Diekroeger, Lydia Mueller, Carl Roewe, Edwina Hoelscher. Helen Williams, Louis Weiss. Harold Weishent, Virginia Stone, Alfred Oppleger, Kenneth Schriever, Abe Bensky. John Ingram, Marie Gegan, Helene Wallace, Harry Binkin, Emma Beal, Rosa Meyer. Robert Higgins, Frank Sibley, Eloise Benner, Louis Shatoff, Albert Bohringer, Eugene Ritter, Viola Priep, Ruby Hutchings.





ATHLETIC COUNCIL

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC COUNCIL



OR a number of years the Athletic Association was an organization which required its members to pay a small fee each term. Although this fee was small, yet many boys were excluded because of it. In 1910 Mr. Curtis who was principal at that time suggested that all boys should be considered members of the athletic association and that no dues should be collected. A constitution drawn up by Mr. Walker, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Colwell, and

two pupils, Paul Nelson and Howard Haynes, was submitted to the student body and unanimously adopted. An interesting feature of this constitution was the provision for an Athletic Council comprising the same number of student representatives as faculty members. The first faculty members were Messrs. Curtis, Walker, Marshall, Kittlaus, Gould, Hoch, Mahood, and Siler. The president of the council must always be a student representative. He is elected each semester. The secretary and treasurer are chosen from the faculty. On October 23, 1912, Mr. Gould was appointed representative of Central in the St. Louis High School League, and still holds this office at the present time.

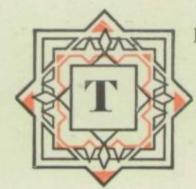


On Sept. 9, 1920, Mr. Douglass made his inaugural address before the Council with the following statement as the key-note: "It should be our aim to interest as many boys as possible in athletics." Scholarship has been a criterion of eligibility since the founding of this association. In 1912 at a joint meeting of the high school principals a rule was passed that required members of all athletic teams to possess a certain average in their studies before they could participate in interscholastic contests. In the same year Central sought the adoption of the Amateur Athletic Union rules for basketball. In 1916 the age limit of athletes was set at twenty-one years. In 1922 this was lowered to twenty years. We might add that our school recommended the twenty year rule as the standard for the State Association. Thus we see that Central has done a great deal in raising the level of athletics. The Council has much appreciated the active support and cooperation of the Student Council, the Co-C-Hi, the Pepper Box, the Gymnasium Classes and the Advisory Groups. Since September, 1927, nominees for student representatives on the Athletic Council are submitted by the coaches of the various sports, subject to the approval of the principal, and are then voted on by the boys of the school.





THE ORCHESTRA



HE Orchestra is the second oldest existing organization at Central and, although it has been dissolved a number of times, it still maintains the high standard of the orchestra that was organized in the fall of 1896 under the leadership of Mr. Froelich, a teacher at the time.

In 1898 the Orchestra broke up for want of membership. Though the school as a whole exerted a great effort to continue the Orchestra, enough willing musicians could

not be found. In the two years of its existence the Orchestra had become very popular among the student body. Then for a number of years Central's musical talent was concentrated in the Violin Club, Mandolin Club, etc.

The Orchestra was not heard of again until 1916, when it was reorganized, many requests for an organization of this sort having been received. Mr. W. C. Guy was the sponsor.

For two years the Orchestra struggled along, often threatening to disband. In 1918 Mr. Arthur Davis became sponsor and under his guidance we were soon established as a permanent institution at Central.

In 1923 Miss Arnold became sponsor, and under her leadership the Orchestra grew into an organization of considerable size.

In the fall of 1925 the combined musical organizations of the school presented the opera known as "The Prophet Elijah," in which the Orchestra played a very important part. This presentation met with such success that it was presented three times at the school auditorium and once at the Grace M. E. Church, and was broadcast over the radio from the Kingshighway Presbyterian Church. This presentation is sometimes termed the best musical program ever attempted by high school pupils in St. Louis.

In 1926 the present sponsor, Mr. George Bluthardt, stepped in as the leader of the Orchestra, and under him the organization has continued to progress.

For the past two terms the Orchestra has been attempting another style of compositions. This style is the modern sentimental jazz music, which we study in addition to the classical music we played in the past. We have achieved great popularity among the student body and also the general public, which was demonstrated at the recent banquet celebrating the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of the Central High School. The music on this occasion met with



much approval. The Orchestra also furnishes the music for Commencement Programs, Plays and other school activities.

Last term the school was honored by having the renowned Philip Sousa, King of March Music, appear before us and lead the Orchestra in a few of his own numbers.

Although the Orchestra does not have as great a membership as it once had, we are still attempting music just as difficult as that which we played in the past.

We have enjoyed a very successful year, and much credit is due to our able sponsor, Mr. George Bluthardt.

Following are the officers for the last two terms:

Fall of 1927

Thomas Knox

John Ingram

Leo Hiken

Ben Muchnick

Leonard M. Blumenthal

President

(Vice-President

Assistant Director

Secretary and Treasurer

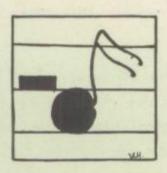
Librarian

Red and Black Representative

Spring of 1928

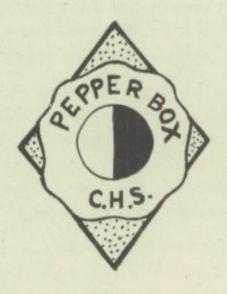
Wesley Fischer
Thomas Knox
Eugene Ritter
Ben Muchnick
Leonard M. Blumenthal

President
Vice-President
Secretary and Treasurer
Librarian
Red and Black Representative





PEPPER BOX





THE GLEE CLUB



BOUT 1896 a Boys' Glee Club was organized with Mr. Knox as sponsor and about fifteen members. An important unit in Central's musical circles was thus formed. This club filled the need for some organization to render musical selections on all appropriate occasions.

The history of Central's gleemen is but a long series of musical engagements. Many Sundays found them engaged as a church choir. The theatre was frequently

the place of their performance. Scarcely a week passed but what the club was invited to sing at other school club meetings. The spring concerts have never failed to give amusement, interest, and education.

Among the prominent honors of the club is the silver medal which was awarded it during the St. Louis World's Fair. Perhaps its most ambitious project was singing the oratorio "Elijah" which was given in 1925 in company with the Dulcimer Club. This recital was well received by the students and by the radio public through station KMOX.

The directors and sponsors of the club have contributed leadership that deserves more than honorable mention. They are Mr. Knox, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Kelsey, Mr. Gay, Miss Arnold, and Mr. Bluthardt.

Three Hundred



The present club differs from the one of the past in that activity is confined largely to school work. It is the combined voices of the Dulcimer and Glee clubs that sing the Christmas carols and provide music for Central's graduation exercises. Such is the prestige of the club, so beneficial is it to the members, that the Board of Education recognizes the work as supplementary to chorus. Two extra years of such work is considered equivalent to one-half credit upon graduation, if needed. Mr. Bluthardt is the present director.

If you wish to know the cause of the disturbance that reechoes through the halls every Thursday and Friday during the fourth period, I shall tell you. It is the gleemen ever rehearsing and perfecting a song for some concert. The more standard songs are more popular than the so-called popular ones. As this book goes to press the glee men are preparing their annual spring concert.

So much for the past and present. We judge the future by history. The service that an organization renders is the evidence by which it is judged.

OFFICERS, '27-'28

Term 1

President
Vice-President
Secretary-Treasurer
Librarian
News Reporter

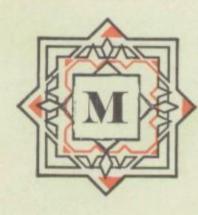
Herbert Harvey Leslie Plummer John Buckowitz Morris Markowitz E. Silverman Term 2

Leslie Plummer Herbert Harvey Abe Torin Morris Markowitz Uvan Handy





THE DULCIMER CLUB



USIC—a necessity, a luxury, a pleasure. It is used in every walk of life. The churches have music, the theatres have music, the schools have their music, also. Everybody loves music; if they don't, they should.

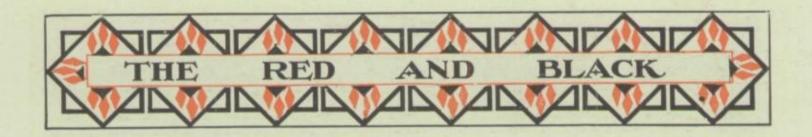
Central High School students are just like anybody else, they, too, appreciate music, thus, the first Girls' Glee Club of Central High School made its appearance in 1906. It was organized under the direction of Miss

Teresa Finn with the consent and cooperation of the principal, Mr. Bryan. Miss Finn held a warm place in the hearts of the club members, but in 1911 she was forced to leave them. In the letter we received from Miss Finn, these words were written:—

"I left Central with real regret, carrying with me beautiful memories, and a hearty wish that my musical successors would love, as I did—Old Central High."

After Miss Finn left the club, it was taken by Miss Charlton. She did her work faithfully, but after a short time, the club was again left without a

Three Hundred and Two



sponsor. This time the vacancy was filled by Mr. Davis, who also proved to be a successful director. After a few years Mr. Davis was taken from the club, this time Miss Arnold came to their rescue. She remained with the club until 1926. Mr. Bluthardt then took the responsibility and is still directing the club.

After the club was organized, the girls decided to give it a definite name. Dulcimer, representing sweetness (in tone) was selected by Emma Bass, the president. The forty members were greatly in favor of this suggestion, and thus, the club was given that name, which it still retains.

The flower and color, violet, combined with white, were chosen by the club, to signify modesty (in deportment).

Many of the former club members have gained a prominent place in the musical world. For instance, Mary McCausland (Marie Caslma) a notable violin virtuoso; Birdie Hilb, a supervisor of music at Roosevelt High School; Myrna Sharlowe, who has been a soloist of the Metropolitan for several years. There are many others, but it would take too long to mention all of their names.

The enthusiasm and ambition of the present club members is as great as it has ever been in the days of the past. We have great plans and ideals for the future. Our minds are now set on a Spring Concert. Mr. Bluthardt is so anxious for the girls to learn the songs, that he frequently has us singing long after the bell has rung. We have an excellent group of officers this term. They are as follows:—

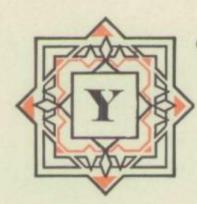
President
Vice-President
Treasurer
Secretary
Librarian
Pianist

Margaret Omohundro
Helen Kummings
Virginia Stone
Fannie Federow
Ancie Finkel
Angela Kollias





THE CO-C-HI



OU know what organization Central could least afford to lose? In case you don't know, I'll be real nice to you, and tell you. It is the Co-C-Hi. Very few people know the history of this organization and how it originated.

In 1919 there was a performance given in the Forest Park. One of the numbers on the program was Greek Games produced by the Central High School students. At this performance ushers were needed. So fifty boys

(known from then on as the Nifty-Fifties) and fifty girls were selected to act as ushers. At the time the girls assumed the name of the Co-C-Hi Girls, which stood for Cooperative-Central-High. Later in 1920 the Co-H-Hi Girls formed an organization under the able sponsorship of Miss Mathews—an organization to be called upon in case of emergency or in need of their aid in connection with school activities. No girl was eligible for membership who did not pass a high moral sense of honor and rigid faithfulness. Of course, this same thing holds true today.

In 1924 Miss Mathews had a leave of absence, and Miss Dickman took up her work as our sponsor. The Co-C-Hi was rapidly making progress in further

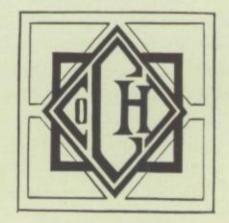
Three Hundred and Four



improvement of their work. It was in this year that the Co-C-Hi undertook a big piece of work and they have continued on with it till the present day. It is the sponsorship of the New Jays or Freshman and we have been very successful with this line of work in creating a more friendly atmosphere among the Freshman and the upperclassman. At the beginning of the term each sponsor is given four or five freshmen to whom she is to act as a big sister. She is to try to lead them on the right track in their highschool careers and help them get into the spirit of Central High School. She is to look after their grades and encourage them along. A party is given, known as the Freshman "mixer," and all of the Co-C-Hi girls and the Freshman are invited to attend. This term our party was given in later part of the first five weeks, a St. Patrick's Party. This is not all we do. Our most outstanding and most successful pieces of work are the management of the girls locker rooms, taking care of traffic, ushering, and taking care of the auditorium.

Mr. Douglass once was called upon to sell several hundred tickets. He tried every means he could think of in order to get rid of them, but it was all in vain. Then finally he applied to the Co-C-Hi, and very readily they disposed of them. So there we have proved ourselves efficient salesgirls.

Oh, yes, I must introduce to you our officers for this term—Marie Green, President; Julia Marves, Vice-President; Pauline Pfeifer, Secretary; Mollie Taurog, Treasurer.





THE CLUB OF INDIAN ARCHEOLOGY



HE club of Indian Archeology was formed in the spring of 1927 with the object of studying the American Indian and his relics which are scattered over the entire continent.

The charter members had a little trouble in finding a sponsor who was sufficiently interested and who had time enough to devote to the organization. However, an excellent sponsor was found in Dr. Crippen. American Indians in general were studied the first term. Through

their study the boys found that the tribes of Indians were grouped into great families just as an individual tribe is divided into clans and gents. Some of the great and most important divisions and the leading tribes of each are named according to their importance:—the Algonquins which included the Delawares, Ottowas, Sacs and Texas and the Blackfeet; the Maskoki under whose head came the Choctaws, Creeks, Chickasaws and the Seminoles; the tribes of Iroquois stock, the Mohawks, Oneidas, Senecas, and the Cherokees; the Sioucian family spread over the western and middle-western part of the United States, including the Osages, Poncas, Omahas, Crow, Cheyenne, and the Miniconjue.

The club also learned much concerning the relics which are found in the fields, mounds, graves, caves, hillsides, etc. The arrowheads are said to be of four types; first, the triangular; second, the pointed oval; third, a sector of a circle; and fourth, a figure which has two curved lines meeting at a point with a straight line opposite the point connecting the two curved lines.

Three Hundred and Six



Mr. Detering gave a lecture to the club on Indian Mounds. The lecture was very interesting and the boys decided to study mounds and other earthen structures the next term. The following term's work was very much interrupted by the tornado, but the club finally met and the study of mounds began. Due to the many mounds in Missouri and Illinois it was very convenient for the students to see them. It was learned that there are five types of mounds in the United States and that Monk's Mound is the largest known earthen structure that man has ever made. Monk's Mound is located in Illinois just ten miles due east of St. Louis. It contains seven hundred and eighty-four million cubic feet of earth. Very few mounds are Indian mounds. The original makers of these earthen monuments are called, for want of a better name, the Mound Builders. It is very evident that the Indians copied from the Mound Builders. Just who these Mound Builders were is a greatly disputed question among the authorities. A skeleton was taken from a mound in Indiana and it proved to be typical Naho, a race which was first traced in the upper Ohio Valley and worked its way down to Mexico where a surviving branch, the Taltecs, became a part of the Aztec Confederacy. Conditions about the mounds and in the mounds show in many cases that the builders left hurriedly. One Indian tradition tells us that there was a race of fair skinned people who constructed the mounts but were forced to leave by a great confederation of northwestern Indian tribes which drove them toward the Gulf of Mexico. This tradition, like many others, cannot be accepted as a fact because it has little background.

The organization is enjoying its third term and is flourishing under its present officers who are Charles Huff, president; Alfred Beinlich, vice-president; Harold Weisblute, secretary; and Maurice Levin, treasurer. The initial enrollment of the club was twenty-five members which consisted of about one dozen real earnest and interested members; the remainder were "just curious." After the subject had been probed into, the reluctant members soon became the most enthusiastic. The Club of Indian Archeology sponsored several lectures which were given in the school and also exhibitions of Indian relics. At preesnt the club is on a campaign for more members and the freshmen and sophomore students are especially invited to join.





CHEMISTRY CLUB



VERY Tuesday morning at eleven o'clock a group of neophytes and sublimates meet in Room 107. The neophytes are there awaiting the ceremonial which will make them sublimates. The sublimates are there to enjoy the program of the day and also to make the neophytes envious of their privileges.

Armel Dyer, worthy vice-president of the Chemistry Club, places two sublimates in charge of the program each week. The programs are always different and interesting. One Tuesday a feminine sublimate made an announcement of her discoveries. She, by much hard studying, had learned the chemical reasons why people became red from embarrasment, green with envy, yellow from cowardice, blue from depression, and purple from rage.

At another meeting Mr. Dyke Wilson, chief chemist of the Laclede Gas Company, explained the mysteries of gas refrigeration. Another visitor, Mr. Bell, explained the silicate industries. He used slides to illustrate his lecture.

Some Tuesdays Room 107 resembles a motion picture theatre. The members of the club are there enjoying some moving picture that has been pro-

Three Hundred and Eight



cured from local film companies. The pictures are usually explained by the sublimate in charge that week.

After the program, president Robert Staluth again calls the meeting to order; and, after Laura Lee Howard, the secretary, calls the roll and reads the minutes, important business is discussed.

The main business is to see how many neophytes have passed the first two steps of the ceremonial necessary for membership. After a sufficient number have passed these two steps, that third secret step is taken. The third step is the one that full fledged members talk so much about, but tell so little about.

Just before the meeting adjourns Fred Rubinpole, the treasurer, rises and rather timidly requests that every one who hasn't done so pay his dues.

THE HERPETOLOGY CLUB

(To Promote the Study of Reptiles and Amphibians)

Because the secretive reptiles and their kin are so little understood and because most forms are extremely beneficial by keeping in check other obnoxous animal life, a much-interested Centralite has started an organization to develop, foster, and encourage the study of herpetology in all its phases. Instead of killing or abhoring the forms harmless to man, members will be taught to classify, identify, study, and protect them. Another main object is to teach the best accepted scientific method of treating the bite of North American poisonous snakes which, fortunately, are few in number.

The live specimens exhibited in the first floor corridor should teach much, although field work would be far more instructive.

Our new club needs the support of more members who are sincerely interested. Come on, herpetologists!

The officers are as follows:

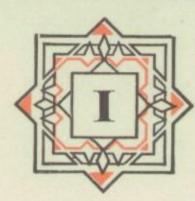
Richard Grossenheider Charles Huff John Cleve Simon Baumgarten President Vice-President Secretary Treasurer







THE ART APPRECIATION CLUB



N 1922 a group of industrious students became interested in the Schmitt Schroeder Collection, a group of pictures that hung in the corridors. They learned so much from this collection that they were officially organized the following term under the direction of Miss Sessinghaus. In a short time the club became one of the largest clubs in the school.

As they branched out more and more in different phases of art, the membership increased. Miss Sessinghaus sponsored the club for several years, but unfortunately she was sent to Beaumont. An enterprising club like the Art Appreciation Club could not remain long without a sponsor; and, since they required one who was well versed in art, who was better fitted than Miss Olmstead? The club has flourished under her able guidance, and the members are well satisfied with their choice.

Every other Thursday the club meets at the City Art Museum, and there Miss Powell gives interesting lectures on the most famous art works.

It is really remarkable how quickly the club progresses. In the course of a single term we have studied the most famous pictures in five centuries.

For perfect attendance at the Art Museum the members are awarded badges. Badges aren't the only honors awarded to the members. We have



established a point system, whereby each member receives a certain number of points for everything done in the interests of the club. The prizes awarded to the members who have the highest number of points are worth trying for. Art notebooks are also kept, and the person is indeed fortunate who makes one of these, for one can always refer back to them, and see how his opinion of artistic things has changed.

When the club meets at the school, a group is appointed to get more information on any subject the club may be interested in. The students have a chance to show their artistic ability in many ways; one of these is in carving various things out of soap. One can never tell how many "Walker Hancocks" we may have.

A weekly bulletin board kept up by members of the club is placed in the corridor where the rest of the school may see and appreciate what the club is studying or has studied.

In June, 1927, the following officers were elected for the following term: Brena Uber, President; Ruth Magdison, Vice-President; Pauline Pfeifer, Secretary; and Mollie Taurog, Treasurer.

In January, 1928, the following were elected: Marian Reuben, President; Ruth Magidson, Vice-President; Barbara Orr, Secretary; and Helen Williams, Treasurer.

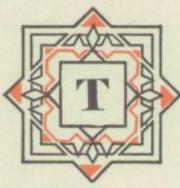
Not only is the Art Appreciation Club worthwhile for itself, but it helps the student in other subjects as well.





CLASSICAL CLUB

THE CLASSICAL CLUB



HE Classical Club cannot claim the distinction of being the largest or oldest organization in school, but its members stoutly assert that membership in the club is of real educational value. The purpose of the society is to inspire further study of the Classics—Latin and Greek. Its continued prosperity is ample proof of its success.

The fifteen charter members of the Classical Club met for the first time on December 6, 1921, but the first official meeting was held December 13. Officers were elected as follows: Dorothea Glauser, president; Marian Epstein, vice-president; John Bergmann, secretary; Robert Aronson, treasurer; and Helen Hanser, News Representative. These members, under the capable supervision of Miss Heltzell, were instrumental in organizing the society.

Miss Heltzell has been the club's sponsor throughout the seven years of its existence, and its members, past and present, wish sincerely to thank her for her unceasing interest, boundless patience, and undiminished effort in the club's behalf.

Almost every term the society celebrates a Roman festival, the Saturnalia or Ferial Latinae. The members have parties of their own to celebrate these

Three Hundred and Twelve



events; Roman games are played and Roman entertainment offered. At these parties the participants have some times worn duplicates of the Roman togas.

Frequently the society has visited the Art Museum. Many things of interest concerning the Romans and Greeks are to be found there. Miss Powell has always taken an interest in the Classical Club, and has explained to the inquisitive ones the use the ancients made of the various articles. The society has seen the Saalburg Collection several times. This is an exact replica of the ancient Roman camp at Saalburg, and was originally exhibited in St. Louis at the World's Fair in 1904. The collection is now in the possession of Washington University. Each time the club has gone to see the collection Dr. Tavenner has explained its origin, its significance, and the uses made of the various articles on exhibition.

The programs at the meetings of the society are varied and instructive. The Roman and Greek gods, heroes, education, holiday amusements, literature, camp life, and coins have all been discussed in the last year. Plays have sometimes been presented and interesting debates have at various times taken place. At this time the society wishes to thank the former members who have at intervals returned to attend one of the club meetings, and have thus made the program doubly attractive. The society's motto is "Excelsior"—higher, and it accurately expresses the aspirations of the members. There is requirement for membership: the applicant must successfully have completed a year's study of Latin or Greek. A person intendid to join the society should however apply before he becomes a Senior. Any person meeting with the requirements may, after a year's membership, get one of the organization's pins. The pin is of gold and is designed in the form of a Greek temple, with the Latin words, "Hoc omne polliceor," inscribed upon it.

The officers who are carrying on for the present term are: Stella Knoern-schild, president; Fred Knauer, vice-president; Ida Carleen, secretary; Chas. Huff, treasurer; Neil Koop, News Representative.





LACASTILLA



HE "La Castilla" was organized in 1921 by Mr. John Bays, who was a teacher at Central High School at that time. Mr. Bays was sponsor until 1925 when he was appointed City Supervisor of Modern Languages. At this time Miss Gibney was requested to act as sponsor.

"La Castilla" of Spain is the most beautiful part of that country. This is where the best educated people live and where the formalities of the court are held. After

considering many other names we chose "La Castilla" as the name for the club. There was a membership of fifty when Mr. De La Cruz, the Spanish Consul, became greatly interested in the club and aided it in its endeavors. However, just before the tornado struck Central High last September, La Castilla numbered sixty-five.

The purpose of the club is to enable the members to write and converse fluently in Spanish, and to give them a better understanding of their Latin-American neighbors.

The programs consist of Spanish songs, Spanish cross word puzzles, poems, literature, and games from which the members derive much enjoyment. All who attended the last "open house meeting" at Central will recall the songs that "La Castilla" had on its program. The cross word puzzle contests demand accuracy of thought and concentration of mind on the part of the members.



Due to the fact that the Intermediate School is in session in the building during half of the day, it has been necessary for us to meet in 209. There is no piano in the room, so we have to sing without any accompaniment. At any meeting of the club, you might hear the well known voice of our sponsor saying, "I am sure we can sing America if someone will start it." The members sing Miss Gibney's favorite: "Amo tu nombre, Amo tus rocas, Amo tu sol; Y ante ti siempre, Tierra gigante, Palpita Amante Mi Corazon." With Miss Gibney helping them, the few shy ones become accustomed to singing in a foreign language.

During the past two terms Miss Gibney has been reading to us an interesting book called "Tramping through Mexico." She has also related some of her own experiences while living in Guadalajara, Mexico. They were not only interesting and instructive, but also very amusing.

It is an advantage to any Spanish student of the school to join us in the work that we endeavor to do. When the members enter into the spirit of the club, we are sure that they are benefited by it. "La Castilla" has already stood for progress. Our motto is, "Adelante, Siempre, Adelante." (Forward, Always, Forward.)

At the close of each term, the club holds a "Fiesta" at which many dress as real "Señores" and "Señoritas". This is the gala event of the term and all the members look forward to each coming "Fiesta" with memories of the preceding one. At the "Fiestas" there is always dancing, singing, and excellent refreshments which are in keeping with the Spanish word "Fiesta"—a time of merriment.

Any third term Spanish pupil is eligible to join "La Castilla". As it is expressed in the "Red and Black" of January 1927:

"To join us you initiation will neede;

Howe'er ye'll find the honour worthe the deede."

The officers for the term are as follows:

President Vice-President Secretary Treasurer Mary Bortz Evelyn Browne Nettie Jacobson Leslie Plummer





THE WRITERS' CLUB



LTHOUGH The Writers' Club is not the oldest organization in Central it does rank among the best. Its name speaks for itself; it is a club for writers of stories, poems, essays, sketches, or any bits of literary work. Its object, like most organizations, is to provide pleasure bust mostly to develop the talents of pupils having literary ability.

How did this club originate? What is its history? It is an interesting story.

In the year of 1922 Mr. Douglass saw the need of organizing a club for pupils of the school who had literary talents. In February of that year Mr. Douglass sent letters to about fifty students who had made high scholastic averages. Of these fifty boys and girls fifteen accepted and so under the sponsorship of Mr. Schweikert, this club had a promising beginning. When only fifteen had accepted, the Writers preferred to be officially unknown and remained such throughout that term. After the first term they decided to become a formal club and so elected their first officers. They were as follows:

President	Joseph Weisman
Vice-President	Herman Salinger
Secretary	Natalie George
Treasurer	Iona Brodbeck



The club progressed rapidly and was an asset to the school when in the latter part of 1924 Mr. Schweikert departed for New York leaving the group without a sponsor. Mr. Wallack became his successor and again the club prospered.

The Writers' Club enjoyed success only to lose their sponsor again. In January 1926 when Central occupied the Yeatman building, some of the faculty was transferred to Beaumont and among them was Mr. Wallack. The club then became the protegee of the English Department.

In the fall of 1926 Mr. Schweikert returned and resumed his place as sponsor. In the following term a publication was begun. Some of the many stories and poems that were criticised at the meetings were collected and combined into a booklet called "The Fountain Pen." It was a huge success although only a limited number were printed. Two Fountain Pens were printed that term.

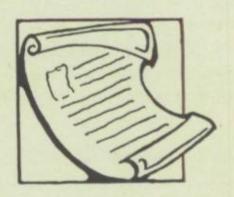
The next term, the latter part of 1927, brought many new prospects to the club and another Fountain Pen was considered, but due to a lack of funds the project was dropped. During the first part of this term the tornado struck Central, but the Writers' Club suffered none the less from it.

When the present term began the Writers' Club found itself an orphan, for Mr. Schweikert left again to collect literary works. No new sponsor has yet been named, but the club is continuing with its work and another publication of the Fountain Pen has been planned.

But the indulgent writers are not always in full formality for each term they have their hour of leisure and merriment. A party or hike is held at the end of each term and everyone adds his bit of mirth.

The club always seems fortunate in having very competent officers and sponsors. The officers for this term are as follows:

President	Abram Balch
	Anna Katz
Treasurer	Fred Knauer





BOTANY CLUB



HE Botany Club being a comparatively new club has very little history about it. It was formed in January, 1925, by twenty interested pupils under the sponsorship of Miss Watkins. The purpose of the club is to make it possible for interested pupils to further indulge in the study of Botany. This was made possible by field trips to many places in St. Louis County and surrounding territory.

The field trips are taken at the most opportune time in order that the members could take note of many striking characteristics. Miss Watkins arranged the trips so we would not always go to the same places. We made many short trips in Illinois also.

Besides the field trips there is another side to the Botany Club. Weekly meetings are held at school. At these meetings some of the specimens which are collected on the trips are discussed. There also is a chance for those who have questions to ask about a certain thing to get these cleared up by an open discussion.

The club thrived for six terms with Miss Watkins as sponsor. The members were very sorry that after the disaster which befell Central their sponsor

Three Hundred and Eighteen



was among the teachers who were transferred to other schools. However, Dr. Holferty favored us by taking the sponsorship of the club.

To give you an idea what transpires on our trips the following account of our first trip this spring is offered:

The sun was exerting itself to the utmost flooding the bright spring day with warm air. A noisy interurban car gradually checked its speed and came to a stop. A score of young adventurers heavily laden with lunch packages and kodaks burst forth and scrambled up a hill. Miss Watkins followed with the field glasses and coffee bucket. On they plod by threes and fours. But not very far, for Doctor Holferty soon appeared just covered with specimens.

"All right, now where are the note books?" They all stop, confused. Not a notebook in the crowd. "Oh, well, never mind. Who can tell me what this is?" Doc asked, holding up a very promising but most distressing branch. "Kentucky Coffee tree?" someone timidly suggests. "Entirely wrong! Just look at these marks. Can't anyone tell me what they denote?"

Not a sound.

"Well don't you know it's a very striking example of the uredospores developed by the uredinia of rust fungas? You see they produce a vegetative mycelium immediately on germination."

"Look at this," calls Miss Watkins its something I've been looking for, for a long time its a——"

But as our space is limited, you will have to imagine the rest.

This term Alfred Beinlich is president and Laura Lee is vice-president.





CANDIDATES FOR TWO-YEAR CERTIFICATES

January, 1928

TWO YEAR STENOGRAPHIC

Minnie Cherrick Rose Gershenson Minnie Kickel Betty Runetzky

Edith Starr Mary Ucinska Orah Walter

TWO YEAR BOOKKEEPING

Charles Chervitz
Wilma Dachsteiner
Rose Finkelstein
Rose Goldsmith
Ralph Goessling

Johanna Jaworck Bess Lander Bertha Levin Sarah Offstein

TWO YEAR HOME ECONOMICS

Mabel Monroe



CANDIDATES FOR TWO-YEAR CERTIFICATES

June, 1928

TWO YEAR STENOGRAPHIC

Sara Cohen
Tillie Emas
Dorothy Hogan
Sadie Krawel
Roxie Richey

Fern Sappington Lillian Skepeneit Anna Walezak Sophie Zweig

TWO YEAR ACCOUNTING

Emma Beal Dorothy Doolittle Joe Feldman Simon Fox Anna Geller Anna Grabefker Rose Morgansteren Sarah Zimbalist

TWO YEAR MANUAL TRAINING Melvin Barton

TWO YEAR HOME ECONOMICS
Blume Levinson

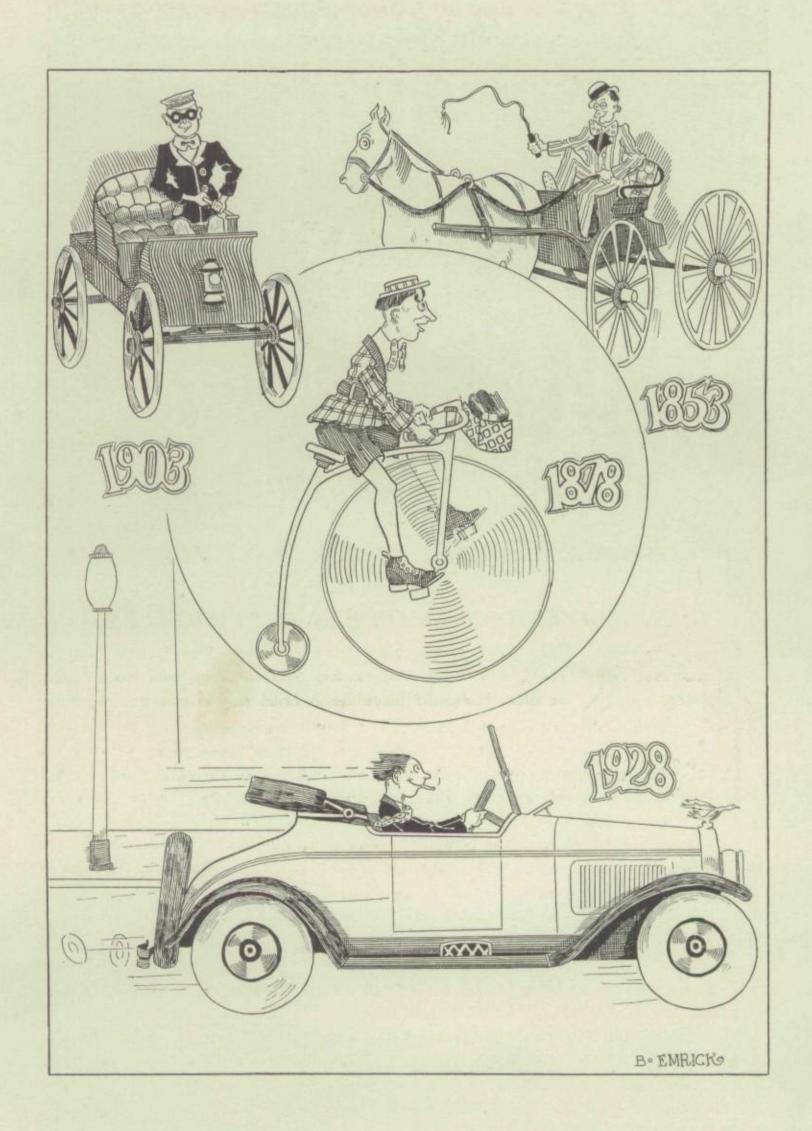
Summer School, 1928

Nettie Ollanik

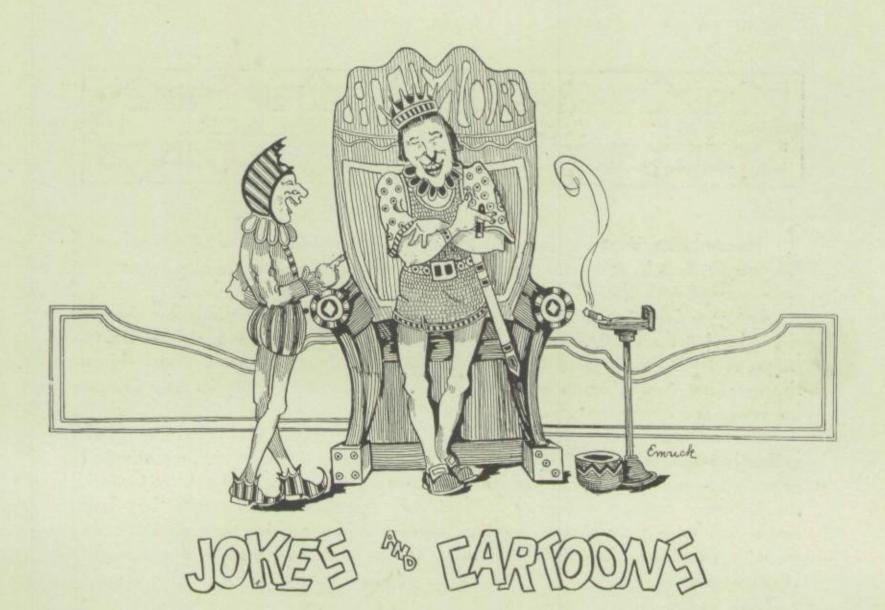
Frances Kransberg

Mary McCorkell

Three Hundred and Twenty-one



Three Hundred and Twenty-two



CENTRAL'S HISTORY

By JOE SIMPSON



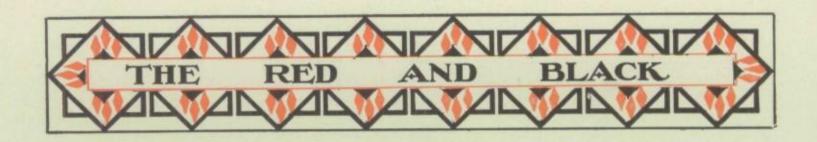
WAS in the year 1531 or 1853, or when was it? I ask you. February was on top and the day was bitter cold, or else it should have been cold in February. Anyway we'll say it was. The town was about to open its first senior High School. Ah, yes, it was even said to be the first north of the Meramec—I mean west of the Mississippi, for the simple reason that there were no more.

Promptly at 8:30 on that bleak November, pardon me, February, morning a sprightly young man, who by the way was none other than DeSoto, a direct ancestor of our own Mr. Weir, stepped out in front of the frame building—no it was brick—that was to be known as Central High, and rang a bell, yes dear students, the same bell which Mr. Weir now and then rings.

This ringing of the bell was the keynote of a mighty onrush of students, each pushing and shoving, trying to enroll in the new school. The students poured in and soon active work was begun.

This, my friends, was the opening day of school in our Alma Mater Central High. Of course everyone was a New Jay, and so no one was sent to the basement for lunch or to the fourth floor for Gym.

Gradually the school grew and grew and soon, much to their surprise some of the New Jays graduated. Then students of that sophisticated class of Alumni, you know the kind that says, "When I went to school, etc."



This is just a brief summary of the real early developments of our school. Of course they had the man who cried "Hominy!" That phrase seems to have stayed with the school throughout its life.

Later a need for a larger quarter became urgent, and upon canvassing the school for contributions money enough was secured to enable them to move in 1893 to a newer and more modern building on Grand Ave. Here the car service was much better for it seems that the horses on the Grand line were fed better and therefore kept a better schedule.

Central was quartered in this building until 1926 when Yeatman High gallantly stepped out and let us occupy their building. However, they charged entirely too much rent, so after staying there a year, we went back on Grand, the home of better car service. However, Yeatman realized that they had lost a fine tenant, so they immediately came down on the rent, so back we went to Yeatman. This brings us up to the present day, and—what is next? H'm; don't ask.

Tank you.

A FEW OF THE ALUMNI



AVING perused the past and present records of the Central High School Alumni I have run across several interesting as well as odd facts regarding the graduates of our school and what they have done in this world.

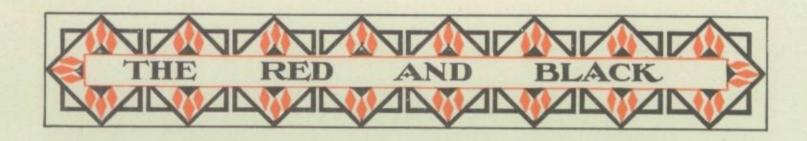
The first one I noticed was the record of the Honorable president Martin Whoozit now President of the Home for Blind Mice. Upon interviewing this venerable gentleman he told me he owed his meteoric rise in poli-

tics to his training in Commercial Law, not to mention Public Speaking, at Central High where he studied from 1896 to 1903. Upon seeing what good work this man has done, is it not plausible that we, the present students, might take heed and derive some future benefit from these subjects?

Next, I found the name of Mike McBiff. I could not recognize his name as being one of importance, but decided nevertheless to interview him. To my horror, the best he could give me of his achievements was the earning of nine letters in athletics while at Sing Sing. He went on to say, however, that while he had been associated with such an institution, the school which he had attended had nothing to do with his downfall. He emphatically stated that he was a self-made man.

Another graduate, none other than Mr. Phillup Space, was doing a great thing for humanity. He had given his life to the public, and was head usher at the Nickleodeon, one of our best movie emporiums. He told me that he attributed his success as an usher to his training in Gym while at Central.





Next in my list came a doctor, Dr. I. Airemall. He told me that one day while attending a science class at Central, the instructor carefully took apart, or to scientifically state it, dissected a frog. Here, said Dr. Airemall, was born his first impulse to become a surgeon, and today, my readers, he is known throughout the veterinarian world for his feats in surgery.

That, friends, completed my list of what I have termed "old-time graduates."

I have prepared a short list of later graduates. Following are a few facts which I gathered.

I happened to go into an ice cream dispensary commonly called a drug store, and upon conversing with the dispenser, jerker, drug-store cowboy or Rexall Ranger as we say, I to my surprise found him to be none other than I. B. Carbonated who graduated in 1926. I wonder how many of us remember him? He received his training watching John cutting ice cream in the lunch-room at the old building. That dark cloud sure could slip out doubles and singles. It was there I. B. Carbonated received the experience which enabled him to get the job as "Sundae Dispenser" at Joe Blow's Palace DeLuxe.

Now, my readers, comes the last on my list. I found that one of our enterprising girl graduates had gone on the stage. The show in which she was appearing, happened to be in the city so I was fortunate enough to get an interview. We knew her as Susie Simpkins, but to the public she was heralded as "Badame Butterflew," and her offering to the audience was that much discussed and intricate dance, "The Dance of the Dying Duck." She told me that her training started in the girls gym at the "Old Building."

After looking over this small, but surprising group of facts it is no wonder that Central ranks so highly.

And now, my dear readers, perhaps many of you are students, when you step out to face the old cruel world I pray that you may profit by the experiences and successes of our host of predecessors—the Alumni.

LOUIS BOEGER, President

CHAS. W. OWEN, Secretary and Treasurer

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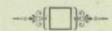
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Junior "Columbus sure was some prophet."

Senior: "Why?"

Junior: "When he discovered America, he shouted, 'I see dry land!"

"I hear that the pawnbroker's son, Ikey, made his letter."

"Is that so? What did he make it in?"

"I think it was hockey."



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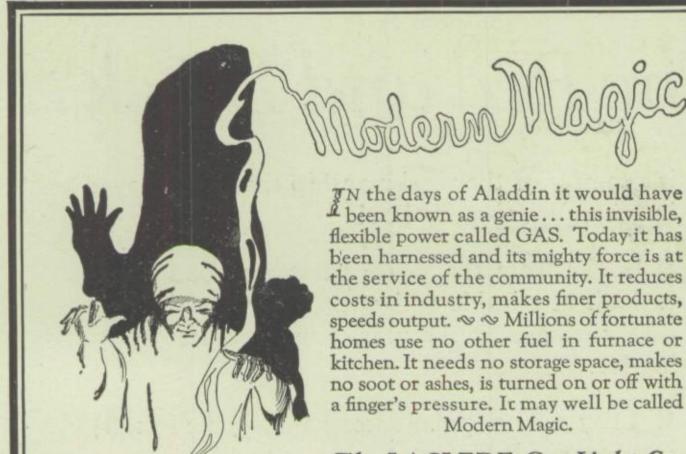
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